



序言

Foreword

華語熱是當前國際社會語言學習新興現象,全球各地學習需求日益殷切,學習人數不斷攀升,特別是長期投注華語教學的海外僑校也掌握華語學習需求熱潮,參與非華裔社群的華語教學工作,朝與主流接軌的方向發展。在僑教發展的基礎上,為推展海外華語文教育,並因應全球華語文教學趨勢變化以及華語學習環境改變等情勢,本會特別邀集專業編撰團隊,以外國語言教學概念,開發適合海外各行各業成人華語文能力零起點人士學習之華語教材,則透過自然對話的方式,學習日常生活所需之應對詞彙,以奠定華語文的基礎,並為日後學習進階華文作準備。

本會多年來於海外推動僑民教育及華語文學習不遺餘 力,企盼本書不僅能提升華語文教學技巧與內涵,展現正 體字華語文優質、多元及豐富特色,也能推展臺灣華語文 的市場。

僑務委員會



The Huayu (Mandarin) fever is an emerging phenomenon in current international society. The demand for learning and the number of learners are increasing all the time all over the world. Overseas compatriot schools have long been involved in Mandarin teaching and, abreast of the burgeoning demand for learning Mandarin, have begun to develop in the direction of aligning with the mainstream. To promote overseas Mandarin learning and respond to changes in global Mandarin teaching trends and changes in the Mandarin learning environment, the Overseas Community Affairs Council (OCAC) assembled a professional writing team and developed language teaching materials suitable for adults in all walks of life, following the foreign language teaching concept developed by integrated Mandarin teaching professionals of the National Academy for Education Research. It is hoped that through the learning of natural dialogue and vocabulary needed in daily life, their foundation of Mandarin will be consolidated to prepare for advanced study of Mandarin in future.

The OCAC has tirelessly promoted overseas compatriot education and Mandarin learning for many years. It is hoped that this textbook will not only raise the level and depth of Mandarin teaching but also expand the market and showcase the excellent, diverse, and rich characteristics of Taiwan's traditional characters.

Overseas Community Affairs Council (OCAC)

編者的話

Editor's Note

一、編輯理念

- 1. 以一般社會人士為教學對象,主題及情境都針對海外成人學習者。
- 2. 以成人基本的日常生活需求為取材範圍,著重實用性與功能性,以學習後能用、會用為目標。
- 3. 以國家教育研究院制定的「臺灣華語文能力基準(TBCL)」詞語及語法點分級標準為編寫依據。
- 4. 課文對話、詞彙、語法都依成人學習者的學習環境及能力,定量並排序。
- 5. 注重聽、說、讀、寫四技平衡發展,採任務型活動來提升聽說能力。
- 6. 作業本練習方式多元,並強調聽力練習以補足海外缺少聽說環境的情況。
- 7. 文化單元銜接課文主題,使學習者透過學習語言進一步了解文化。

二、教材架構

- 1. 課本: 本册共十課。
 - 1-1 本冊包括 274 個詞彙, 34 條語法。
 - 1-2 課文:採對話方式,以正體字為主,搭配注音符號與漢語拼音。英文課文 及簡體字課文附錄於後。
 - 1-3 生詞:標示漢語拼音、詞性及英文翻譯。依據國教院(TBCL)語詞分級, 第一冊以第一級語詞為主,納入部分第二級的語詞。第二冊以第二級詞語 為主,納入部分第三級與第四級詞語。
 - 1-4 語法:以國教院(TBCL)第二級語法條為主,納入部分第三級語法,每課約 3-4 條語法。
 - 1-5 課堂綜合活動:每課均包括字詞認讀與書寫、聽說讀寫之任務活動,約4-5個項目。
 - 1-6 文化單元:每一冊安排三篇與語言相關的華人文化。第二冊第一單元是「華人的送禮習俗」,置於第三課後。第二單元是「華人的食物和飲料如何命名」,置於第六課後。第三單元是「臺灣人的休閒活動」,置於第十課後。
 - 1-7 課室用語列於前,詞彙索引、注音符號與漢語拼音對照表附錄於後。
- 2. 作業本:本冊共十課。
 - 2-1 每課均包括聽力練習 3 項,本冊有分辨生詞聲調、聽出語詞、聽懂句子並 能正確回應。
 - 2-2 在閱讀理解方面有課文內容理解、語句配對、看圖釋義、短文理解等。
 - 2-3 在書寫方面有漢字習寫與翻譯練習。

三、其他資源

- 教師手冊:包含教學指引、課本練習解答、作業本解答、聽力文本、測驗卷 一份、其他資源連結等。
- 2. 課文對話、生詞、作業本的錄音檔案。

I. Overview

- 1. *Let's Learn Mandarin* is designed for the general population to learn Chinese as a foreign language. The topics and settings aim to help adult beginners develop their communicative competence.
- The texts provide the language curriculum about the basic daily lives of adults with the focus on the practical and functional aspects. The goal is to enable learners to attain the skills to apply and operate the language.
- 3. The classification for words and syntaxes from "The Taiwan Benchmarks for the Chinese Language (TBCL)" developed by National Academy for Educational Research is the basis for the content of *Let's Learn Mandarin*.
- 4. A manageable quantity and sequential order of vocabulary, grammars, and dialogues are based on the learning environment and the ability of adult learners.
- 5. Four language skills including listening, speaking, reading, and writing are developed with a balance. The task-based activities help enhance learner's listening and speaking abilities.
- 6. The workbook is full of various practice opportunities. Moreover, a focus on listening exercises help the absence of language environment for practicing listening and speaking overseas.
- 7. The section of "Culture Notes" is engaged with the topics to give the learner a deeper look at Chinese culture through language learning.

II. Series of Let's Learn Mandarin

- 1. Textbooks: Volume 2 includes 10 lessons.
 - 1.1 Volume 2 contains 274 new words and 34 grammars.
 - 1.2 Text: displays dialogue in traditional character version with phonetic symbols. English texts are in the appendix.
 - 1.3 Vocabulary: includes phonetic symbols, the categories, and English translation. On the basis of classification of TBCL, Volume 1 covers words of level 1 and a small part of level 2; Volume 2 covers words of level 2 and a small part of level 3 and level 4.
 - 1.4 Grammar: On the basis of classification of TBCL, volume 2 covers the grammar of level 2 and a small part of level 3. Each lesson contains 3 to 4 grammars.
 - 1.5 Classroom activities: Each lesson includes four to five items such as characters, words, recognizing, writing, and task-based activities.
 - 1.6 Culture Notes: Volume 2 contains three Chinese culture notes related to the language. The first one is "Gift Giving Etiquette in Taiwan" placed after Lesson 3. The second one is "How Chinese Food and Drinks Are Named" placed after Lesson 6. The third one is "Common Leisure Activities in Taiwan" placed after Lesson 10.
 - 1.7 Classroom Expressions are in the front and the glossary is in the back.
- 2. Workbooks: Volume 2 includes 10 lessons.
 - 2-1 Each lesson includes three parts of listening exercises, such as differentiating tones, recognizing the words, and sentences listening comprehension.
 - 2-2 Reading comprehension includes text comprehension, expression and response matching, picture storytelling and passage comprehension.
 - 2-3 Writing exercises include character writing and translating.

III. Supplemental

- 1. Teacher's Manual: includes teaching guide, answer key for textbook exercises and workbook, scripts for listening tasks, quizzes, and resources links.
- 2. The audio recordings include each lesson's dialogue, vocabulary of textbook, and listening exercise of workbook.

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Introduction to Characters

王明文 Wang Mingwen



Taiwanese

Mingwen is a graduate student in the United States. He is a kind and friendly young man. He helps Gloria practice speaking Mandarin.

高莉亞 Gloria Lee



American

Gloria works at Beidian Company in the United States. She has been learning Mandarin for a couple of months. She is outgoing and likes making new friends.

王家文 Wang Jiawen



Taiwanese

Jiawen is a high school student in Taiwan. He is visiting the United States on his summer break. He is a lively and cheerful boy.

麗莎 Lisa



American

Lisa is Gloria's coworker. She is sweet and warmhearted.

何希 Jose



American

Jose is Gloria's husband. He likes swimming and playing video games. He enjoys cooking very much.

凱文 Kevin



American

Kevin is a coworker of Gloria and Lisa. He is an easy-going and amiable young man.



Classroom Expressions

1.	Nĭ hǎo!	你好	How do you do? Hello!
2.	Dàjiā hǎo!	大家好	Hello, everyone.
3.	Nĭmen hăo!	你們好	Hello, everyone.
4.	Lăoshī hăo!	老師好	Hello, Teacher.
5.	Kāishĭ shàng kè.	開始上課	Let's begin the class.
6.	Qĭng gēn wŏ niàn.	請跟我念	Please repeat after me.
7.	Qĭng nĭ niàn.	請你念	Please read aloud.
8	Qĭng nĭ shuō.	請你說	Please say it.
9.	Qĭng kàn dì yè.	請看第頁	Please see page
10.	Dàjiā yìqĭ shuō.	大家一起說	Everybody says it together.
11.	Wŏ bù dŏng.	我不懂	I don't understand.
12.	Yŏu wèntí mā?	有問題嗎?	Any questions?
13.	Wŏ yŏu wèntí.	我有問題	I have a question / questions.
14.	Qĭng jŭ shŏu.	請舉手	Please raise your hands.
15.	Xià kè.	下課	Class is dismissed.
16.	Xièxie!	謝謝	Thanks. Thank you.
17.	Bú kèqì.	不客氣	You are welcome. No problem.
18.	Zhè shì shénme?	這是什麼?	What is this?
19.	Qĭng zài shuō yí biàn.	請再說一遍	Please say it again.
20.	Zàijiàn!	再見	Good-bye! See you.



