

索引表

詞彙

Pinyin	Vocabulary	Part of speech	English definition	Lesson-Dialogue
ānpái	安排	V/N	to arrange; arrangement	L6-1
ānquán	安全	SV	to be safe	L5-1
áo yè	熬夜	VO	to stay up late, to stay up all night	L7-1
āyí	阿姨	N	aunt; middle-aged woman	L8-1
bá guǎn	拔罐	VO	to do cupping therapy	L8-2
bǎ mài	把脈	VO	to take the pulse	L8-1
báitiān	白天	N	daytime, during the day	L7-1
bàng	棒	SV	to be great, to be excellent, to be awesome	L2-2
bàngōngshì	辦公室	N	office	L2-1
bāngzhù	幫助	V/N	to help; help	L5-2
bāngzhù	幫助	N/V	help; to help	L6-1
bēibāo	背包	N	backpack	L5-1
běnlái	本來	ADV	originally	L4-2
biànchéng	變成	V	to become, to turn into	L7-1
biǎoxiàn	表現	N/V	performance; to perform	L3-2
bǐdiàn	筆電	N	laptop	L5-1
biérén	別人	N	another people, the others	L2-1
bìmiǎn	避免	V	to avoid	L8-2
bìngrén	病人	N	patient	L8-1

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bǐsài	比賽	N	competition	L2-1
bìxū	必須	ADV	must, have to	L6-2
bìyè	畢業	VO	to graduate	L6-2
bù	部	M	measure word for films, machines, etc.	L7-2
bú bì	不必	AV	no need to	L1-1
bú jiàn le	不見了	IE	(something) is missing, disappeared	L5-1
bùfèn	部分	N	part, section	L7-1
bùtóng	不同	SV	to be different	L7-1
cáiliào	材料	N	ingredients; materials	L4-1
cānjiā	參加	V	to participate	L2-1
cháng	長	SV	to be long (in time or distance)	L4-1
chángjiàn	常見	SV	to be common	L6-1
chǎo jià	吵架	VO	to argue	L3-2
chéngjī	成績	N	grades	L6-2
chuānliú píngtái	串流平台	N	streaming platform	L7-2
chuántǒng	傳統	SV/N	to be traditional; tradition	L4-1
chū lái	出來	DC	to come out	L1-1
chū qù	出去	DC	to go out	L1-1
dǎ diànhuà	打電話	VO	to make a phone call	L5-2
dǎ gōng	打工	VO	to work a part-time job	L6-1
dǎ kǎ	打卡	V	to check in on social media, post about being at a location	L2-2

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dān xīn	擔心	VO/SV	to worry, to feel anxious; to be worried	L3-1
dàn(shì)	但(是)	CONJ	but, however	L6-1
dào chù	到處	ADV/N	everywhere, all over (the place); all places	L2-1
dà-pái-cháng-lóng	大排長龍	IE	have a long queue, line up in a long line	L1-2
dǎ sǎo	打掃	V	to clean	L6-1
dà shēng	大聲	SV	to be loud; loudly	L3-1
dé dào	得到	V	to obtain, to get	L6-2
děng dào	等到	V	to wait until	L7-2
diǎn	點	V	to order	L2-1
diàn shì jù	電視劇	N	TV drama, TV series	L7-1
diàn yuán	店員	N	clerk	L2-2
diào	掉	V	to lose; to fall	L5-1
dìng wèi	訂位	VO	to reserve a seat	L3-1
dǒng de	懂得	V	to know how to	L6-1
duì miàn	對面	N	across from, opposite side	L1-1
duō-cǎi-duō-zī	多采多姿	IE	to be colorful (of life, events, etc.)	L7-2
èi	欸	P	hey	L2-1
ér qiě	而且	CONJ	and, moreover	L7-2
fàng	放	V	to put, to place	L2-1

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fàng	放	V	to play (music), to show (a video, a movie)	L3-1
fàng xīn	放心	VO	to feel at ease, don't worry	L5-1
fāngshì	方式	N	way, method	L4-2
fàngsōng	放鬆	V	to relax	L7-2
fāshēng	發生	V	to happen	L2-2
fāxiàn	發現	V	to discover, to find out	L5-1
fēnxiǎng	分享	V	to share	L2-1
fù	付	V	to pay	L6-2
fúwù	服務	N/V	service; to serve	L2-2
fúwù yè	服務業	N	service industry	L6-2
fùzé	負責	V/SV	to be responsible for	L6-1
gānghǎo	剛好	ADV	just right, happen to	L4-1
gè	各	DEM	each	L3-1
gēn	跟	V	to follow	L7-2
gè-shì-gè-yàng	各式各樣	IE	all kinds of, all sorts of, a variety of	L6-2
gōngjù	工具	N	tool	L5-2
guànjūn sài	冠軍賽	N	championship game	L3-1
guǎnlǐ	管理	V/N	to manage; management	L6-1
guānzhòng	觀眾	N	audience, viewers	L7-1
guìtái	櫃檯	N	counter, front desk	L5-1
guò	過	V	to cross (a street)	L1-1
guò jié	過節	VO	to celebrate a festival	L4-1

