

# 課程綱要

## Scope & Sequence

### 第一課 很高興認識你

Lesson 1 Nice to meet you

#### Learning Object

1. Be able to greet.
2. Be able to know the structure of Chinese names.
3. Be able to introduce myself.
4. Be able to explain food preferences.
5. Be able to make an invitation and respond to the invitation.

#### Grammar & Pattern

1. Sentence with verbs 姓、叫、是：  
N / PN + V + N
2. Abbreviated questions with the particle 呢：  
Statement, N / PN + 呢？
3. Sentence with 也：  
N<sub>1</sub> + V + O, N<sub>2</sub> + 也 + V + O
4. Simple type of question with the particle 嗎：  
Statement + 嗎？
5. Negative Replies with 不：  
S + 不 + V + O
6. Purpose of Going:  
S (+ NEG) + 去 + VP
7. Subject-Verb-Object sentence:  
S (+ NEG) + V + O
8. Sentence with Auxiliary Verb:  
S (+ NEG) + AV + V + O

## Key Vocabulary

你	我	好	們	叫	什麼	名字
姓	也	哪國人	高興	認識	這	不
去	吃飯	麵	一起	喜歡	下次	見

## Common Usage

1. 請問你叫什麼名字？
2. 你是哪國人？
3. 很高興認識你。
4. 你們去吃什麼？
5. 你要一起去嗎？
6. 下次吧！

## Culture Note

1. A Chinese name consists of two parts, the surname and the given name. The surname comes first, followed by the given name. For example, in the name "Lin Meixin", "Lin" is the surname, and "Meixin" is the given name.
2. The phrase "小馬" translates to "Little Ma" in English. It's a term of endearment used for friends, formed by adding "Little" before the surname.

## 第二課 你今天要去上課嗎

### Lesson 2 Will you go to class today

#### Learning Object

1. Be able to introduce your family members or friends to other people and greet people with proper and formal language.
2. Be able to talk about the weather with other people.
3. Be able to learn to ask about someone's plan.
4. Be able to politely decline someone's invitation.

#### Grammar & Pattern

1. Simple Sentences with Stative Verbs (SV):  
N / PN + ADV / NEG + SV
2. Stative-Verb not Stative-Verb Questions:  
N / PN + SV + 不 + SV ?
3. Time When:  
(S +) Time When (+ S) (+ AV) + V + O
4. Verb (AV) - not- Verb (AV) Questions:  
S / PN + V (+ AV) + 不 + V (+ AV) ?
5. Coverb 跟 "gēn":  
N<sub>1</sub> / PN<sub>1</sub> + 跟 + N<sub>2</sub> / PN<sub>2</sub> + 一起 + V
6. Adverb 能 "néng":  
(不) 能

#### Key Vocabulary

您	有名	好吃	謝謝	不客氣	歡迎	天氣
熱	現在	今天	上課	中文	有意思	看電影
說	忙	好看	再見			

## Common Usage

1. 歡迎你來臺灣。
2. 臺灣天氣好熱啊！
3. 你今天要去上課嗎？
4. 我們要去看看電影。
5. 你要不要跟我們一起去？

## Culture Note

1. The differences between "你 nǐ" and "您 nín".  
"您" is the polite form of "你". "你 nǐ" can be used to address someone of equal status or younger age, or someone you are familiar with. "您 nín" is used to address someone older or in a position of authority, showing respect.
2. Chinese attaches great importance to phonological beauty, so disyllabic and four-character patterns are often used in sentence structures. For instance, a single syllabus adjective(SV) such as "good(hǎo) " "hot(rè) " "cold(lěng) " "busy(máng) " "difficult(nán) " ect. are usually added a "very(hěn) " in the front and form a disyllabic structure. In these disyllabic structure sentences, "very(hěn) " is not necessarily for emphasizing the adjective, but for the phonological beauty.

## 第三課 我們下次一起去吧

### Lesson 3 Let's go together next time

#### Learning Object

1. Be able to explain the activities one is currently engaged in.
2. Be able to introduce one's hobbies.
3. Be able to discuss one's recent life situation with others.
4. Be able to use time words and can briefly describe one's daily schedule.
5. Be able to explain where and what one often does.

