

課程綱要

Scope & Sequence

第一課 說錯了沒關係！

Lesson 1 It's Okay to Make Mistakes!

Learning Object

1. Be able to describe language learning experiences and compare different courses.
2. Be able to encourage others and give them advice.
3. Be able to clearly explain to others how to get to a place.

Grammar & Pattern

1. Direction constructions:
 - 上 / 下 / 進 / 出 / 過 / 回 / 起 + 來 / 去
 - Action Verb + Directional Verb + 來 / 去
2. V (-) V (+ O)
3. S₁ + 得 / 一定要…… (+ S₂) + 才……
4. 只要……，就……
5. 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
6. 往 + direction / N + V

Key Vocabulary

教室	出來	進去	語法	練習	學期
機會	緊張	怕	試	對面	巷子
過去	門口	然後	往	轉	問路
迷路	說錯	總是	大排長龍	習慣	努力

Common Usage

1. 我也得想想才知道怎麼說。
2. 雖然有一點難，可是很有意思，只要多練習幾次就懂了。
3. 只要多說、多聽、多看，就可以學得又快又好。
4. 不必坐車，在學校對面的巷子裡，走過去就行了！
5. 從學校門口出去，先過馬路，然後一直往前走，到了第三個巷子往右轉。

Culture Note

The culture of queuing in Taiwan

In Taiwan, many people enjoy lining up to buy things, and this culture is seen as something special by many foreigners. Even if the weather is very hot and they have to wait for hours, people are still willing to stand in line just to eat famous food or buy limited-edition products. When talking about Taiwan's line-up culture, many people remember that in 1999, McDonald's had a promotion where customers could get a Hello Kitty toy with a meal. A lot of people waited in long lines to collect the toys. Many foreigners who study or work in Taiwan say that this culture of lining up seems unique to Taiwan.

第二課 在受歡迎的咖啡店打卡

Lesson 2 Check in at a popular café

Learning Object

1. Be able to describe one's favorite sport(s).
2. Be able to ask for someone else's agreement.
3. Be able to invite others to join an activity.
4. Be able to describe the layout of a store, the service provided by the staff, and explain why it is popular.

Grammar & Pattern

1. O + VV 看
2. S (+NEG) + 把 + O + V + 在 + PW
3. (S +) 讓 + N + SV/VP
4. 一…… (,) 就……
5. S + V (+ 了) + TS (+ 的 NP) + 才 + VP
S + TW + 才 + VP
6. 一邊…… (,) 一邊……

Key Vocabulary

社群媒體	分享	照片	適合	學習	拍照
滑	手機	貼文	活動	運動	比賽
參加	原來	發生	網紅	介紹	受歡迎
音樂	開心	名不虛傳	服務	打卡	期待

Common Usage

1. 這家咖啡店的咖啡很好喝，我每次都點拿鐵。
2. 我喜歡這裡的環境，又舒服又安靜，很適合在這裡看書。
3. 這裡也很適合拍照，我們來自拍吧。
4. 我不太喜歡讓別人知道我每天去哪裡，做什麼，吃什麼東西。
5. 週末的時候，我一有空就跟朋友去打球。

Culture Note

Taiwan's Black Gold

In Taiwan, coffee is often referred to as “black gold.” According to statistics, the average number of cups of coffee consumed per person annually in Taiwan has already surpassed the global average. As a result, convenience stores have eagerly entered this booming market. Most convenience stores in Taiwan use espresso machines to brew coffee on the spot and offer a wide variety of flavors. They also launch seasonal specialty drinks, such as gingerbread lattes in the winter and Sicilian coffee in the summer. In addition, convenience stores collaborate with dessert shops to offer dessert-flavored coffees or special promotions that combine coffee with sweet treats. For many people, buying a cup of coffee at a convenience store every morning has become an essential daily habit, reflecting the rapid growth of Taiwan’s convenience store coffee culture.

第三課 去運動酒吧看比賽

Lesson 3 Let's go to a sports bar to watch the game

Learning Object

1. Be able to invite others to participate in an activity in Chinese and express interest or willingness.
2. Be able to describe the atmosphere and activity features of a place, and share personal experiences and expectations.
3. Be able to discuss the details of a trip, including the time, location, and means of transportation.

Grammar & Pattern

1. 從來 + NEG
2. 跟……有關
3. 就像是……
4. SV 極了
5. SV + 一點
6. 還好……，才……
7. S (+ NEG) + 把 + O + 搬到 / 拿到 / 送到 + PW

Key Vocabulary

冠軍賽	酒吧	運動員	特別	有趣	氣氛
舉辦	人山人海	沒想到	加油	興奮	喝酒
歡呼	主意	客人	建議	上網	清楚
吸引	表現	支持	贏	輸	三五好友

Common Usage

1. 我想去看比賽，你們有興趣嗎？
2. 好啊，聽起來不錯！
3. 我已經開始期待了。
4. 我們要不要早一點去？
5. 我建議現在馬上打電話訂位。

Culture Note

Cheerleading Stars in Taiwan

In recent years, cheerleaders at professional sports games in Taiwan have become more than just background figures who boost the atmosphere — they have gradually become a key part of team marketing. Many cheerleaders are highly popular, building their personal brands on social media, endorsing team merchandise, and showing a trend toward “stardom.” Some spectators come specifically to watch the cheerleading performances, rather than out of love for the sport or support for the game itself. This reflects the blending of sports and entertainment culture. The cheerleaders’ image, dance skills, and charisma have become important factors in attracting fans. For the teams, in addition to developing the athletes’ performance, cultivating cheerleader stars can also bring significant commercial benefits and help more people get to know the team.