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guòqù	過去	DC	to go over	L1-1
gùshi	故事	N	story, tale	L7-1
hánjià	寒假	N	winter vacation	L6-2
Hánjù	韓劇	N	Korean drama, K-drama	L7-1
hǎoyòng	好用	SV	to be useful	L5-2
hē jiǔ	喝酒	VO	to drink alcohol	L3-1
huá	滑	V	to swipe, to slide	L2-1
huā	花	V	to spend time or money	L6-1
huānhū	歡呼	V	to cheer, to shout for joy	L3-1
Huárén	華人	N	Chinese people (ethnically Chinese)	L4-1
huàtí	話題	N	topic (of conversation), subject	L7-1
huídá	回答	V	to answer; to reply	L6-1
huīfù	恢復	V	to recover	L8-2
huìhuà	會話	N	conversation	L1-2
huò (shì)	或 (是)	CONJ	or	L5-1
huódòng	活動	N	activity	L2-1
jiā yóu	加油	VO	to cheer, Go! (e.g., during a sports event); to refuel (e.g. to refuel a car or plane)	L3-1
jiàn miàn	見面	VO	to meet	L4-2
jiǎnchá	檢查	N/V	check-up; to have a check-up	L8-1

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jiàn-guài-bú-guài	見怪不怪	IE	to not be surprised at something strange (used to express indifference to odd things)	L5-1
jiànkāng	健康	N/SV	health; to be healthy	L8-1
jiǎnshǎo	減少	V	to reduce, to decrease	L8-2
jiànshēn	健身	V	to work out, to exercise	L7-2
jiànshēnfáng	健身房	N	gym, fitness center	L5-1
jiànyì	建議	V/N	to suggest, suggestion	L3-1
jiàoshì	教室	N	classroom	L1-1
jiàoshòu	教授	N	professor	L6-1
jiè	借	V	to borrow; to lend	L5-2
jiē	接	V	to pick up (a call)	L5-2
jiějué	解決	V	to solve	L5-2
jiérì	節日	N	festival, holiday	L4-1
jièshào	介紹	V/N	to introduce; introduction	L2-2
jìhuà	計畫	N/V	plan; to plan	L4-1
jīhuì	機會	N	opportunity	L1-1
jīngshén	精神	N	spirit, energy	L7-2
jīngyàn	經驗	N	experience	L5-2
jìnlái	進來	DC	to come in	L1-1
jìnqù	進去	DC	to go in	L1-1
jǐnzhāng	緊張	SV	to be nervous	L1-1
jiù	就	ADV	then, right away	L1-1

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jiǔbā	酒吧	N	bar	L3-1
jìzhù	記住	V	to remember	L6-1
jù	聚	V	to get together, to gather	L4-1
jǔbàn	舉辦	V	to hold (an event), to organize	L3-1
juéding	決定	V/N	to decide; decision	L4-2
jùhuì	聚會	N/V	party, gathering; to gather, to party	L4-2
kǎ	卡	N	card (e.g., ID card, credit card)	L5-1
kāi huì	開會	VO	to have a meeting	L6-1
kāixīn	開心	SV	to be happy	L2-2
kàn	看	V	to see (a doctor), to visit (a doctor)	L8-1
kàn bìng	看病	VO	to see a doctor	L8-2
kǎo ròu	烤肉	VO/N	to have a barbecue; barbecue	L4-1
kèrén	客人	N	customer, guest	L3-1
kěxí	可惜	SV	(it's a) pity, unfortunately	L4-1
kěxí	可惜	SV/ADV	It's a pity, what a pity, too bad; unfortunately	L7-1
kǒudài	口袋	N	pocket	L5-1
là	辣	SV	to be spicy	L8-1
lèqù	樂趣	N	delight, pleasure	L7-2
liàng	亮	SV	to be bright	L4-2
liángshī-yìyǒu	良師益友	IE	a good teacher and helpful friend	L5-2