Abbreviations of Grammatical Terms

Symbols	Parts of speech	詞類	Examples
Adv	Adverb 副詞		也、都
Conj	Conjunction	連接詞	和、可是
Det	Determiner	限定詞	這、那
M	Measure	量詞	個、雙
N	Noun	名詞	學生、公司
Num	Numeral	數詞	ー、ニ
Pron	Pronoun	代名詞	你/妳、他/她
Ptc	Particle	助詞	嗎、呢
Prep	Preposition	介詞	在、給
QPr	Question Pronoun	疑問代詞	什麼、哪裡
V	Verb	動詞	叫、吃
Vs	State Verb	狀態動詞	忙、好
Vaux	Auxiliary Verb	助動詞	想、會

Lesson

O 1

今天天氣很好

The Weather Is Nice Today

Learning Objectives

Topic: Weather

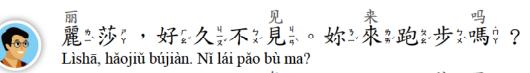
At the end of this lesson, you will be able to use Mandarin to

- 1. List the four seasons
- 2. Describe the weather of the four seasons
- 3. Compare the weather of different places
- 4. Discuss the weather forecast





(明是文於在於公園最看等到2麗之莎?)



是『啊》! 今昔天青天青氣△很公好公,在吳這點裡型跑公步公 Shì a! Jīntiān tiānqì hěn hǎo, zài zhèlǐ pǎo bù

真告舒求服家。 zhēn shūfú.

这里 這些裡型的沒夏☆天音比型臺彩灣菜的沒夏☆天音舒柔服菜。 Zhèlǐ de xiàtiān bǐ Táiwān de xiàtiān shūfú.

音灣、天京氣、怎以麼 i 様、? 臺彩灣、天京氣、怎以麼 i 様、? Táiwān tiānqì zěnmeyàng?

> 臺影灣等春養天育和宗秋東天育很与舒灵服氣,不気冷之也更 Táiwān chūntiān hàn qiūtiān hěn shūfú, bù lěng yě

不文熱學,可是是於夏·天·夫太宗熱學了之。 bú rè, kěshì xiàtiān tài rè le.

冬沒天荒呢沒?下云雪玉嗎?? Dōngtiān ne? Xià xuě ma?



冬菜天菜不文太菜冷菜,也更不文下菜雪品,可是是产常菜常菜 Dōngtiān bú tài lěng, yě bú xià xuě, kěshì chángcháng

下京雨山。 xià yǔ.



时 下下雨山的智時产候员,很与麻节煩量。 Xià yǔ de shíhòu hěn máfán.



对 明教,下京雨山的皇時严候京我会不会能是出文來杂跑公步公。 Duì, xià yǔ de shíhòu wǒ bù néng chū lái pǎobù.



气预报说会 天意氣公預以報公說是明显天意可認能之會《下京雨》。 Tiānqì yùbào shuō míngtiān kěnéng huì xià yǔ.



我於希丁望於明己天意是於晴之天意。 Wǒ xīwàng míngtiān shì qingtiān.

生詞 Vocabulary

2. 這类裡型 zhèlǐ Pron here	
3. 真紫 zhēn Adv really	
4. 舒素服袋 shūfú Vs comfortable	
5. 夏 ド 夭 * xiàtiān N summer	
6. 比立 bǐ Prep comparison marker, (more) than	
7. 春菜 天 chūntiān N spring	
8. 秋菜 天蓝 qiūtiān N fall, autumn	
9. 冷龙 lěng Vs cold	
10. 熱點 rè Vs hot	



11. 冬光天寺	dōngtiān	N	winter
12. 太紫	tài	Adv	too
13. 時产候员	shíhòu	N	(a point of) time, (a duration of) time
14. 麻草煩氣	máfán	Vs	troublesome
15. 對炎	duì	Vs	right, correct
16. 能沙	néng	Vaux	can
17. 出《來》	chūlái	V	go out, come out
18. 可記能2	kĕnéng	Adv	probably
19. 會久	huì	Vaux	will
20. 希"望*	xīwàng	V	to hope
21. 晴之天意	qíngtiān	N	sunny day

短語 Phrases

22. 太奈了。	tài…le	too, so	
23. 下京雪島	xià xuĕ	to snow	
_			

24. 下來兩中 xià yǔ to rain

25. 天景氣公預山報之 tiānqì yùbào weather forecast

26. ·····的望時严候至 ...de shíhòu when..., during...

補充生詞 Supplementary Vocabulary

27. 昨天 5	zuótiān	N	yesterday
28. 大党	dà	Vs	old, big, large
29. 給《	gěi	V	to give
30. 一定之	yídìng	Adv	definitely

語法 Grammar

1 Comparison with 比 bǐ

The preposition 比 $b\check{\imath}$ is used to indicate an explicit comparison between two items. The pattern is "A+比+B+Vs". Please note the degree adverbs such as 很 "very", 真 "really" cannot appear before the state verbs. Therefore, it is incorrect to say " 他比我很忙 " since 很 is a degree adverb.

Example:

 $A + \sharp L + B + Vs$

我比我太太忙。

I am busier than my wife.

(1) 這裡的夏天比臺灣的夏天舒服。

Zhèlĭ de xiàtiān bĭ Táiwān de xiàtiān shūfú.

The summer weather here is nicer than in Taiwan.

(2) 這雙運動鞋比那雙運動鞋貴。

Zhè shuāng yùndòng xié bǐ nà shuāng yùndòng xié guì. This pair of sports shoes is more expensive than that pair.

(3) 今天比昨天熱。

Jīntiān bǐ zuótiān rè.

Today is hotter than yesterday.

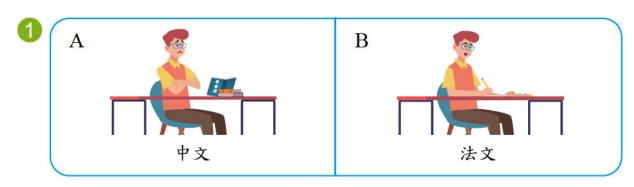
(4) 林小姐二十三歲,王小姐三十歲。王小姐比林小姐大。 Lín xiǎojiě èrshísān suì, Wáng xiǎojiě sānshí suì. Wáng xiǎojiě bǐ Lín xiǎojiě dà. Ms. Lin is twenty-three years old and Ms. Wang is thirty. Ms. Wang is older than Ms. Lin.



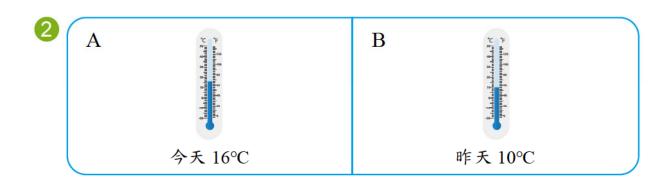


Exercise

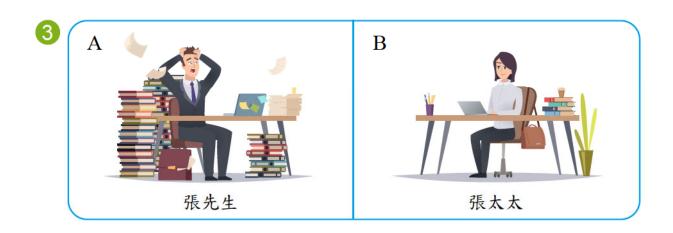
Describe the two pictures using the " Ht " pattern with given words.



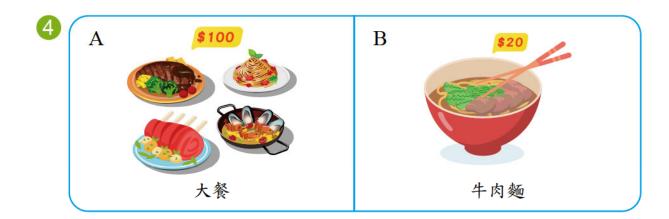
○ 中文比法文難 。 (難)



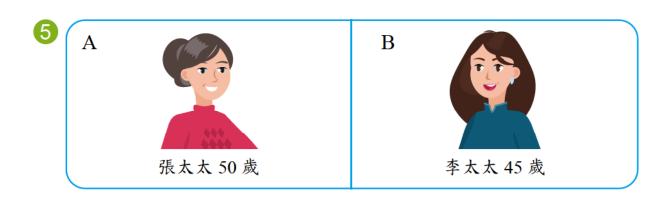
◆ 今天_____。(熱)



○ 張先生_____。(忙)



◇ 大餐_____。(貴)



○ 張太太_____。(大)

2 太······ 了 tài...le Too, Overly, So

The adverb \pm *tài* Vs \uparrow *le* indicates "too", "overly" or "so". It could indicate a negative or positive comment given by the speaker, depending on the state verb used.

Example:

(S) + 太 + Vs + 了

太好了。

That's great.

這雙鞋太貴了。

This pair of sports shoes is too expensive.



- (1) 天氣太舒服了。 Tiānqì tài shūfú le. The weather is so nice.
- (3) 牛肉麵太好吃了。 Niúròu miàn tài hǎochī le. The beef noodle soup is so delicious.
- (2) 中文太難了。 Zhōngwén tài nán le. Mandarin is too hard.
- (4) 我今天太累了。 Wǒ jīntiān tài lèi le. I am too tired today.

Exercise

Please use " $\pm \cdots$ " and select the appropriate state verbs to describe the pictures below.