第四課 入境隨俗過中秋

Lesson 4 When in Rome: Celebrating the Mid-Autumn Festival the Local Way

Learning Object

1. Be able to explain the traditional activities of the Mid-Autumn Festival in Chinese.
2. Be able to compare the similarities and differences between two similar festivals.
3. Be able to discuss the plans and arrangements for an activity in Chinese.

Grammar & Pattern

1. 像……一樣
2. SV 地 + V
3. 多 + SV + 啊
4. V 好
V 好了 / (還) 沒 V 好
5. 這樣一來，……
6. SV 得很
7. S (+ V + O) (+ V) + 到 + TW

Key Vocabulary

傳統	文化	重要	節日	華人	團圓
親朋好友	聚	烤肉	可惜	慶祝	連假
計畫	生日	入境隨俗	準備	材料	另外
方式	團聚	見面	決定	賞月	難忘

Common Usage

1. 聽說韓國人也有中秋節，是嗎？
2. 聽起來跟臺灣的傳統文化差不多。
3. 我還沒想好怎麼過中秋節。
4. 我們也舉辦烤肉活動，怎麼樣？
5. 這樣一來，不但可以慶祝泰宇的生日，也可以入境隨俗，跟三五好友們聚在一起烤肉。

Culture Note

The Mid-Autumn Festival in Taiwan

The Mid-Autumn Festival is an important traditional holiday for Chinese people. Families gather to admire the moon and eat mooncakes. In Taiwan, many people also celebrate by having a barbecue. This custom began with a famous barbecue sauce commercial that connected barbecuing with the festival, making it a fun and lively activity. Over time, grilling under the moon became a special tradition for Taiwanese people. Nowadays, many are busy with work and have no time to prepare for a barbecue, so they go to barbecue restaurants instead. There, they can enjoy delicious food and celebrate easily with family and friends, keeping the joyful spirit of the Mid-Autumn Festival alive.

第五課 見怪不怪，別擔心被偷

Lesson 5 Don't Be Surprised. Things Won't Get Stolen.

Learning Object

1. Be able to clearly describe the public safety and living habits of their current place of residence and make simple comparisons with their hometown.
2. Be able to describe past events in a conversation and recount actions or situations based on memory.
3. Be able to understand others' questions in a lost-and-found situation, describe how the item was lost, and propose a solution.

Grammar & Pattern

1. S + V 著 + O
2. O + 被 (+ S) + V (+ complement)
3. 一點也不 + SV/V
4. 把
 - S (+ NEG) + 把 + O + V 出來
 - S (+ NEG) + 把 + O + V 給 + someone
5. S + 跟 + O₁ + V (+ O₂)

Key Vocabulary

發現	拿	遊戲	追劇	放心	搶
安全	小心	注意	留	偷	離開
見怪不怪	熱心	要不然	著急	好用	良師益友
幫助	解決	隨時隨地	想像	經驗	說不定

Common Usage

1. 我剛來臺灣的時候很擔心手機被搶，所以一定把手機放在口袋裡。
2. 安全的地方還是有壞人，我們小心一點比較好。
3. 他一點也不擔心筆電被偷。
4. 奇怪！我的錢包怎麼不見了？
5. 你好好地想一想，是不是放在哪裡了？
6. 對，是我的錢包沒錯，謝謝你。

Culture Note

What Should You Do If You Find a Lost Item in Taiwan?

Sometimes we see things that others have forgotten to take with them on the street or on public transportation. If the item is found on public transportation, most people in Taiwan will take it to the “Lost and Found.” If it’s found on the street, you can bring it to the nearest police station. People in Taiwan believe that if you find something, you should return it to the owner. Taiwan is known for being a safe and kind place. It’s common for people to return lost items instead of stealing them. Many even leave wallets or phones on a table without worry. Although Taiwan isn’t completely free of danger, most people still feel safe walking outside at night.

第六課 大學生打工，一舉兩得？

Lesson 6 Part-Time Student Worker: A Win-Win Situation?

Learning Object

1. Be able to use core vocabulary and sentence patterns related to work experience.
2. Be able to describe one's own or others' part-time job experiences and challenges.
3. Be able to compare the content and takeaways (or rewards/gains) of different types of part-time jobs.