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liánjià	連假	N	long weekend, holiday break	L4-1
liànxí	練習	V/N	to practice; practice	L1-1
líkāi	離開	V	to leave	L5-1
lìngwài	另外	ADV	in addition, besides, also	L4-1
liú	留	V	to leave (behind), to keep; to stay	L5-1
liúxíng	流行	SV/V	to be popular, to be fashionable; to be popular	L7-1
liyòng	利用	V	to make use of; to utilize	L6-2
mǎlù	馬路	N	road, street	L1-1
měi	每	DEM	every	L2-1
méi guānxi	沒關係	IE	No problem., It's okay.	L1-2
méi xiǎngdào	沒想到	RC	didn't expect, hadn't thought of that	L3-1
ménkǒu	門口	N	entrance, doorway	L1-1
mílù	迷路	V	to get lost	L1-2
míng-bù-xū-chuán	名不虛傳	IE	to have a well-deserved reputation	L2-2
mùdì	目的	N	purpose	L6-2
ná	拿	V	to hold; to take	L5-1
nà	那	CONJ	then (in that case)	L1-1
nán	男	BF	male (+N), boy (+N)	L7-1
nándé	難得	SV	rarely	L6-1
nánguài	難怪	ADV	no wonder	L7-1

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nánguò	難過	SV	to be sad, to be upset	L4-2
nánwàng	難忘	SV	to be unforgettable	L4-2
nátiě	拿鐵	N	latte	L2-1
niàn shū	念書	VO	to study; to go to school; to read books	L7-1
nǚ	女	BF	female (+N), girl (+N)	L7-1
nǚlì	努力	SV/V/N	to be hardworking; work hard; effort	L1-2
pà	怕	V	to be afraid	L1-1
pāi zhào	拍照	VO	to take a photo	L2-1
pǎo bù	跑步	VO	to run, to jog	L2-1
páo duì	排隊	VO	to line up, to queue	L3-2
píjiǔ	啤酒	N	beer	L3-2
píng	瓶	M	measure word used to count bottles of something, such as drinks or liquids	L5-1
píngshí	平時	ADV	ordinarily	L8-2
pǔbiàn	普遍	SV	to be common, to be widespread	L7-2
qiánbāo	錢包	N	wallet	L5-1
qiǎng	搶	V	to grab, to snatch, to rob	L5-1
qídài	期待	V	to look forward to	L2-2
qìfēn	氣氛	N	atmosphere	L3-1
qíguài	奇怪	SV	to be strange, to be weird	L5-1

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qǐng	請	V	to hire	L3-1
qǐng	請	V	to treat (someone, e.g., to a meal)	L5-1
qīngchǔ	清楚	SV	to be clear	L3-2
qìngzhù	慶祝	V	to celebrate	L4-1
qīn-péng-hǎo-yǒu	親朋好友	N	relatives and friends	L4-1
qítā	其他	DEM	other	L3-2
qiúduì	球隊	N	sports team	L3-2
qiú mí	球迷	N	sports fan	L3-2
qiúyuán	球員	N	player	L3-2
qū	區	N	area, session; district	L6-1
quán	全	SV	whole, entire, complete	L3-1
ránhòu	然後	CONJ	then, afterwards	L1-1
rènhé	任何	DEM	any	L7-2
rén-shān-rén-hǎi	人山人海	IE	huge crowds, a sea of people	L3-1
rènwéi	認為	V	to think, to believe	L8-1
rèxīn	熱心	SV	to be enthusiastic	L5-1
rìcháng	日常	SV/N	everyday, routine; daily life	L7-1
rù-jìng-suí-sú	入境隨俗	IE	when in Rome, do as the Romans do	L4-1
sān-wǔ-hǎo-yǒu	三五好友	IE	a few close friends	L3-2
shàng wǎng	上網	VO	to surf the Internet	L3-1
shǎng yuè	賞月	VO	to admire the moon	L4-2

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shēngrì	生日	N	birthday	L4-1
shèqún méitǐ	社群媒體	N	social media	L2-1
shétou	舌頭	N	tongue	L8-1
shì	試	V	to try	L1-1
shì	事	N	matter, thing, affair	L2-2
shìdàng	適當	SV	to be appropriate, to be suitable	L8-2
shìhé	適合	V/SV	to suit; to be suitable, to be appropriate	L2-1
shíwù	食物	N	food	L3-1
shíxí	實習	V	to intern	L6-1
shíyànshì	實驗室	N	laboratory	L6-1
shōu	收	V	to collect (money); to receive (something)	L6-1
shòu huānyíng	受歡迎	SV	to be popular, to be well-received	L2-2
shòu shāng	受傷	VO	to get injured	L8-2
shǒujī	手機	N	mobile phone	L2-1
shū	輸	V	to lose	L3-2
shuài	帥	SV	to be handsome	L7-1
shuǐ	水	N	drinking water; water	L2-2
shuǐguǒ	水果	N	fruit	L4-1
shuìmián	睡眠	N	sleep	L8-2
shǔjià	暑假	N	summer vacation	L6-1
shuō cuò	說錯	V	to say something wrong, to make a verbal mistake	L1-2