- 王先生太累了 。 李小姐 。
- \$25
- 這杯咖啡____。
 張先生____。

5



○ 牛肉麵

3 能 néng Possibility

The auxiliary verb 能 $n\acute{e}ng$ is used to indicate the possibility of executing an action depending on circumstance. Like all other auxiliary verbs, it is placed before the main verb in Mandarin. Add the adverb "不" to negate it.

Example:

S+(Adv)+能+V(O)

你能給我一杯咖啡嗎?

Can you give me a cup of coffee?

下雨的時候,我不能去公園。

When raining, I cannot go to parks.

(1) A: 你要不要跟我們去打網球?

Nǐ yào bú yào gēn wŏmen qù dă wăngqiú?

Do you want to go play tennis with us?

B:我今天沒時間,不能跟你們去。

Wǒ jīntiān méi shíjiān, bù néng gēn nǐmen qù.

I do not have time today. I cannot go with you.

(2) A: 你休息一下吧!

Ni xiūxi yixià ba!

You should take a break!

B: 我要練習中文,不能休息。

Wŏ yào liànxí Zhōngwén, bù néng xiūxí.

I cannot take a break. I need to practice my Mandarin.





(3) A:下課以後,我們一起去吃牛肉麵,好不好? Xiàkè yǐhòu, wǒmen yìqǐ qù chī niúròu miàn, hǎo bù hǎo? After class, let's go eat beef noodle soup together, okay?

B:我今天很忙,不能跟你們一起去。 Wǒ jīntiān hěn máng, bù néng gēn nǐmen yìqǐ qù. I am busy today. I cannot go with you.

(4) A: 明天你能不能跟我們一起去迪士尼樂園玩? Míngtiān nǐ néng bù néng gēn wǒmen yìqǐ qù díshìní lèyuán wán? Can you go to Disneyland with us tomorrow?

B:可以。 Kěyǐ Yes, I can.

※Note: For (4), 可以 is always used when the response is omitted to be a simple verb to a question with 能.

Exercise

Mr. Wang has had bad luck in the last couple of months. Please use " 能 " and the given words to explain what he could not do based on the pictures.

1



○王先生<u>不能做飯</u>。(做飯)



○ 王先生____。(跑步)



○王先生____。(工作)



○ 王先生____。(大餐)





○ 王先生_____。(電視)



會 huì Likelihood

The auxiliary verb \(\rightarrow \line{hu} \) in this lesson refers to likelihood/anticipation of an event. It is the second definition of 🛊 . The first definition "acquired skills" is presented in Lesson 10 of Volume 1. Like all other auxiliary verbs, it is placed before the main verb in Mandarin. Add the adverb " 不 " to negate it.

Example:

S + (Adverb) + a + V(O)

明天可能會下雨。

It will probably rain tomorrow.



(1) A: 你今天晚上會去跳舞嗎?
Nǐ jīntiān wǎnshàng huì qù tiào wǔ ma?
Will you go dancing tonight?

B:我一定會去。 Wǒ yídìng huì qù. I will definitely go.



(2) A:明文明天會跟我們一起去打網球嗎? Míngwén míngtiān huì gēn wŏmen yìqǐ qù dǎ wǎngqiú ma? Will Mingwen go play tennis with us tomorrow?

B:他明天不放假,可能不會去。
Tā míngtiān bú fàng jià, kěnéng bú huì qù.
He does not have the day off tomorrow. He is probably not going.

(3) A: 你今天晚上做什麼?
Nǐ jīntiān wǎnshàng zuò shénme?
What are you going to do?

B: 我今天晚上可能會在家看電視。 Wǒ jīntiān wǎnshàng kěnéng huì zài jiā kàn diànshì. I will probably watch TV at home tonight.

(4) A: 你今天吃晚飯以後,會去跑步嗎?
Nǐ jīntiān chī wǎnfàn yǐhòu, huì qù pǎo bù ma?
Will you go running after dinner today?

B:我不會去。 Wǒ bú huì qù. I won't.

Exercise

Please use " 會 " or " 不 會 " to complete the dialogues below and then ask/answer with your partner.

1	A:明天會下雨嗎?	B:明天 不會下雨	_ 0
2	A:你晚上會不會去跳舞?	B:我晚上	_ •
3	A:你明天會來學校嗎?	B:我明天	0

4	A:	你生	日的時候	,	會不會去吃大餐?
	B:	我生	日的時候	,	
5	A:	你吃	飯以後,	會	喝咖啡嗎?

綜合活動 Classroom Activities

B: 我吃飯以後,

1. Read aloud

明文:麗莎,好久不見。妳來跑步嗎?

麗莎:是啊!今天天氣很好,在這裡跑步真舒服。

明文:這裡的夏天比臺灣的夏天舒服。

麗莎:臺灣天氣怎麼樣?

明文:臺灣春天和秋天很舒服,不冷也不熱,可是夏天太熱了。

麗莎:冬天呢?下雪嗎?

明文:冬天不太冷,也不下雪,可是常常下雨。

麗莎:下雨的時候,很麻煩。

明文:對,下雨的時候我不能出來跑步。

麗莎:天氣預報說明天可能會下雨。

明文:我希望明天是晴天。



2. Fill in the Blanks

$\overline{}$	
	Fill in the blanks with characters or pinyin for the sentence.
	明文:麗莎,好久不見。妳來跑步嗎?
	麗莎:是啊!今天很好,在這裡跑步舒服。
	明文:這裡的夏天臺灣的天。
	麗莎:臺灣天氣怎麼樣?
	明文:臺灣天和天很舒服,不也不,
	可是夏天。



麗莎:冬天呢? 嗎?

明文:____天不太冷,也不下雪,可是常常____。

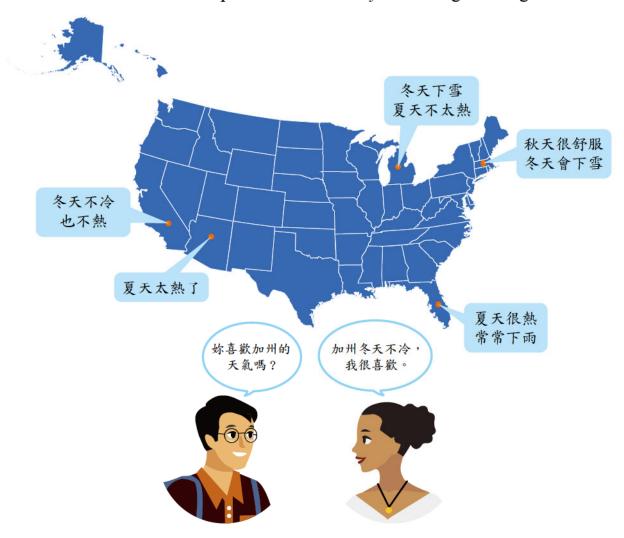
麗莎:下雨的______,很____。

明文:對,下雨的時候我_____出來跑步。

麗莎:天氣預報說明天_____會下雨。

3. Interview four classmates.

Ask about the weather of their favorite places and get more information about the four seasons for those places. Write down your findings in the grid below.



	地方/國家	春天	夏天	秋天	冬天
例	臺灣	不冷、不熱	太熱了, 不舒服	舒服	不太冷、 下雨
1					
2					
3					
4					

4. Which season do you like/dislike the most? List what you can/cannot do during the four seasons.

Ans· 找取告徵 , 找取个告徵	Ans:	我最喜歡	, 我最不喜歡
-------------------	------	------	---------

(1)







- (2) Report to the class which seasons you like/dislike and explain why.
- ◎我喜歡_____, 因為 (yīmwèi, because) _____能去____。
- ◎我不喜歡_____, 因為 (yīmwèi, because) _____ 不能去____。
- 5. Please select a country in Europe and find out what the weather is like in that country. Report your findings to the class.



List of Countries

1.	歐洲	Ōuzhōu	Europe
2.	法國	Făguó	France
3.	德國	Déguó	Germany
4.	英國	Yīngguó	United Kingdom
5.	西班牙	Xībānyá	Spain
6.	義大利	Yìdàlì	Italy
7.	捷克	Jiékè	Czech Republic
8.	波蘭	Bōlán	Poland
9.	希臘	Xīlà	Greece
10.	挪威	Nuówēi	Norway
11.	瑞典	Ruìdiăn	Sweden

Lesson 02

我想給爸爸媽媽 買禮物

I Would Like to Buy Gifts for My Parents

Learning Objectives

Topic: Shopping (I)

At the end of this lesson, you will be able to use Mandarin to

- 1. Talk about what gifts to buy for family
- 2. List the advantages of shopping online
- 3. Compare the differences of shopping online versus inperson





(家草文於和於明記文於要素給《家草人思買品禮·物·)



星星期公六党我总想是去公给《爸尔爸》媽早媽中買品禮事物》。 xīngqíliù wǒ xiǎng qù gěi bàba māma mǎi lǐwù.

我必想於給《爸〉卷〉買另一一個《帽公子》,給《媽尔媽中買品 Wǒ xiǎng gěi bàba mǎi yí ge màozi, gěi māma mǎi

> 一一件景衣-服氣,還氣想景,兩素盒氣巧氣克毫力之。 yí jiàn yīfú, hái xiǎng mǎi liǎng hé qiǎokèlì.

東沒西中比之較最方是便景。 dōngxi bǐjiào fāngbiàn.

網菜路炎商品店等的資東是西土又云好公又云便等宜一。可是是产 Wănglù shāngdiàn de dōngxi yòu hǎo yòu piányí. Kěshì 文 公 変 可 変 gōngsī mǎi.

好氣,這些個質週費末品我沒有氣空氣,我於們完去公百氣貨氣 Hǎo, zhèi ge zhōumò wǒ yǒu kòng, wǒmen qù bǎihuò

公《司』買录。 gōngsī mǎi.