Grammar & Pattern

1. V + 過 + NU-M (+ O)
2. 除了…… (,) 還……
3. V 到
V 得到 / V 不到
4. 後來
5. A 對 B 有幫助 / 興趣
6. 對 N 來說
7. ……等 (+N)

Key Vocabulary

打工	常見	打掃	整天	回答	記住
實習	整理	開會	幫助	管理	懂得
安排	負責	自己	但 (是)	一舉兩得	利用
影響	目的	各式各樣	研究	必須	因此

Common Usage

1. 這家餐廳的店員看起來很年輕，應該是來打工的大學生吧。
2. 剛開始的時候我覺得很累，後來慢慢地就習慣了。
3. 那你後來怎麼辦？
4. 自己負責的事，自己得想辦法做好。
5. 這些打工的經驗，對大學生來說，不但可以賺錢，還可以學習，一舉兩得。

Culture Note

Student Part-time Work Has Become a Common Practice in Chinese Society

There is a Chinese saying: “*Of all pursuits, studying is the most valuable.*” It shows that Chinese society has long valued education, and many parents in Taiwan once believed children should finish school before working. However, this idea has changed. Nowadays, many students start part-time jobs in high school to learn independence, earn money, or gain experience. The types of jobs have also become more diverse. In the past, students often worked in restaurants or as tutors, but now they may do translation work, internships, or even become livestream hosts. Some join working holidays or do work-for-lodging programs. More and more university students work not just for money but to explore careers and gain experience that supports their future development.

Learning Object

1. Be able to clearly introduce popular leisure activities and explain how they are carried out.
2. Be able to discuss the pros and cons of choices in a conversation and explain the reasons for those choices.
3. Be able to introduce the features of TV dramas and compare their similarities and differences across different cultures.

Grammar & Pattern

1. 不管……（，）還是……，（S+）都……
2. （要是）……的話，……
3. ……不如……
4. V₁ 著 V₁ 著就……
S + V₁ 著 V₁ 著，（S₂+）就……
5. (NP₁/VP₁) 跟 NP₂/VP₂ 比起來，NP₁/VP₁……
6. V 完（+ O）
V 完（+ O）了 / 沒 V 完（+ O）
V 得完 / V 不完
7. V 一下（+ NP）
8. S（+ NEG）+ 把 + O + V 完
9. S + V₁ 著（+ O₁）+ V₂ + O₂

Key Vocabulary

流行	休閒	話題	新鮮	變成	難怪
現代	日常	熬夜	演員	觀眾	團體
可惜	欣賞	普遍	自從	串流平台	任何
而且	享受	等到	樂趣	放鬆	多采多姿

Common Usage

1. 韓國的有一點不同。
2. 咖啡店和健身房，在韓國也是相當受歡迎的。
3. 去健身房太累了吧，要是有意義的話，我覺得不如在家追劇。
4. 這兩個星期每天都熬夜念書，累死了。
5. 整天在家追劇，太可惜了吧！

Culture Note

Unique Taiwanese Culture: Everyone Is a Karaoke King

Karaoke (KTV) is one of the most popular leisure activities in Taiwan and a beloved part of local culture. Almost everyone, regardless of whether they enjoy singing or not, has experienced going to a KTV. Many foreigners studying or working in Taiwan are often invited to join KTV gatherings, where they can feel the warmth and enthusiasm of Taiwanese people. Besides group-style KTV with private rooms, there are also phone booth-style KTVs for solo singing, and some even set up karaoke systems at home. For Taiwanese people, singing is more than entertainment. It strengthens friendships and adds joy to life, making karaoke a unique symbol of Taiwanese culture.

第八課 看中醫還是西醫？

Lesson 8 See a Chinese Doctor or a Western Doctor?

Learning Object

1. Be able to describe one's symptoms and experiences of seeing a doctor.
2. Be able to describe the differences between Chinese and Western medical consultation and treatment methods.
3. Be able to explain Taiwanese people's views on seeing traditional Chinese doctors, and recognize the cultural beliefs and lifestyle habits behind traditional Chinese medicine, such as the health philosophy of "maintaining wellness and preventing illness."

Grammar & Pattern

1. S + 給 + O + VO
2. ……，是為了……
為了……，……
3. 對 + O + ADV + SV
4. 少 + V (+ NU-M) (+ O)
5. 一般來說

Key Vocabulary

中藥	中醫	預防	治療	健康	診所
西醫	醫院	藥房	病人	檢查	認為
辛苦	最好	恢復	溫和	速度	受傷
選擇	減少	平時	適當	足夠	避免

Common Usage

1. 最近常常睡不好，常常覺得累，所以想看中醫，試試中醫的幫助。
2. 看中醫不一定是因為生病。很多人習慣看中醫，是為了預防生病。
3. 他們覺得這些中醫的治療方式對身體健康有幫助。
4. 西醫會先問病人哪裡不舒服，再給他們做檢查。
5. 中醫認為有些食物對身體不好，應該少吃。比方說甜的、冰的、辣的。

Culture Note

Chinese Medicine or Western Medicine: How Should We Choose?

Chinese and Western medicine have different approaches. Western medicine focuses on curing illness quickly through medicine or injections, while Chinese medicine aims to strengthen the body's balance and immunity to prevent sickness. Some say Western doctors only treat symptoms—"treat the head when it aches, the foot when it hurts"—but Chinese medicine looks at the whole body. Today, many people use both: for example, athletes combine Western treatment with acupuncture or cupping. In Taiwan, hospitals often integrate both systems, showing that the best medicine is what suits one's own body.