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shuō huà	說話	VO	to talk, to speak	L5-1
shuōbúdìng	說不定	ADV	maybe, probably	L5-2
shǔtiáo	薯條	N	French fries	L3-2
sùdù	速度	N	speed	L8-2
suíshí-suídì	隨時隨地	IE	anytime and anywhere	L5-2
tā	它	PN	it	L5-1
Tàijù	泰劇	N	Thai drama	L7-1
tán liànài	談戀愛	VO	to be in love	L6-2
tǎolùn	討論	V/N	to discuss; discussion	L3-2
tèbié	特別	ADV/SV	especially, particularly; to be special	L3-1
téngtòng	疼痛	N	pain	L8-2
tián	甜	SV	to be sweet	L8-1
tiēwén	貼文	N	post	L2-1
tǐlì	體力	N	physical strength	L7-2
tóngshí	同時	CONJ	at the same time	L4-2
tōu	偷	V	to steal	L5-1
tuánjù	團聚	V	to reunite	L4-2
tuántǐ	團體	N	group, organization	L7-1
tuányuán	團圓	V	to reunite (with family)	L4-1
tuīnà	推拿	V	therapeutic massage	L8-1
wǎng	往	CV	toward	L1-1
wǎnghóng	網紅	N	internet celebrity; influencer	L2-2

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wánměi	完美	SV	to be perfect	L3-1
wèn lù	問路	V	to ask for directions	L1-2
wēnhé	溫和	SV	to be mild	L8-2
wénhuà	文化	N	culture	L4-1
wúliáo	無聊	SV	to be boring; to be bored	L5-2
xià chē	下車	VO	to get off (the car/bus/train)	L5-1
xiàndài	現代	N	modern times, the contemporary era	L7-1
xiāngdāng	相當	ADV	quite, considerably	L6-2
xiǎngshòu	享受	V/N	to enjoy; enjoyment	L7-2
xiǎngxiàng	想像	V/N	to imagine; imagination	L5-2
xiāngxìn	相信	V	to believe, to trust	L1-2
xiàngzi	巷子	N	alley	L1-1
xiào	笑	V	to laugh, to smile	L5-2
xiào nèi	校內	N	on campus	L6-2
xiǎo shíhòu	小時候	N(TW)	childhood, when (I) was little	L4-2
xiào wài	校外	N	off campus	L6-2
xiǎoxīn	小心	SV/V	to be careful; to watch out	L5-1
xíguàn	習慣	V/N	to be used to; habit	L1-2
xíng	行	V	to be OK	L1-1
xīngfèn	興奮	SV	to be excited	L3-1
xīnkǔ	辛苦	SV	to be hard, to be exhausting	L8-1

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xīnqíng	心情	N	mood	L7-2
xīnshǎng	欣賞	V	to appreciate, to enjoy	L7-2
xīnxiān	新鮮	SV	to be fresh, to be novel	L7-1
xǐshǒujiān	洗手間	N	restroom, bathroom	L5-1
xiūxián	休閒	N/SV	leisure; to be leisurely, to be casual	L7-1
xīyī	西醫	N	western medicine doctor	L8-1
xīyǐn	吸引	V	to attract	L3-2
xuǎnzé	選擇	V/N	to choose; choice	L8-2
xuéfèi	學費	N	tuition fee	L6-2
xuéqī	學期	N	semester	L1-1
xuéshēng zhèng	學生證	N	student ID	L5-1
xuéxí	學習	V	to learn	L2-1
yǎnchànghuì	演唱會	N	concert	L7-2
yánjiū	研究	N/V	research; to research	L6-2
yánjiūsuǒ	研究所	N	graduate school	L2-2
yǎnyuán	演員	N	actor, performer	L7-1
yàobùrán	要不然	CONJ	otherwise, or else	L5-1
yàofáng	藥房	N	pharmacy	L8-1
yāoqǐng	邀請	V	to invite	L4-2
yèdiàn	夜店	N	nightclub	L7-1
yí dà duī	一大堆	N	a large pile, a whole bunch	L7-1
yì-jǔ-liǎng-dé	一舉兩得	IE	to kill two birds with one stone	L6-1
yīncǐ	因此	CONJ	therefore, thus	L6-2