對意,她幸喜工歡養旅遊行之,背空包沒很写有或用品。 Duì, tā xǐhuān lǚxíng, bēibāo hěn yǒuyòng.

短い可以以一給《她节買品太新陽文眼中鏡之。 Hái kěyǐ gěi tā mǎi tàiyáng yǎnjìng.



们 么 时 门 星型期公六类我类們的什么麼的時间候公出作門以? Xīngqíliù wǒmen shénme shíhòu chū mén?



下於午×一一點表,好氣不於好氣? Xiàwǔ yì diǎn, hǎo bù hǎo?



好之,謝·謝·大學哥。 Hǎo, xièxie dàgē.

生詞 Vocabulary

1. 家学人學	jiārén	N	family (members)
2. 回冬	huí	V	to return, (to go back, to come back)
3. 帽公子户	màozi	N	hat
4. 件弘	jiàn	M	measure word for clothes
5. 衣-服泵	yīfú	N	clothes, clothing
6. 盒音	hé	M	measure word, a box of



7.	巧羹克毫力查	qiăokèlì	N	chocolate
8.	網於路炎	wănglù	N	internet
9.	商品。	shāngdiàn	N	store, shop
10.	東2西-	dōngxi	N	goods, things, stuff
11.	比之較量	bĭjiào	Adv	more, comparatively
12.	方:便等	fāngbiàn	Vs	convenient
13.	又元	yòu	Adv	bothand (see grammar 2)
14.	便宜一	piányí	Vs	inexpensive
15.	因5為於	yīnwèi	Conj	because
16.	所知一	suŏyĭ	Conj	therefore, so
17.	百新貨家公業司人	băihuò gōngsī	N	department store
18.	背?包?	bēibāo	N	backpack
19.	旅歌行艺	lǚxíng	V	to travel
20.	有证用品	yŏuyòng	Vs	useful
21.	太系陽之眼或鏡立	tàiyáng yănjìng	N	sunglasses

短語 Phrases

22. 上杂網炎	shàng wăng	to go online
23. 逛茶街#	guàng jiē	to go shopping
24. 有云空~	yŏu kòng	to have time, to be free
25. 出美門亞	chū mén	to go out, to leave the house
26. 下穴(個貨)星≒期⇒	xià (ge) xīngqí	next week

補充生詞 Supplementary Vocabulary

27. 去公年等	qùnián	N	last year
28. 明卫年表	míngnián	N	next year
29. 為於什亞麼寶	wèishéme	QPr	why
30. 上弘(個弘)星五期公	shàng (ge) xīngqí	Phrase	last week

語法 Grammar

1 給 gěi Preposition

Example:

S + Ah (Prep) + someone + V + O

我要給我爸爸媽媽買禮物。

I am going to buy gifts for my parents.

(1) 我要給我弟弟買一雙運動鞋。

Wǒ yào gĕi wǒ dìdi mǎi yì shuāng yùndòng xié.

I am going to buy a pair of sports shoes for my younger brother.

(2) 高莉亞想給她先生買手機。

Gloria xiǎng gěi tā xiānshēng mǎi shǒujī.

Gloria wants to buy a cell phone for her husband.

(3) 我要給我父母做晚飯。

Wǒ yào gĕi wǒ fùmǔ zuò wǎnfàn.

I am going to cook dinner for my parents.

(4) 明文想給家文做牛肉麵。

Míngwén xiăng gĕi Jiāwén zuò niúròu miàn.

Mingwen would like to cook beef noodle soup for Jiawen.





Exercise

Mary wants to buy gifts for her family. The following items are what she is going to buy for each of them. Use " 給 " and the given words to write the sentences for the pictures.

1		7 7		
	帽子	爸爸	○ Mary 要給爸爸買一個帽子	
2	衣服	媽媽	•	
3	巧克力	姊姊		•
4	M			

運動鞋



5



背包

弟弟

2

Time Expressions: Day, Week, Month, Year

昨天 zuótiān yesterday	今天 jīntiān today	明 夭 míngtiān tomorrow
	-	
上個星期 / 上個禮拜 shàng ge xīngqí / shàng ge lǐbài last week	這個星期 / 這個禮拜 zhè ge xīngqí / zhè ge lǐbài this week	下個星期 / 下個禮拜 xià ge xīngqí / xià ge lǐbài next week
上個月	這個月	下個月
shàng ge yuè	zhè ge yuè	xià ge yuè
last month	this month	next month
去年	今年	明年
qùnián	jīnnián	míngnián
last year	this year	next year

(1) A:家文什麼時候回臺灣? Jiāwén shénme shíhòu huí Táiwān?

When will Jiawen go back to Taiwan?

B:家文下個星期三回臺灣。
Jiāwén xià ge xīngqísān huí Táiwān.
Jiawen will go back to Taiwan next Wednesday.

(2) A:高莉亞今年的生日是星期幾? Gloria jīnnián de shēngrì shì xīngqí jǐ? What day of the week is Gloria's birthday this year?

B: 高莉亞今年的生日是星期六。 Gloria jīnnián de shēngrì shì xīngqíliù. Gloria's birthday this year is on a Saturday.





(3) A: 麗莎昨天跟誰一起跑步? Lisa zuótiān gēn sheí yìqǐ pǎobù? Who did Lisa run with yesterday?

> B: 麗莎昨天跟家文一起跑步。 Lisa zuótiān gēn Jiāwén yìqǐ pǎobù. Lisa ran with Jiawen yesterday.

(4) A: 明文什麼時候要去迪士尼樂園玩? Míngwén shénme shíhòu yào qù Díshìní lèyuán wán? When is Mingwen going to Disneyland?



B:明文下個月五號要去迪士尼樂園玩。 Míngwén xià ge yuè wǔ hào yào qù Díshìní lèyuán wán. Mingwen is going to Disneyland on the fifth of next month.

Exercise

Please use the questions below to ask/answer with your partner.

0	你今天晚上(要)做什麼?	
	Ans.: 我今天晚上	要看電視
2	你明天上午要做什麼?	
	Ans.: 我明天上午	
3	你這個星期天要做什麼?	
	Ans.: 我	
4	你下個星期一晚上要做什麼?	
	Ans.: 我	

5 你下個月要去旅行嗎?

Ans.: 我_____



3

又·····又····· yòu...yòu... Both ...And ...

The pattern 又 $y \grave{o} u \cdots \cdots \lor y \grave{o} u \cdots \cdots$ links two state verbs that are either both positive or both negative in meaning, e.g., "又便宜又好吃".

Example:

 \cdots \mathbf{X} + \mathbf{V} s1 + \mathbf{X} + \mathbf{V} s2

明文:Gloria,妳今天怎麼樣?

Gloria, how are you doing today?

Gloria: 我今天又忙又累。

I am both busy and tired today.

(1) 網路商店的東西又好又便宜。

Wănglù shāngdiàn de dōngxi yòu hǎo yòu piányí.

The goods from online stores are both high-quality and inexpensive.

(2) 這雙運動鞋又便宜又舒服。

Zhèi shuāng yùndòng xié yòu piányí yòu shūfú.

This pair of sports shoes is both inexpensive and comfortable.

(3) 李老師寫字寫得又快又好。

Lǐ lǎoshī xiě zì xiě de yòu kuài yòu hǎo.

Teacher Li writes both quickly and well.

(4) 這家餐廳的牛肉麵又好吃又便宜。

Zhèi jiā cāntīng de niúròu miàn yòu hǎochī yòu piányí.

This restaurant's beef noodle soup is both delicious and inexpensive.





Exercise

Please use "X.....X" and given words to describe the pictures below.





○這盒巧克力又便宜又好吃



便宜、有用

○這個背包。

3



忙、累

○ 李先生今天



貴、不好吃

● 美味餐廳的牛肉麵_____

5



貴、不舒服 ② 這件衣服_____

4

因為……,所以…… yīnwèi..., suǒyǐ... Cause and Effect

The pattern "因為 ȳnwèi (because)······,所以 suǒyǐ (therefore)······" links two clauses to indicate cause and effect. The two conjunctions 因為 and 所以 often occur in pairs of sentences in Mandarin. Cause always precedes before effect in Mandarin.

Example:

因為 + Clause A (cause), + 所以 + Clause B (effect)

因為我喜歡逛街,所以想去百貨公司買東西。

Because I like shopping in-person, therefore I want to go buy goods at a department store.

(1) A: 你為什麼買巧克力?

Nǐ wèishéme mǎi qiǎokèlì?

Why did you buy cholcolate?

B:因為我父母都很喜歡吃巧克力,所以我想送他們一盒 巧克力。

Yīnwèi wǒ fùmǔ dōu hěn xǐhuān chī qiǎokèlì, suǒyǐ wǒ xiǎng sòng tāmen yì hé qiǎokèlì.

Both of my parents like to eat chocolate so I want to give them a box of chocolates.

(2) A: 你為什麼不跟朋友去吃晚飯?

Nǐ wèishéme bù gēn péngyŏu qù chī wănfàn?

Why don't you go to dinner with your friends?

B:因為我今天太忙,所以不能跟朋友去吃晚飯。

Yīnwèi wǒ jīntiān tài máng, suǒyǐ bù néng gēn péngyǒu qù chī wǎnfàn.

Because I am too busy today, therefore I cannot go to dinner with my friends.

(3) A: 王小姐為什麼喜歡上網買東西?

Wáng xiǎojiě wèishéme xǐhuān shàng wǎng mǎi dōngxi?

Why does Miss Wang like to buy goods online?

B:因為網路商店的東西很便宜,所以王小姐常常上網買 東西。

Yīnwèi wănglù shāngdiàn de dōngxi hěn piányí, suŏyǐ Wáng xiǎojiě chángcháng shàng wăng mǎi dōngxi.