#### Grammar & Pattern

1. Progressive Aspect:  
S + 在 + V + O
2. Verb Object Compounds:  
V (+ Modified) + O
3. Purpose of Coming:  
S (+ NEG) + 來 + VP
4. Verb Object as the Topic:  
V + O , comment
5. Transposed Objects with 都 :  
 $O_1 / V_1 O_1$ 、 $O_2 / V_2 O_2$ 、 $O_3 / V_3 O_3$  , S + 都 + V
6. Progressive Aspect:  
S + 在 + PW + V + O
7. Alternating Scenarios with 有的時候 :  
有的時候…… , 有的時候……
8. Coming and Going:  
S (+ TW) + 去 / 來 + PW + V + O

## Key Vocabulary

做	剛剛	寫	想	喝	(沒)有	聽說
最近	有一點	學	念	常常	和	真
每天	什麼	時候	哪裡	週末	聊天	漂亮

## Common Usage

1. 你在做什麼？
2. 看書、看電影、看電視，我都喜歡。
3. 我早上念書，下午和晚上工作。
4. 你每天什麼時候念書？
5. 有的時候去圖書館念書，有的時候去咖啡店。

## Culture Note

Taiwanese people love drinking coffee. On average, each Taiwanese person drinks over 100 cups of coffee per year. Many people not only enjoy coffee, cake, and conversations in cafés but also use them as spaces for work or reading.

## 第四課 一杯咖啡多少錢

### Lesson 4 How much is a cup of coffee

#### Learning Object

1. Be able to describe the quantity of common items.
2. Be able to explain the price of things.
3. Be able to introduce family members.
4. Be able to order food.
5. Be able to introduce friends to others.

#### Grammar & Pattern

1. To Count:  
Numbers
2. Quantified Nouns:  
NU + M + N
3. Specified and Numbered Numbers:  
DEM + M + N
4. Sums of Money:  
NU / DEM + M (+ N ) + 多少錢?
5. Nouns Modified by Other Nouns Indicating Possession:  
N / PN (+ 的) + N
6. Nouns Modified by Other Nouns Indicating Possession:  
N / PN + 的 + N
7. Nouns Modified by Other Nouns Indicating Possession:  
N / PN + N + 的 + N
8. Nouns Modified by Other Nouns Indicating Possession:  
N + 的
9. Stronger Expression:  
SV 死了

## Key Vocabulary

為什麼	東西	帶	買	便宜	還有	枝
本	貴	多少錢	杯	好喝	誰	就
女朋友	姐姐	哥哥	媽媽	放假	看	當然
沒錯	個	餓				

## Common Usage

1. 你為什麼帶這麼多東西？
2. 還有什麼？
3. 我們點餐吧！
4. 你們聊什麼？

## Culture Note

1. 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.
2. Taiwanese people love tea-based beverages, and hand-shaken drink shops are everywhere. These shops offer diverse drinks, customizable sweetness and ice levels, and a range of prices, making them a daily staple with unique features from each brand.



## 第五課 你們週末去哪裡玩

### Lesson 5 Where do you want to go in the weekend

#### Learning Object

1. Be able to discuss your travel plan with other people.
2. Be able to explain your abilities.
3. Be able to invite friends to join the activity.
4. Be able to give suggestions when talking about the plan with other people.

#### Grammar & Pattern

1. Nouns Modified by Place Expressions:  
PW + 的 + N
2. Particle 得 as a Predicative Complements:  
S + V + O ( , ) V + 得 (+ ADV) + SV
3. Nouns Modified by SV:  
SV + 的 + N
4. 多 as an Indefinite Number:  
NU + 多 + M + N
5. Existential Sentences with 有 :  
PW + 有 + N / NP
6. Sentences with 都 :  
S + 都 + VP
7. Verb Reduplication:  
V + V + O

#### Key Vocabulary

覺得	不錯	風景	爬山	游泳	開車	坐火車
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怎麼樣	馬上	會	騎	一定	舒服	附近
自行車	上次	沒問題	聽起來			