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yíng	贏	V	to win	L3-2
yǐngxiǎng	影響	N/V	influence, effect; to influence, to affect	L6-2
yǐnshí	飲食	N	diet	L8-2
yīnyuè	音樂	N	music	L2-2
yīyuàn	醫院	N	hospital	L8-1
yòng	用	CV/V	with; to use	L1-2
yǒuqù	有趣	SV	to be interesting, to be fun	L3-1
yóuxì	遊戲	N	game	L5-1
yǒuyòng	有用	SV	to be useful	L6-2
yòuzi	柚子	N	pomelo	L4-1
yuán	圓	SV	to be round	L4-2
yuánlái	原來	ADV	So (that's it); to turn out	L2-1
yuèbǐng	月餅	N	mooncake	L4-1
yuèliàng	月亮	N	moon	L4-2
yǔfǎ	語法	N	grammar	L1-1
yùfáng	預防	V	to prevent	L8-1
yǔmáoqiú	羽毛球	N	badminton	L2-1
yùndòng	運動	V/N	to exercise; exercise	L2-1
yùndòngyuán	運動員	N	athlete	L3-1
zháijī	炸雞	N	fried chicken	L3-2
zhàn	站	V	to stand	L6-1
zhāojí	著急	SV	to be anxious	L5-2
zhàopiàn	照片	N	photo	L2-1

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zhè cì	這次	N(TW)	this time	L3-1
zhěnglǐ	整理	V	to tidy up	L6-1
zhěngtiān	整天	N	all day long	L6-1
zhēnjiǔ	針灸	N	acupuncture	L8-1
zhěnsuǒ	診所	N	clinic	L8-1
zhīchí	支持	V/N	to support; support	L3-2
zhìliáo	治療	V/N	to treat; treatment	L8-1
zhòngyào	重要	SV	to be important	L4-1
zhōngyào	中藥	N	Chinese medicine (herbal medicine)	L8-1
zhōngyī	中醫	N	traditional Chinese medicine doctor	L8-1
zhǔ	煮	V	to cook; to boil	L6-1
zhuǎn	轉	V	to turn	L1-1
zhuàn qián	賺錢	VO	to earn money	L6-1
zhuī jù	追劇	VO	to binge-watch TV series	L5-1
zhǔnbèi	準備	V/N	to prepare; preparation	L4-1
zhùyì	注意	V	to pay attention	L5-1
zhǔyì	主意	N	idea, plan	L3-1
zìcóng	自從	PREP	since	L7-2
zìjǐ	自己	PRON	oneself	L6-1
zīliào	資料	N	data, information	L5-2
zìpāi	自拍	V	to snap a selfie	L2-1
zìzhù cāntīng	自助餐廳	N	self-service restaurant	L1-1

Pinyin	Vocabulary	Part of speech	English definition	Lesson-Dialogue
zǒngshì	總是	ADV	always	L1-2
zúgòu	足夠	SV	to be enough	L8-2
zuìhǎo	最好	ADV	had better	L8-1
zuò xià	坐下	V	to sit down	L2-2

專有名詞

Pinyin	Proper Noun	English definition	Lesson-Dialogue
Àoyùn	奧運	the Olympics	L3-1
Hǎidì	海地	Haiti	L1-1
Hánguó	韓國	Korea	L2-2
Quánmín Jiànbǎo	全民健保	National Health Insurance	L8-1
Tàiguó	泰國	Thailand	L4-1
Yàzhōu	亞洲	Asia	L7-1
Yuènnán	越南	Vietnam	L3-2

Grammar Structure	Explanation	Lesson-Dialogue
Direction constructions: 上 / 下 / 進 / 出 / 過 / 回 / 起 + 來 / 去 Action Verb + Directional Verb + 來 / 去	Direction constructions show where someone or something moves. They are often made with a verb and a direction word. The so-called "Directional Verbs" in this sentence pattern refer to: 上 (up), 下 (down), 進 (in), 出 (out), 過 (across), 回 (back), and 起 (upward movement). The words 來 and 去 help show the direction of the movement. And show the action is toward or away from a reference point.	L1-1
V(一)V(O)	This structure softens the tone of the verb, making the action sound brief, casual, or less direct. It is often used in invitations, suggestions, or informal speech. Monosyllabic verbs (e.g., 看 kàn, 試 shì) are commonly used and can be changed into the V - V form (e.g., 看一看, 試一試). Disyllabic verbs (e.g., 練習 liànxí) may also appear in reduplicated forms (e.g., 練習練習), especially in spoken language.	L1-1
S ₁ + 得 / 一定要…… (+S ₂) + 才……	This structure shows that an action is necessary for something else to happen. The verb phrase before 才 is the required condition. The part after 才 shows the result.	L1-1
只要……，就……	This structure is used to show that if a certain condition is met, then a result will happen.	L1-1
V + 得 / 不 + Result Complement 聽得懂 / 聽不懂、 看得懂 / 看不懂 聽得到 / 聽不到、 看得到 / 看不到 學得會 / 學不會	This structure is used to express whether someone can or cannot achieve a certain result through performing an action. It indicates the possibility or success of reaching a specific outcome, often involving comprehension, perception, or skill acquisition.	L1-1