Because goods from online stores are inexpensive, therefore Ms. Wang often goes online to buy goods.

我想給爸爸媽媽買禮物



(4) A: 高莉亞今天為什麼請明文吃晚飯? Gloria jīntiān wèishéme qǐng Míngwén chī wǎnfàn? Why did Gloria treat Mingwen to dinner?

B: 因為今天是明文的生日,所以她請明文去吃晚飯。 Yīnwèi jīntiān shì Míngwén de shēngrì, suŏyǐ tā qǐng Míngwén qù chī wǎnfàn. Because today is Mingwen's birthday, therefore she is treating Mingwen to have dinner.

Exercise

Please use " 因為……所以……" and the given words to ask/answer why you would or would not do something.

	-					
1	A:	王先生為什麼不去跑步?				
	В:	因為下雨,所以王先生不去跑步		0	(下回	句)
2	A:	你為什麼常常去餐廳吃飯?				
	В:		•	(不	會做負	反)
3	A:	你為什麼給他買太陽眼鏡?	,			
	в:	。(今	天	,他	的生E	3)
4	A:	你為什麼不去百貨公司買東西?				
	в:			•	(太貴	貴)
5	A:	你為什麼不跟我們去喝咖啡?				
	B:			•	(太州	ᆫ)

綜合活動 Classroom Activities

1. Read aloud

家文:大哥,我下個星期回臺灣。這個星期六我想去給爸爸媽媽買禮物。

明文:你想給他們買什麼?

家文:我想給爸爸買一個帽子,給媽媽買一件衣服,還想買兩盒巧克力。

明文:你要不要上網買?在網路商店買東西比較方便。

家文:網路商店的東西又好又便宜。可是因為我喜歡逛街,所以想去百貨

公司買。

明文:好,這個週末我有空,我們去百貨公司買。

家文:我也想給姊姊買一個背包。

明文:對,她喜歡旅行,背包很有用。還可以給她買太陽眼鏡。

家文:星期六我們什麼時候出門?

明文:下午一點,好不好?

家文:好,謝謝大哥。



2. Fill in the Blanks

2. Thi in the blanks
Fill in the blanks with characters or pinyin for the sentence.
家文:大哥,我個星期臺灣。這個星期六我想去
爸爸媽媽買禮物。
明文:你想給他們買什麼?
家文:我想給爸爸買一個,給媽媽買一衣服,
還想買兩巧克力。
明文:你要不要買?在網路買
比較。
家文:網路商店的東西又好又。可是我喜
歡逛街,想去百貨公司買。



明文:好,這個週末我_____,我們去百貨公司買。

家文:我也想給姊姊買一個____。

明文:對,她喜歡_____,背包很____。還可以給她

買太陽。

家文:星期六我們什麼時候_____?

明文:下午一點,好不好?

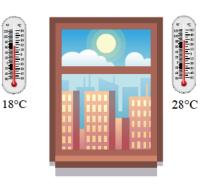
家文:好,謝謝大哥。

3. Find a partner to ask/answer the questions below.

(1)



昨天晚上



今天早上

A:你覺得什麼時候比較舒服?

B:_____

(2)



今天



昨天

A:哪一天比較熱?

B:____

(3) 上個星期五晚上 (4)



下個星期六晚上

A:你什麼時候跟家人去吃飯?

B:____

上個月



A: 妳什麼時候去旅行?

B:____

(5)



今年



去年

A:你什麼時候比較忙?

B:____

(6)



去年七月



今年二月

A:你什麼時候去法國玩?

B:____



4. Interview four classmates

Find out which one of the two items listed they like/dislike in the eight questions below. You may use the following dialogues and the word bank for your interview.



Question 1

A:你喜歡/不喜歡哪個?

B:我喜歡春天。

A:為什麼?

B:因為<u>春天</u>比較<u>舒服</u>,所以我喜歡。

or

Question 2

A:你喜歡/不喜歡哪個?

B: 我不喜歡 那雙鞋。

A:為什麼?

B:因為<u>那雙鞋又貴又不舒服</u>,所以我不喜歡。



Word Bank

1. 好吃	2. 不好吃	3. 方便	4. 麻煩
5. 便宜	6. 貴	7. 舒服	8. 熱
9. 好喝(<i>hǎohē</i> , tasty)	10. 好看 (hǎokàn, nice)	11. 有用	12. 沒(有)用(useless)



5. Report to your class the information provided by one of your interviewees after your interview.

Example:

- ◎高莉亞喜歡春天,因為她覺得春天比較舒服,所以她喜歡春天。
- ◎高莉亞不喜歡運動鞋,因為她覺得那雙運動鞋又貴又不舒服。
- (1) _____(名字) 喜歡 / 不喜歡 _____, 因為她 / 他覺得 _____ 比較 。

\mathcal{O}		
Note		

Lesson 03

紅燒魚非常好吃

The Braised Fish Is Very Delicious

Learning Objectives

Topic: Food and Taste

At the end of this lesson, you will be able to use Mandarin to

- 1. List the names of common foods
- 2. Describe the taste of foods and ways of cooking
- 3. Express liking for foods
- 4. Order Chinese dishes in a restaurant



(明是文本、高《新本亞》、麗本莎《在影餐、廳等吃》晚茶飯家)



非、常美好爱吃。 fēicháng hǎo chī.





丽 麗二莎草, 妳型想型吃《豆灸腐気還氣是ご青豆菜系? Lìshā, nǐ xiǎng chī dòufǔ háishì qīngcài?



我於想是吃《豆灸腐尿》,也是想是吃《青红菜系》。 Wǒ xiǎng chī dòufǔ, yě xiǎng chī qīngcài.



们点个红烧鱼个好家,我们只點是一一個紫紅家燒了魚山、一一個紫炸型家腐家、Hǎo, wǒmen diǎn yí ge hóngshāo yú, yí ge zhá dòufǔ,

盘 一一盤み炒乳青豆菜素,三氧碗系白菜飯豆。妳乳們豆還氣想記吃食 yì pán chǎo qīngcài, sān wǎn báifàn. Nǐmen hái xiǎng chī

イルを皇? shénme?



真贵好公喝证! zhēn hǎo hē!



瓶之啤之酒量。 píng píjiǔ.



听说这厅 聽意說是這些家事餐意廳之的是包含子中做是得多不是錯落。 Tīng shuō zhèi jiā cāntīng de bāozi zuò de búcuò.





好公。小型姐姐,我如何只要云點杂菜系。 Hǎo. Xiǎojiě, wǒmen yào diǎn cài.



请证問公三台位公安公點部什么麽自?

Qǐng wèn sān wèi yào diǎn shénme?

生詞 Vocabulary

1.	紅藻燒瓷	hóngshāo	V	to braise in soy-sauce
2.	魚山	yú	N	fish
3.	非、常乳	fēicháng	Adv	very, extremely, exceedingly
4.	爱,	ài	V	to love
5.	豆乳腐艾	dòufǔ	N	tofu
6.	還,是产	háishì	Conj	or (used in a question)
7.	青菜菜	qīngcài	N	green vegetables
8.	點空	diǎn	V	to order
9.	炸	zhá	V	to fry



10.	船等	pán	M	a plate of	
11.	炒益	chǎo	V	to stir-fry	
12.	碗紫	wǎn	M	a bowl of	
13.	白茅飯等	báifàn	N	steamed rice	
14.	酸药	suān	Vs	sour	
15.	辣炊	là	Vs	spicy, hot	
16.	湯*	tāng	N	soup	
17.	好容喝是	hǎohē	Vs	tasty (for soup or drinks)	
18.	瓶瓷	píng	M	a bottle of	
19.	啤酒量	píjiŭ	N	beer	
20.	包含子》	bāozi	N	steamed stuffed bun	
21.	那於麼意	nàme	Ptc	then	
22.	豆乳沙旱包含	dòushā bāo	N	steamed stuffed bun with smashed red bean filling	
23.	服炎務*員景	fúwùyuán	N	waiter, waitress	

短語 Phrases

24. 紅紅燒湿魚山	hóngshāo yú	braised fish
25. 酸菜辣菜湯菜	suānlà tāng	hot and sour soup
26. 炸紫豆浆腐浆	zhá dòufŭ	fried tofu
27. 炒氢青豆菜素	chăo qīngcài	stir-fried green vegetables
28. 聽意說蒙	tīng shuō	I hear that
29. 點學菜素	diăn cài	to order dishes in a restaurant

語法 Grammar

1

Question Pronouns with 都 dōu

Question pronouns such as 什麼 *shénme*, 誰 *shéi*, 哪裡 *nǎlǐ*, 什麼時候 *shénme shíhòu*… may appear in sentences other than questions. When they occur before the verb and are followed by 都 $d\bar{o}u$, they indicate "all" or "none" in the sense of being all-inclusive or all-exclusive, e.g., "我什麼魚都吃。I eat all kinds of fish."

Example:

S + QPr + (N) + W + V

我什麼青菜都吃。

I eat all kinds of vegetables.

QPr+都+不+V+O

誰都不想做飯。

No one feels like cooking.

(1) A: 你喜歡吃魚嗎?

Nǐ xǐhuān chī yú ma?

Do you like to eat fish?

B:喜歡,我什麼魚都愛吃。

Xǐhuān, wǒ shénme yú dōu ài chī.

Yes, I do. I love to eat all kinds of fish.

(2) A:你會做什麼菜?

Nǐ huì zuò shénme cài?

What dishes can you make?

B: 我什麼菜都不會做。

Wǒ shénme cài dōu bú huì zuò.

I don't know how to cook at all.