## Common Usage

1. 我喜歡游泳，也游得不錯。
2. 這麼便宜！
3. 我們一起去玩吧！
4. 聽說這個週末的天氣很好。
5. 聽起來不錯。

## Culture Note

1. Taitung County is in the southeast of Taiwan. The scenery on the seaside and in the mountains is quite beautiful. Taitung is a city that retains a lot of aboriginal culture and is also the city with the highest proportion of aboriginal people in Taiwan. In recent years, due to the government's promotion of tourism policies, Taitung's industry has transformed from agriculture to tourism. Many local farms have been transformed into leisure farms, allowing tourists to experience farm life. In addition, the local government has combined tourism with local culture and launched cultural events to attract a large number of tourists to visit every year.
2. Cycling is a popular leisure activity in Taiwan. In addition, there are shared bicycle stations in major urban centers in Taiwan, which not only provide citizens with a convenient and environmentally friendly means of transportation, but also serve as a leisure function. Many citizens ride shared bicycles in the suburbs during leisure time.

## 第六課 我們打算坐公車去夜市

### Lesson 6 We plan to take the bus to the night market

#### Learning Object

1. Be able to clearly describe the characteristics of people, things, and events.
2. Be able to explain how to take transportation from place A to place B.
3. Be able to clearly explain the sequence of events.
4. Be able to clearly introduce your friends and family, describing their characteristics and abilities.
5. Be able to explain your abilities more skillfully.

#### Grammar & Pattern

1. Nouns Modified by Clause with 的：  
來 / 去 + PW + 的 (+ DEM + NU) + N  
(AV +) V + O + 的 (+ DEM + NU) + N
2. first...then...:  
S + 先 + V<sub>1</sub>O<sub>1</sub>, (S<sub>2</sub> +) 再 + V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>
3. From and To:  
S + 從 + PW<sub>1</sub> (+ by means of) + 到 + PW<sub>2</sub> (+ 來 / 去)
4. The week:  
星期
5. Nouns Modified by Clause with 的：  
S (+ AV) + V + 的 (+ DEM + NU) + N
6. Expressing Prohibition of Actions:  
別 + V (+ O)
7. Time Span Stands after the Verb:  
S + V + TS (+ O)  
S + V + O, V + TS
8. Expressing Suggestions/Encouragement of Actions:  
多 + V (+ NU-M) (+ O)

## Key Vocabulary

有興趣	參觀	非常	會	還	打算	怎麼
麻煩	慢	換	有空	給	客氣	幫忙
直飛	找	幾	希望	回去	愛	記得
次	大家	真的				

## Common Usage

1. 你們打算怎麼去？
2. 你們可以先從公館站坐捷運到士林站，再換公車去故宮。
3. 下個星期天你有空嗎？可以跟我一起去買禮物嗎？
4. 我先到日本去找朋友玩，再從日本坐飛機回美國。
5. 你要在日本玩幾天？

## Culture Note

1. The National Palace Museum, abbreviated as "Palace Museum," is located in the Shilin District of Taipei, while another branch, the "Southern Branch of the National Palace Museum," is in Chiayi County. The museum attracts numerous visitors annually and was ranked the sixth most visited museum globally in 2015.
2. In Chinese-speaking societies, when receiving compliments, people often respond with phrases such as "哪裡、哪裡" (Not at all), "您過獎了Nín guòjiǎng le" (You flatter me), or "不敢當Bù gǎn dāng" (I don't deserve this), showing humility and politeness.

## 第七課 幫朋友搬家

### Lesson 7 Help a friend move

#### Learning Object

1. Be able to clearly express location.
2. Be able to express completed actions.
3. Be able to describe the environment.
4. Be able to provide more information about past events.
5. Be able to describe the proximity of a location.
6. Be able to make a comparison or description between the two.

#### Grammar & Pattern

1. Place Words:
  - Proper Noun used as a Place Word
  - Positional Noun used as a Place Word
  - Noun + Positional Noun used as a Place Word
2. Nouns Modified by Place Expressions:
  - (+ 在) + N + Positional Noun (+ 這 / 那 + M) + N
3. Existence in a Place:
  - Place Word + 有 + N
4. 了 as a Particle:
  - S + V + 了 (+ O / NP)
  - S + 沒 + V (+ O / NP)
5. Comparison:
  - N / NP / VP + 更 + SV
  - N / NP / VP + 更 + AV + V
6. Comparison:
  - 比較 + SV
  - 比較 + AV + V
  - 比較 + V + N