Grammar Structure	Explanation	Lesson-Dialogue
往 + direction / N + V	This structure shows the direction or destination of an action. It tells us where someone or something is going.	L1-1
O + VV 看	The structure VV 看 is used to express the idea of giving something a try. It suggests making an attempt to do an action or seeing what happens when you try. O +VV 看 is originally VV 看 + O, but the object is moved to the front due to topicalization.	L2-1
S (+NEG) + 把 + O + V + 在 + PW	"S (+NEG) + 把 + O + V + 在 + PW" is a type of "ba-sentence" commonly used to describe putting something in a specific place. The verbs used here are mostly related to actions indicating placement, and the focus of the sentence is the resulting location after the action is completed.	L2-1
(S+) 讓 + N + SV/VP	“讓” is the most frequently used causative verb in spoken Mandarin, and “讓 + someone + SV/VP” indicates to give someone the opportunity or cause them to do something. In English, it is commonly translated as either “make” or “let,” depending on the context.	L2-1
一…… (,) 就……	The “一……(,) 就……” pattern is a frequently used structure in Chinese. It’s used to express meanings like “as soon as,” “once,” or “whenever,” making it a very practical and essential grammar point.	L2-1
S + V (+ 了) + TS (+ 的 NP)+ 才 + VP S + TW + 才 + VP	The word 才 is used to indicate that something happened later than expected. In English, this idea is often conveyed with phrases like “not until” or “as late as.” 才 is typically used together with a time expression, such as a specific time of day, an age, or another point in time.	L2-2

Grammar Structure	Explanation	Lesson-Dialogue
一邊……（，）一邊……	The structure ‘一邊……（，）一邊……’ is used to show that two actions are happening at the same time.	L2-2
從來 + NEG	This sentence pattern expresses that something has never happened, or that a certain action or state has never occurred from the past until now. There are two common structures: "從來不 + V" and "從來沒 + V + 過". "從來不" is used to describe general situations or habitual behavior, while "從來沒" is used to express experiences that have never happened.	L3-1
跟……有關	This sentence pattern is commonly used to explain the topic, content, or reason of something, and is often translated into English as "be related to" or "be about."	L3-1
就像是……	This sentence pattern is commonly used to make comparisons or give examples, providing more concrete references to help the listener understand the content more easily.	L3-1
SV 極了	This sentence pattern is used to express a very high degree of something, meaning "extremely" or "very." It serves as a way to emphasize the speaker's tone, which is often exaggerated, emotional, or expressive.	L3-1
SV + 一點	This sentence pattern is used to express the desire for a slight increase or adjustment in degree, such as "a little earlier," "a little later," "a little faster," or "a little slower."	L3-1
還好……，才……	This structure is used to express relief or thankfulness that something happened, which led to a positive outcome, either by avoiding a negative result or by making something easier or more convenient.	L3-2

Grammar Structure	Explanation	Lesson-Dialogue
S (+NEG) + 把 + O + 搬到 / 拿到 / 送到 + PW	This structure is used to express moving something to a specific place. 搬、拿 (ná, to take) and 送 (sòng, to send/to deliver) are the most common verbs in this structure. However, 搬 is mostly used for large or heavy objects; 拿 is mostly used for small or light objects.	L3-2
像……一樣	“像……一樣” is used to compare two things, meaning “just like…” or “as… as…”. It is often used to express similarity in actions, appearance, or situation. The similar aspect between the two can be mentioned after “像……一樣” to provide more detail.	L4-1
SV 地 + V	This structure uses the adverbial marker “地” (de) to connect a stative verb (SV)—often describing emotion, manner, or state—to an action verb (V). It describes how an action is performed, similar to using an adverb in English. If the SV is a monosyllabic word, it is often reduplicated to sound more natural and expressive., such as: 慢慢地走 (walk slowly), 好好地寫功課 (do homework carefully).	L4-1
多 + SV + 啊	This structure is used to express strong emotion or emphasis. It means “How + adjective!” or “So + adjective!” It’s often used to show admiration or complaint.	L4-1
V 好 V 好了 / (還) 沒 V 好	This pattern indicates that an action has been completed successfully or properly. It means “have done… well” or “ready”. It is commonly used with verbs like 準備 (to prepare), 寫 (to write), 做 (to do), 想 (to think).	L4-1
這樣一來，……	This phrase introduces a result or consequence of a previously mentioned action or situation. It means “in this way…” or “as a result…”. It is used to link cause and effect.	L4-1