(3) A: 今天誰做晚飯?

Jīntiān shéi zuò wănfàn?

Who is going to cook dinner today?

B:誰都不要做。

Shéi dōu bú yào zuò.

No one wants to do.







(4) A: 他什麼時候在家? Tā shénme shíhòu zài jiā? When is he home?

> B:他什麼時候都在家。 Tā shénme shíhòu dōu zài jiā. He is always home.



Note: When a question pronoun occurs in a phrase that is the object of the verb, the entire phrase must occur before the verb. (See #1 and #2)

Exercise 1

Select the correct question pronoun to fill in the blanks.

- 2 我______都不認識。(誰/什麼)
- 4 他______都有空。(哪裡/什麼時候)

Exercise 2

Please place "都" into the correct place within the sentences.

- 1 我______什麼魚<u>都</u>喜歡_____吃。

- 3 誰_____喜歡_____跟他聊天。

Exercise 3

Mr. Wang is in a bad mood. He does not want to do anything he normally does. Section A is what he doesn't do when he is in a bad mood. Section B is what he often does when he is in a good mood. Please follow the examples to write sentences for the pictures.

A: Mr. Wang is in a bad mood.

Example:



王先生,什麼都不想吃。(吃)



王先生_____

____。(喝)

B: Mr. Wang is in a good mood.





王先生<u>什麼都想吃</u>。(吃)



王先生_____

____。(喝)

Lesson 03

2 Read Shopping



王先生_____

王先生_____

____。(做)

____。(做)





王先生_____

王先生_____

____。(去)

____。(去)

2

A 還是 háishì B Alternative Questions

The conjunction 還是 $h\acute{a}ish\grave{i}$ is used in questions to connect two alternatives for listeners to choose.

Example:

S + Alternative A + 還是 + Alternative B

你想吃豆腐還是青菜?

Would you like to eat tofu or green vegetables?

你現在去(跑步)還是下午去(跑步)?

Are you going (running) now or in the afternoon?

(1) A: 你喜歡春天還是夏天?
Nǐ xǐhuān chūntiān háishì xiàtiān?
Do you like spring or summer?

B:我喜歡春天。 Wǒ xǐhuān chūntiān. I like spring.



(2) A: 你要買背包還是帽子?
Nǐ yào mǎi bēibāo háishì màozi?
Do you want to buy a backpack or a hat?

B:我要買背包。 Wǒ yào mǎi bēibāo. I want to buy a backpack.

(3) A:你要吃什麼?白飯還是包子? Nǐ yào chī shénme? Báifàn háishì bāozi? What do you want to eat? Steamed rice or steamed stuffed bun?

B:我要吃白飯。 Wǒ yào chī báifàn. I want steamed rice.



(4) A:你做(飯)還是她做(飯)? Nǐ zuò (fàn) háishì tā zuò (fàn)? Do you cook or does she cook?

B:我做。 Wǒ zuò. I do.

Exercise

A:你想看電視還是去跑步?

Please find a partner to ask/answer the questions below.

B: 我想 去跑步

紅燒魚非常好吃



2 A:你想喝啤酒還是(喝)咖啡?

B:我想_____。

3 A:你喜歡唱歌還是跳舞?

B:我喜歡_____。

4 A:你要吃包子還是白飯?

B:我要_____。

5 A:你要學法文還是日文(Rìwén, Japanese language)?

B: 我要_______

3 Making a Suggestion

ਾ \mathbb{Z} ba is a sentence-final particle indicating a suggestion. A sentence with a \mathbb{Z} at the end may soften the tone of a speaker.

Example:

Sentence + 吧

我們去喝咖啡吧!

Let's go have a cup of coffee.

(1) A:我們點紅燒魚還是炒青菜?

Wŏmen diăn hóngshāo yú háishì chǎo qīngcài? Shall we order braised fish or stir-fried green vegetables?

B:我們點炒青菜吧!

Wŏmen diăn chăo qīngcài ba!

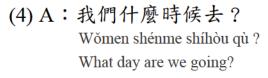
Let's order stir-fried green vegetables.

(2) A: 我們下午去打網球,好不好? Wǒmen xiàwǔ qù dǎ wǎngqiú, hǎo bù hǎo? Let's go play tennis in the afternoon, okay?

B: 我下午沒有時間。我們現在去吧! Wǒ xiàwǔ méiyǒu shíjiān. Wǒmen xiànzài qù ba! I don't have time in the afternoon. Let's go now.

(3) A: 我們上網買還是去百貨公司買? Wǒmen shàng wǎng mǎi háishì qù bǎihuò gōngsī mǎi? Shall we buy it online or at a department store?

B: 我們上網買吧! Wŏmen shàng wǎng mǎi ba! Let's buy it online.



B: 我們明天去吧! Wŏmen míngtiān qù ba! Let's go tomorrow.



Exercise

A group of friends are planning what to do this afternoon. Everyone is making his/her own suggestion. Please use the picture and given words with " " " to write the sentences indicating the suggested activity.



打網球

○我們 去打網球吧

喝啤酒

3



逛街

○ 我們!

4



喝咖啡

○ 我們______

5



跑步

○ 我們

綜合活動 Classroom Activities

1. Read aloud

明 文:莉亞,這家餐廳的紅燒魚做得很好,非常好吃。

高莉亞:我最喜歡吃魚,什麼魚都愛吃。

明 文:麗莎,妳想吃豆腐還是青菜?

麗 莎:我想吃豆腐,也想吃青菜。

明 文:好,我們點一個紅燒魚、一個炸豆腐、一盤炒青菜,三碗白飯。

妳們還想吃什麼?

高莉亞:也點一碗酸辣湯吧!酸辣湯又酸又辣,真好喝!

麗 莎:太好了!我也想喝酸辣湯。我還要一瓶啤酒。

高莉亞:聽說這家餐廳的包子做得不錯。

麗 莎:那麼,我們也點兩個豆沙包,怎麼樣?

明 文:好。小姐,我們要點菜。

服務員:請問三位要點什麼?



2. Fill in the Blanks

Fill in the blanks with characters of pinyin for the sentence.
明 文:莉亞,這家餐廳的紅燒做得很好,好吃。
高莉亞:我最喜歡吃魚,魚都吃。
明 文:麗莎,妳想吃豆腐
麗 莎:我想吃豆腐,也想吃。
明 文:好,我們一個紅燒魚、一個豆腐、一盤
青菜,三碗。妳們還想吃什麼?
高莉亞:也點一碗酸辣吧!酸辣湯又又,
真!
麗 莎:太好了!我也想喝酸辣湯。我還要一瓶。
高莉亞:聽說這家餐廳的做得不錯。
麗 莎:那麼,我們也點兩個豆沙包,怎麼樣?
明 文:好。小姐,我們要。
服務員:請問三要點什麼?
3. Please fill in the blanks with the appropriate measure words.
一 () 炒青菜 一 () 紅燒魚
一()酸辣湯 三()白飯
一 () 啤酒





4. Interview four classmates

(1) In the list of foods shown below, ask them what they like/dislike to eat and write the information provided by your classmates in the grid.

	魚	豆腐	青菜	酸辣湯	豆沙包	牛肉麵	炸雞 (<i>zhájī</i> ,fried chicken)	糖醋肉 (<i>tángcùròu</i> , sweet and sour pork)		炒麵 (chăomiàn, fried noodle)
Example: 高莉亞	(3)	>		S	>	(3)			5	
1										
2										
3										
4										

(2) Report your findings to your class after your interview. You may use the sentences below for your report.

Example:

高莉亞喜歡吃魚,也喜歡吃牛肉麵,她覺得_____。 (很好吃、真好吃、非常好吃)

5. Role Play

Form a group of three people. Student A plays Mr. Wang. Student B plays Ms. Li. Student C plays the waiter. Create a dialogue about ordering food in a restaurant according to the following situation. Then perform the dialogue to your class.

學生 A: 王先生什麼肉都不喜歡吃, 只喜歡吃青菜、豆腐。

學生 B: 李小姐什麼都吃。

學生 C: 服務員!

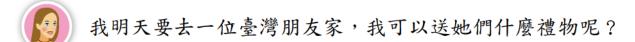
Note	



文化單元 (一) Culture Notes

Gift Giving Etiquette in Taiwan







好。我什麼東西都能送朋友嗎?

不是,妳一定不能送鐘。

為什麼?

People in Taiwan like to give gifts on traditional holidays and wish their friends peace and success. Gifts are also given to congratulate people on special occasions such as birthdays, academic success/graduations, and work promotions. Additionally, it is a common courtesy to bring a gift for the host if visiting for the first time. Before you give a gift to anyone, here are some traditions and taboos to keep in mind.

People in Taiwan give people gifts that symbolize auspiciousness. For example, when visiting a friend, one may give a box of apples to their friend's parents because the first character in apple in Mandarin "蘋果 pingguŏ, apple" is "蘋 ping", which sounds like the word for "平 安 ping'ān, peace and safety". Usually one will give 6 or 8 apples since "6 liù" represents " 墒 ħ shùnli, success" and "8 $b\bar{a}$ " represents " 堬 ħ $f\bar{a}c\acute{a}i$, prosperity". On the other hand, one must avoid giving 4 apples because "4 si, four" sounds almost the same as the word " ħ si, death".

Other than the number 4 being a gift-giving taboo, clocks and umbrellas are also items that must be avoided. In Mandarin, "送鐘 sòng zhōng, giving a clock" are homophonic words for the phrase "送終 sòng zhōng". The word "終 zhōng" symbolizes the end of life. The phrase "送終 sòng zhōng" means "when the family of a decreased person has completed the burial of their loved one "or "is attending a funeral ritual". Similarly, the word in Mandarin for "傘 sǎn, umbrella" sounds like the word "散 sàn" which means "分散 fēnsàn, to separate, 分離 fēnli, to leave". Giving a friend an umbrella as a gift implies an intent to end the relationship.