### 7. Distance with the Coverb 離 :

A 離 B + ADV + 遠 / 近

### 8. Construction Stressing Circumstances

Connected with the Action of the Main Verb:

S / O (+ NEG) + 是 + Subject / Time / Place / Means + V (+ O) + 的 (+ O)

### 9. Concessive Sentence Structure:

雖然……，可是……

## Key Vocabulary

搬家	沒辦法	吵	上面	下面	外面	安靜
新	環境	前面	後面	旁邊	左邊	右邊
住	宿舍	告訴	更	今年	走路	離近
雖然	涼快					

## Common Usage

1. 沒有你，我一定沒辦法。
2. 我的新家附近環境很好，前面有公園，後面有圖書館。
3. 我訂了餐廳，晚上我們一起吃飯！
4. 你的新家在什麼地方？離這裡遠不遠？
5. 我是從學校坐計程車來的。
6. 雖然坐公車比較慢，可是公車上很涼快。

## Culture Note

Taiwan's urban public transportation is well-developed, especially in Greater Taipei. MRT stations are clean, often featuring art and local designs, and some integrate shopping malls or leisure spaces. With affordable fares and various ticket options, the MRT is convenient for commuters and tourists alike. The EasyCard, widely used for MRT rides and store payments, is an essential daily tool for locals.

## 第八課 除夕的晚上真熱鬧

### Lesson 8 A Lively Chinese New Year's Eve

#### Learning Object

1. Be able to introduce the features of your city and invite others to visit.
2. Be able to indicate time and how long the activity will take.
3. Be able to explain your own experiences and thoughts of a trip or a holiday.
4. Be able to use time words to describe dates.

#### Grammar & Pattern

1. Time Expressions with Year, Day:  
"Time Span" with year and day
2. Time Expressions with Hour and Minute:  
Telling the Time: "Time When" Expressions  
Duration of Time: "Time Span" Expressions
3. Sentences with Adverbial 又 Used as Correlative Conjunctions:  
 $N + 又 + SV_1 + 又 + SV_2$   
 $N + 又 (+ AV) + V_1(O_1) + 又 (+ AV) + V_2(O_2)$
4. Prefix for Ordinal Numbers:  
第 + NU + M (+ N)
5. 好 and 難 as Adverbial Prefixes:  
好 V / 難 V
6. Time Expressions with Month, Day  
"Time When" with Month, Day
7. 了 with Time Span:  
 $S (+ ADV) + V + 了 + TS (+ O)$

## 8. Correlative Conjunctions:

因為……所以……

## 9. Negated and Not Yet Completed Action :

還沒

## 10.部 :

部 means part or section. It cannot refer to regions beyond the border.

## Key Vocabulary

報告	考試	累	休息	一直	旅行	需要
差不多	點	分	小時	新年	快樂	晚
回來	怎麼辦	開始	還是	因為	所以	住
睡覺	玩遊戲					

## Common Usage

1. 聽說臺南的小吃又便宜又好吃，我一直很想去。
2. 我們星期六早上八點十五分來接你。
3. 因為時間不夠，所以我們只去了東部，沒去西部。
4. 記得那天我們一起唱歌、看電視、玩遊戲，夜裡兩點多還沒睡覺呢！
5. 我看看，是2月25號星期三，就是後天！

## Culture Note

1. The Mid-Autumn Festival is August 15th in the lunar calendar. It is an important traditional festival in Chinese culture and also a national holiday. Taiwanese people take advantage of this holiday to reunite with their families, eat moon cakes, admire the moon, have dinners, barbecue, and enjoy the warm Mid-Autumn Festival atmosphere.



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

## 第九課 小城市的生活比大城市的輕鬆

### Lesson 9 Life in a small city is more relaxed than in a big city

#### Learning Object

1. Be able to understand and correctly use family member titles.
2. Be able to learn to introduce family members' ages, occupations, and other personal information.
3. Be able to learn to praise others and respond to their compliments.
4. Be able to describe and compare the differences between people or things.
5. Be able to explain the reasons and thoughts behind choosing different living environments.