Grammar Structure	Explanation	Lesson-Dialogue
SV 得很	This pattern is used to intensify a stative verb, meaning “very” or “extremely”. It is similar in function to “非常” or “很”, but often more emphatic.	L4-1
S (+ V + O) (+ V) + 到 + TW	This grammar structure indicates the point in time when an action lasts until. The V stands for the main action verb in the sentence. It is the action that continues until the time indicated by 到 + TW.	L4-2
S + V 著 + O	The particle 著 in Mandarin Chinese is used to express a continuous aspect, meaning the action is ongoing, doesn't stop right away and it lasts for a period of time.	L5-1
O + 被 (+ S) + V + complement	In Mandarin, 被字句 (bèi zì jù) are common passive sentences using 被 (bèi). The structure “O + 被 (+ S) + V + complement” often describes unfortunate or unwanted situations and is the most typical way to express the passive voice.	L5-1
一點也不 + SV/V	The phrases 一點也不 + SV/V can be used to express "not at all." It indicates that a certain state or characteristic is completely absent, or that an action or behavior is not performed at all.	L5-1
把 S (+ NEG) + 把 + O + V 出來 S (+ NEG) + 把 + O + V 到 + PW S (+ NEG) + 把 + O + V 給 + someone	The "把" (bǎ) construction is used to emphasize how something is handled, changed, or affected by an action. It often highlights the result or direction of the action. Below are three common patterns: This pattern "S (+ NEG) + 把 + O + V 出來" focuses on bringing something out, either physically or making something become visible or known. "S (+ NEG) + 把 + O + V 到 + PW (Place Word)" shows that something is moved to a specific location. The structure of "S (+ NEG) + 把 + O + V 給 + someone" shows that something is given or transferred to someone.	L5-1

Grammar Structure	Explanation	Lesson-Dialogue
S + 跟 + O + V (+ O)	This sentence pattern is used to indicate the object of an action. It is especially common with verbs that involve “asking someone,” “obtaining something,” or “exchanging something.” In this structure, 跟 is roughly equivalent to the English preposition “from.”	L5-2
V + 過 + NU-M (+ O)	Describes the number of times an action has been experienced in the past. The verb is followed by 過 and then a numeral with a measure word.	L6-1
除了…… (,) 還……	Means “in addition to ... also ...”. It shows that something is not the only case; more information is added.	L6-1
V 到 V 得到 / V 不到	Indicates whether an action successfully achieves its goal (V 得到 = achieved, V 不到 = not achieved). Often used with sensory verbs (看到 , 聽到) or learning verbs (學到).	L6-1
後來	Refers to what happened afterwards, in a sequence of past events. Often contrasts with a previous situation.	L6-1
A 對 B 有幫助 / 興趣	The structure “A 對 B 有幫助 / 興趣” indicates that A has an effect or relation to B. Commonly, it appears as “有……幫助” (A is helpful to B) or “有……興趣” (A is interested in B). In both cases, the part “……” can be filled with modifiers to adjust the meaning, such as “有很大的幫助” (very helpful), “有一點幫助” (a little helpful) or “有一點興趣” (a slight interest).	L6-1
對 N 來說	Means “as far as N is concerned” or “for N...”. Used to show the speaker’s perspective or someone’s point of view.	L6-1