	Note	
)		
		A (1 x A

Lesson 04

我要一杯熱咖啡

I Would Like a Cup of Hot Coffee

Learning Objectives

Topic: Ordering Beverages

At the end of this lesson, you will be able to use Mandarin to

- 1. Order beverages at a coffee shop
- 2. List the common beverages and foods at a coffee shop
- 3. Express liking for beverages and foods



(高《莉杰亞》和乐麗杰莎《在影咖》啡、店景)



小型姐童,我会要是一个杯?咖啡店,加草牛奶品, Xiǎojiě, wǒ yào yì bēi kāfēi, jiā niúnǎi,

不文加[†]糖業。 bù jiā táng.



好公的沒,您是要公熱品的沒還不是下冰之的沒?
Hǎo de, nín yào rè de háishì bīng de?



熱影的?。 Rè de.



您是要文大学杯?、中类杯?還求是产小艺杯?的?? Nín yào dà bēi, zhōng bēi háishì xiǎo bēi de?



大學杯?的?。 Dà bēi de.



您是要認定什么麼意? Nín yào hē shénme?



我会要之一一杯?小豆杯?的?冰?紅豆茶?。 Wǒ yào yì bēi xiǎo bēi de bīng hóngchá.



逐氣要之別之的之嗎?? Hái yào biéde ma?



近 我必還玩要之一一塊蒸蛋な糕 (。 麗立莎 () 妳 () 要立不立要立? Wǒ hái yào yí kuài dàngāo. Lìshā, nǐ yào bú yào?



蛋乳糕《太系甜菜了?,我必想菜吃剂鹹菜的?東?西菜。 Dàngāo tài tián le, wǒ xiǎng chī xián de dōngxi.

请问何吗啊 小量姐最,請說問於你到們沒有更難上肉是三年明是治业嗎?? Xiǎojiě, qǐngwèn nǐmen yǒu jīròu sānmíngzhì ma?



有文,如果系统产點資難上內吳三的明己治业,我於們京就是Yǒu, rúguǒ nín diǎn jīròu sānmíngzhì, wǒmen jiù

送於您是一一杯? 飲品料業。 sòng nín yì bēi yǐnliào.



好氣,我必要氣一一個。 Hǎo, wǒ yào yí ge.



イ 鸡 小型姐童,我会跟"她节一一樣」。,要完一一個"雞」肉果 Xiǎojiě, wǒ gēn tā yíyàng, yào yí ge jīròu

三 特 明 元 治 业 。 sānmíngzhì.



们还两小型姐姐,我如何总遗家要家两型杯?冰是水袋。 Xiǎojiě, wǒmen hái yào liǎng bēi bīng shuǐ.



好家的家,一个杯?大?杯?的瓷熟影咖啡店,加节牛瓷奶菜, Hǎo de, yì bēi dà bēi de rè kāfēi, jiā niúnǎi,

年 不文加立糖素。一一杯之小豆杯之的名冰之紅豆茶草,一一塊菜 bù jiā táng. Yì bēi xiǎo bēi de bīng hóngchá, yí kuài

两个鸡蛋乳糕、,两壳個鱼雞一肉是三角明豆治业,两壳杯、冰之水、。dàngāo, liǎng ge jīròu sānmíngzhì, liǎng bēi bīng shuǐ.

请 請之等之一一下,,馬亞上是來業。 Qǐng děng yíxià, mǎshàng lái.





生詞 Vocabulary

	my vocabulary			
1.	加宁	jiā	V	to add
2.	牛交奶多	niúnăi	N	milk
3.	糖类	táng	N	sugar
4.	冰茫	bīng	Vs	iced
5.	中光	zhōng	Vs	middle, medium
6.	$\sqrt{\sum_{\kappa'}^{\perp}}$	xiǎo	Vs	small
7.	紅紅茶草	hóngchá	N	black tea
8.	別記的記	biéde	Det	other
9.	塊勢	kuài	M	measure word for slice of cake
10.	蛋乳糕 《	dàngāo	N	cake
11.	甜菜	tián	Vs	sweet
12.	國成 五	xián	Vs	salty
13.	雞!	jī	N	chicken
14.	肉景	ròu	N	meat
15.	三针明显治验	sānmíngzhì	N	sandwich
16.	如果紫	rúguŏ	Conj	if
17.	就是	jiù	Adv	then
18.	飲品料象	yĭnliào	N	beverage
19.	一- 樣.	yíyàng	Vs	same, similar
20.	水	shuĭ	N	water
21.	等2.	děng	V	to wait
22.	馬亞上於	măshàng	Adv	right away, immediately

短語 Phrases

23. 咖啡店 kāfēi diàn coffee shop

24. 雞≒肉景三;明元治∗ jīròu sānmíngzhì chicken sandwich

25. 冰水水 bīng shuǐ iced water

語法 Grammar

Omission of the Head Noun in a Phrase with 的 de + (Head Noun)

When the identity of a head noun in $d\theta$ phrase is clear from the context, it may be omitted. Example:

······的 + (head noun)

A:我要一杯咖啡。

I would like to have a cup of coffee.

B: 您要熱的(咖啡)還是冰的(咖啡)?

Do you want that hot or iced?

A:我要冰的。

I want the iced one.

(1) A:麗莎,妳要喝牛奶嗎?

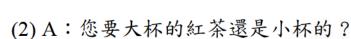
Lìshā, nǐ yào hē niúnǎi ma?

Lisa, would you like to drink milk?

B:要,我要喝冰的。

Yào, wǒ yào hē bīng de.

Yes, I want to drink iced milk.



Nín yào dà bēi de hóngchá háishì xiǎo bēi de?

Would you like to have a large or small glass of black tea?

B:我要小杯的。

Wŏ yào xiǎo bēi de.

I want a small one.



(3) A:大的電腦很好,小的也不錯。妳要買大的還是小的?
Dà de diànnǎo hěn hǎo, xiǎo de yě búcuò. Nǐ yào mǎi dà de háishì xiǎo de?
Big computers are good and small ones are also good. Do you want to buy a big one or a small one?

B:我要買小的。 Wǒ yào mǎi xiǎo de. I want to buy a small one.

(4) A: 妳想吃哪一個包子?甜的還是鹹的?
Nǐ xiǎng chī nǎ yí ge bāozi? Tián de háishì xián de?
Which steamed stuffed buns would you like to eat? The sweet one or the savory one?

B:甜的。 Tián de. The sweet one.



Exercise

Please use "······的" to complete the dialogues below.

1	A:這材	不水不冰,那杯水比較冰。妳要喝哪一杯?	
	B:我要	曼喝冰的	_
2	A: 貴的	的蛋糕好吃,便宜的不太好吃。妳要買哪一個?	
	B:我要	<u> </u>	_
3	A: 我有	百甜的包子,也有鹹的。妳要吃哪一個?	
	B:我要	5	_ (
4	A:大的	的背包不錯,小的也很好。你喜歡大的還是小的?	
	B:我喜	<u>导歡</u>	

5 A:你想喝熱咖啡還是冰咖啡?

B: 今天很冷, 我喝

2

Condition and Consequence with

如果·····,就····· rúguǒ..., jiù... if..., then...

The conjunction 如果 $r\acute{u}gu\check{o}$ can be placed before or after the subject of the first clause to present the condition. The adverb 就 $ji\grave{u}$ is placed before the verb and any other adverb of the second clause to present the consequence, e.g., "如果下雨,我就不去公園。If it rains, I will not go to the park."

Example:

如果 + S1 + V1, S1 + 就 + (Adv) + V2 + (O)

(如果 + Clause 1/Condition, Clause 2/Consequence with 就)

如果我很忙,我就不去跑步。

If I am busy, then I will not go for a run.

如果 + S1 + V1, S2 + 就 + (Λ dv) + V2 + (O)

如果妳去,我就去。

If you go, then I will go.

(1) 如果您點一個雞肉三明治,我們就送您一杯飲料。

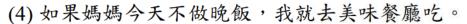
Rúguŏ nín diăn yí ge jīròu sānmíngzhì, wŏmen jiù sòng nín yì bēi yǐnliào. If you order a chicken sandwich, then we will give you a free drink.

(2) 明文如果要請我吃晚飯,我就一定去。

Míngwén rúguð yào qǐng wð chī wǎnfàn, wð jiù yídìng qù. If Mingwen wants to treat me to dinner, then I will definitely go.

(3) 如果下雨,我就不去公園。

Rúguŏ xià yǔ, wŏ jiù bú qù gōngyuán. If it rains, then I won't go to the park.



Rúguŏ māma jīntiān bú zuò wănfàn, wŏ jiù qù Měiwèi Cāntīng chī. If my mother does not cook dinner today, then I will eat at Tasty Café.





Exercise

Please put the words in the correct order.

1	如果您點一個雞肉三明治,①就 ②我們 ③一杯 ④飲料 ⑤送您	
	○如果您點一個雞肉三明治,	0
2	你如果今天太忙,①明天 ②就 ③去 ④吧 ⑤我們	
	○你如果今天太忙,	!
3	妳如果太累,①吧 ②就 ③一下 ④休息	
		!
4	如果我明天有空,①跟你 ②就 ③打 ④一起 ⑤網球	
	○如果我明天有空,	0
5	你如果喜歡吃甜的包子, ①豆沙包 ②就 ③點 ④我們	
	○你如果喜歡吃甜的包子,	0

3 A跟B一樣 Agēn Byíyàng A is the same as B

The pattern "A 跟 gēn B 一樣 yíyàng" is used to indicate similarity/equality between two people or two things, e.g., "他的背包跟我的一樣。His backpack is the same as mine." The more details that follow will describe the qualities of something being similar, A verb phrase expresses the same quality of the people or things that follows if any, e.g., "我跟她一樣,都喜歡逛街。She and I are the same. We both like shopping."