#### Grammar & Pattern

##### 1. Verb Suffix 過 as a Marker of Experience:

S (+ 沒 ) + V 過 (+ O)

##### 2. Comparison:

A + 比 + B + SV

A + 不比 + B + SV

##### 3. Change of Status with Particle 了 :

S (+ NEG) + SV + 了

S (+ NEG) (+ AV) + V (+ O) + 了

##### 4. Double 了 with Time Span:

S (+ ADV) + V + 了 + TS + 了

S (+ ADV) + V + 了 + TS (+ O) + 了

S + V + O , (+ ADV) + V + 了 + TS + 了

##### 5. Similarity and Disparity:

A + 有 / 沒有 + B (+ 這麼 / 那麼 ) + SV

##### 6. Specific relative time:

A period of time + 以前 (ago) / 以後 (after, later)

Time Word / Clause + 以前 (before) / 以後 (after) / 的時候 (in/at, when, while)

## 7. Degree of Comparison:

A + 比 + B + SV + Complement

## 8. Large Numbers:

千、萬

## 9. Getting More and More

S + 越來越 + SV (+ 了)

S + 越來越 + AV + V + O (+ 了)

## Key Vocabulary

剛	意思	歲	好像	城市	上班	平常
應該	以前	以後	可能	生活費	輕鬆	一點
容易	想要	比方說				

## Common Usage

1. 他們今年幾歲？
2. 妹妹差不多三歲了。
3. 他們做什麼工作？
4. 我老了，沒有以前打得那麼好了。
5. 比方說，我好幾位大學同學都去小城市工作了。
6. 你的中文越來越好了。

## Culture Note

In Chinese society, kinship terms are not only complex but also highly precise, particularly distinguishing between paternal and maternal relatives. Additionally, forms of address extend beyond family, reflecting interpersonal relationships, respect, and courtesy. Choosing an appropriate term requires considering factors such as age, gender, and social status.

## 第十課 天氣忽然變冷了，很容易生病

Lesson 10 Sudden cold weather, easy to get sick

### Learning Object

1. Be able to explain one's own health condition and ask other people's health conditions.
2. Be able to explain the changes of seasons and weather in a place.
3. Be able to express concern and blessings to patients.
4. Be able to describe symptoms of physical discomfort.
5. Be able to describe the weather patterns and characteristics of a place.

### Grammar & Pattern

#### 1. Similarity and Disparity:

A + 跟 + B (+ 不) + 一樣 + SV

#### 2. If...:

如果……，(+ 就)……

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

(S +) QW (+ S) + 都 + V

(S +) QW (+ S) + 都 / 也 + NEG + V

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

Past

S<sub>1</sub> + V + 了 (+ O)，(+ S<sub>2</sub>) + 就……了

Habitual Action

S<sub>1</sub> + V + 了 (+ O)，(+ S<sub>2</sub>) + 就……

Future

S<sub>1</sub> + V + 了 (+ O)，(+ S<sub>2</sub>) + 就 (要) ……

#### 5. Imminent Action:

(S +) 快要……了

6. Not only..., but also...:  
不但……，還 / 也……
7. Single 了 with Quantified Objects:  
S + V + 了 + NU-M (+ O)
8. Using 是不是……? to imply a probability:  
是不是……?
9. Stative Verbs with Intensifying Complements:  
SV 得不得了
10. Rhetorical Question:  
不……嗎?
11. Exclusiveness Intensified (not even, not at all) :  
一 + M + N + 也 + NEG + V

## Key Vocabulary

怎麼了	忽然	頭痛	感冒	如果	一樣	小心
氣溫	著急	早日康復	結束	嚴重	過敏	不得了
世界	已經	分鐘	懂			

## Common Usage

1. 你看起來不太好，怎麼了？哪裡不舒服？
2. 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。
3. 我家鄉的天氣跟臺灣的夏天一樣熱，差不多三十多度。
4. 你先休息吧，祝你早日康復。
5. 我聽到你不但咳嗽，還打了好幾個噴嚏。
6. 你不覺得我們在臺灣時間過得很快嗎？
7. 記得我剛來臺灣的時候，一個中文字也不懂。

## Culture Note

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Taiwan's subtropical seasons range from rainy springs and hot summers to cool autumns and mild winters. Frequent rain inspired the iconic covered walkways in cities, blending practicality with historic design.