Grammar Structure	Explanation	Lesson-Dialogue
……等 (+N)	In Chinese, "……等" is placed at the end of a list to indicate that the list is not complete, similar to "and so on," "etc.," or "and others" in English. It is usually used after mentioning several items to imply there are more of the same kind not listed.	L6-2
不管……(,) 還是……, (S+) 都……	This grammar structure is used when “不管” is followed by two options. It expresses that, regardless of which option is chosen, the result will remain the same. The English equivalent of this pattern is “No matter A or B, S all ...”	L7-1
(要是) ……的話, ……	The pattern “(要是)…的話, …” is used to indicate a result under a hypothetical situation. The part before “的話” states the condition, while the result appears in the second clause. If “要是” is omitted and only “的話” is used, the tone is more colloquial; when “要是” is included, the tone is relatively more formal. Overall, this pattern often carries a sense of discussion or speculation.	L7-1
……不如……	“... 不如 ...” emphasizes a comparison between two actions or choices, where the speaker considers the latter option more worth choosing. It corresponds to the English expressions “It’s better to ... than ...” or “A is not as good as B.”	L7-1
V ₁ 著 V ₁ 著就…… S + V ₁ 著 V ₁ 著, (S ₂ +) 就	“V ₁ 著 V ₁ 著就 ...” is used to describe a situation where, in the midst of an ongoing and unfinished action, another event suddenly occurs. It often carries the nuance of happening “unconsciously” or “without realizing it.” It corresponds to the English expression While V-ing, (suddenly/without realizing) ...	L7-1

Grammar Structure	Explanation	Lesson-Dialogue
(NP ₁ /VP ₁) 跟 NP ₂ /VP ₂ 比起來，NP ₁ /VP ₁ ……	“(NP ₁ /VP ₁) 跟 NP ₂ /VP ₂ 比起來，NP ₁ /VP ₁ …” is used to indicate a comparison. Pragmatically, the focus is on the characteristics of NP ₁ /VP ₁ , and the speaker intends to emphasize how NP ₁ /VP ₁ is. In the second clause, comparative adverbs or complements such as “比較 (comparatively), 更 (even more), or … 多了 (much more …)” often appear.	L7-1
V 完 (+ O) V 完了 (+ O) / 沒 V 完 (+ O) V 得完 / V 不完	“V 完 (+ O) ”: A result complement that emphasizes the complete fulfillment of an action, with nothing left unfinished. The focus is on the result, not the process. “V 完 (+ O) 了 / 沒 V 完 (+ O) ”: The actual form, used to describe the actual result of an action after it has taken place. “V 得完 / V 不完 ”: The potential form is used to express ability or possibility, and it can indicate whether an action can be completed or describe the outcome after attempting the action. When using this structure, if an object (O) appears in the sentence, it is more commonly placed before the verb phrase out of convention — for example: 這些東西，我吃不 完 (These things, I can't finish eating).	L7-1
V 一下 (+ NP)	“V 一下 ” is used to indicate that an action does not last long and only continues for a short period of time. It often appears in daily conversations to express a trial action or a casual, brief behavior. In dialogues, “V 一下 ” is commonly used to make requests or suggestions, which makes the tone lighter, more natural, and more polite.	L7-1

Grammar Structure	Explanation	Lesson-Dialogue
S (+ NEG) + 把 + O + V 完	This pattern, “S (+ NEG) + 把 + O + V 完”, is used to indicate that an action has been completely finished, leaving nothing remaining. In its negative form, it shows that the task has not yet been completed and that some of O still remains.	L7-2
S + V ₁ 著 (+ O ₁) + V ₂ + O ₂	The function of the pattern “S + V ₁ - 著 (+O ₁) + V ₂ + O ₂ ” is to express a continuous background action that sets off or accompanies another main action. It conveys a natural, everyday tone and is often used to depict scenes and atmospheres. In this structure, “V ₂ O ₂ ” represents the main action, while “V ₁ O ₁ ” is the ongoing background or accompanying action. In English, it is often rendered as: S + V ₂ + O ₂ while V ₁ -ing (+ O ₁).	L7-2
S + 給 + O + VO	This structure is used when the subject does something for someone. The word “給” functions as a preposition meaning for or to, and it shows that the action is done on behalf of someone else.	L8-1
……，是為了…… 為了……，……	The structures “……，是為了……” and “為了……，……” are used to explain the purpose of an action. It means “... to... / for the purpose of ...”.	L8-1
對 + O + ADV + SV	The preposition “對” can mean to, toward, or for, depending on context. It introduces the object of an action, attitude, or feeling. It often shows the target of an action or the person/ thing affected.	L8-1

Grammar Structure	Explanation	Lesson-Dialogue
少 + V (+ NU-M) (+ O)	The structure “少 + V (+ NU-M) (+ O)” means “do less of something”. It is used to suggest reducing the frequency or amount of an action.	L8-1
一般來說	This phrase is used to introduce a general statement, summary, or typical situation rather than a specific case. It expresses that what follows is true in most situations, but not always. It usually appears at the beginning of a sentence to provide a general comment or overview.	L8-2