Example:

A跟B一樣

他的背包跟我的一樣。

His backpack is the same as mine.

中文跟法文一樣難。

Mandarin is just as hard as French.

高莉亞跟麗莎一樣,都要一個雞肉三明治。

Gloria would like to order a chicken sandwich as what Lisa ordered.

(1) 我媽媽跟明文的媽媽一樣,都在小學教書。

Wǒ māma gēn Míngwén de māma yíyàng, dōu zài xiǎoxué jiāo shū. My mother teaches at an elementary school, just like Mingwen's mother.

(2) 王先生跟張先生一樣,都喜歡吃蛋糕。

Wáng xiānshēng gēn Zhāng xiānshēng yíyàng, dōu xǐhuān chī dàngāo. Mr. Wang likes to eat cake, just like Mr. Zhang does.

- (3) 他的太陽眼鏡跟我的一樣貴。 Tā de tàiyáng yǎnjìng gēn wǒ de yíyàng guì. His sunglasses are as expensive as mine.
- (4) 李老師跟王老師一樣忙。 Lǐ lǎoshī gēn Wáng lǎoshī yíyàng máng. Teacher Li is just as busy as teacher Wang.



Exercise

Match the part on the left with the part on the right to form a complete sentence.

- 1. 說中文跟寫中文
- 2. 這個手機跟那個手機
- 3. 我跟他一樣,
- 4. 家文跟
- 5. 我的生日跟我姊姊的 生日一樣,

- a. 一樣貴
- b. 麗莎一樣,都喜歡跑步。
- c. 一樣難。
- d. 都是五月六號。
- e. 都喜歡喝冰咖啡。



綜合活動 Classroom Activities

1. Read aloud

高莉亞:小姐,我要一杯咖啡,加牛奶,不加糖。

服務員:好的,您要冰的還是熱的?

高莉亞:熱的。

服務員:您要大杯、中杯還是小杯的?

高莉亞:大杯的。

服務員:您呢?您要喝什麼?

麗 莎:我要一杯小杯的冰紅茶。

服務員:還要別的嗎?

高莉亞:我還要一塊蛋糕。麗莎,妳要不要一塊?

麗 莎:蛋糕太甜了,我想吃鹹的東西。小姐,請問你們有雞肉三明治嗎?

服務員:有,如果您點雞肉三明治,我們就送您一杯飲料。

麗 莎:好,我要一個。

高莉亞:小姐,我跟麗莎一樣,要一個雞肉三明治。

麗 莎:小姐,我們還要兩杯冰水。

服務員:好的,一杯大杯的熱咖啡,加牛奶,不加糖。一杯小杯的冰紅茶,

一塊蛋糕,兩個雞肉三明治,兩杯冰水。請等一下,馬上來。

2. Fill in the Blanks

Fill in the blanks with characters or pinyin for the sentence.

高莉亞:小姐,我要一杯咖啡, 牛奶,不加。

服務員:好的,您要 的還是 的?

高莉亞:熱的。

服務員:您要大杯、中杯 小杯的?

高莉亞: 杯的。

服務員:您呢?您要_____什麼?

麗	莎	:	我要一杯杯的冰。
服務	員	:	還要嗎?
高莉	亞	:	我還要一蛋糕。麗莎,妳要不要一塊?
麗	莎	:	蛋糕太了,我想吃鹹的東西。小姐,請問你們有
			三明治嗎?
服務	員	:	有,如果您點雞肉三明治,我們就您一杯。
麗	莎	:	好,我要一個。
高莉	亞	:	小姐,我跟麗莎,要一個雞肉三明治。
麗	莎	:	小姐,我們還要兩杯。
服務	員	:	好的,一杯大杯的熱咖啡,加牛奶,不加糖。一杯小杯的冰紅
			茶,一塊蛋糕,兩個雞肉三明治,兩杯冰水。請一下,
			來。

3. Please fill in the blanks with the appropriate measure words listed below.

杯盤	碗	塊件	個	盒瓶
-()	兩 ()	= ()	四()	五 ()
G C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C				
- ()	兩 ()	三 ()	兩 ()	– ()



4. Interview three classmates. Ask them how they like their coffee or black tea.



請用	下	面	的	對	話	
----	---	---	---	---	---	--

You may use the dialogue below for your interview.

Q:你喜歡喝冰的	_ (咖啡/紅茶)	,還是熱的_	
(咖啡/紅茶)?			

A:我喜歡喝_____咖啡/紅茶。

Q:你喝_____(咖啡/紅茶)的時候,加_____(糖/牛奶)

還是不加_____(糖/牛奶)?

A1:我喜歡加_____,也喜歡加____。

or

A2:我喜歡加_____,可是不加____。

	咖	啡	咖	啡	咖	啡	紅	茶	紅	茶	紅	茶
	加牛奶	不加牛奶	加糖	不加糖	冰的	熱的	加牛奶	不加牛奶	加糖	不加糖	冰的	熱的
例:高莉亞	✓			✓		✓						
1.												
2.												
3.												

5. Please write down the food and beverage you like/dislike into the grid below. Select one that you like/dislike and report it to your class.

酸	甜	辣	鹹	苦 (kǔ, bitter)
酸辣湯	蛋糕、豆沙包	韓國泡菜 (<i>Hánguó pàocài</i> , Kimchi)	雞肉三明治	咖啡



You may use the sentence below for your report.

(1)	我喜歡/不喜歡吃	_
	因為	_
(2)	我喜歡/不喜歡喝	_ ;

Example:

- ◎我不喜歡吃魚,因為太麻煩了。
- ◎我喜歡喝酸辣湯,因為酸辣湯又酸又辣。

6. Look at the picture and answer the following question.

因為_____



Q:如果我去買一杯咖啡,他們會做什麼?

A:如果你買一杯咖啡,他們就會。



Lesson 05

這件外套怎麼樣?

What Do You Think about This Coat?

Learning Objectives

Topic: Shopping (II)

At the end of this lesson, you will be able to use Mandarin to

- 1. Identify different articles of clothing
- 2. Describe the color, size and price of clothing
- 3. Express likes/dislikes and comment on clothing
- 4. Identify different methods of payment during shopping





(高《莉杰亞·和乐麗本莎《在茶百朵貨系公》司4)

がふ看る。 i 這些件点外系套を怎必麼卓様な? Nǐ kàn, zhèi jiàn wàitào zěnmeyàng?

藍染色於的沒很玩好反看家,可認是於我於想玩買品一一件景 Lánsè de hěn hǎokàn, kěshì wǒ xiǎng mǎi yí jiàn

黑、色、的。 hēisè de.

妳沒穿着中光號氣的靠嗎?? Nǐ chuān zhōng hào de ma?

大浆號氣的^½。 dà hào de.





Nǐ kàn zhèi tiáo qúnzi zĕnmeyàng? Wǒ xiǎng mǎi yì tiáo

白杂色色的瓷裙点子中。 báisè de gúnzi.



哉 很孕好≨看罩,妳Ѯ試♪一~下罩吧罩! Hěn hǎokàn, nǐ shì yíxià ba!



雖然然是這些條意裙是子中很好好看了,可是是产太系貴美了之, Suīrán zhèi tiáo qúnzi hěn hǎokàn, kěshì tài guì le,

要之一一百分二八十八塊系錢完。 yào yìbǎi èrshí kuài qián.



么 这 条 长 裤 么 样 那>麽; ,這些條並長並褲菜怎及麽; 樣立? Nàme, zhèi tiáo cháng kù zĕnmeyàng?

(高《莉杰亞·和尔麗杰莎·《安亚什尔錢》(fù qián))



请问 小型姐童,請說問於一一共營多是少型錢氣? Xiǎojiě, qǐng wèn yígòng duōshǎo qián?



两一运动条长裤两条件资建员勤急衫员,一一条竞長竞裤系,一一件资外系套套, Liăng jiàn yùndòng shān, yì tiáo cháng kù, yí jiàn wàitào,

中一共炎一·百氣一·十产六类塊素五×毛豆錢素。您是要素 yígòng yìbăi yī shíliù kuài wǔ máo qián. Nín yào

҈҈҈҈҈҈҈҈҈҈҈҈҈҈҂҄Ҿѷ付҉ѿ҄҉Ҿӷ҅҉Ҿ҅҉҄ shuā kǎ háishì fù xiànjīn?



刷景卡系。這些是《我於的》信於用公卡系。

Shuā kă. Zhè shì wŏ de xìnyòngkă.



Zhè shì nín de dōngxi, xièxie! Huānyíng zài lái.





生詞 Vocabulary

1.	外茶套套	wàitào	N	coat, jacket
2.	看到	kàn	V	to see, to look
3.	樣子;	yàngzi	N	style
4.	顏一色於	yánsè	N	color
5.	好公看到	hăokàn	Vs	nice, pretty
6.	藍沙色於	lánsè	N	blue
7.	黑红色钦	hēisè	N	black
8.	穿紫	chuān	V	to wear
9.	最於近去	zuìjìn	Adv	recently
10.	胖系	pàng	Vs	fat
11.	J is	le	Ptc	sentence final particle indicating a change of status
12.	得%	děi	Vaux	to have to, must
13.	條款	tiáo	M	measure word for skirts and pants
14.	裙。子,	qúnzi	N	skirt
15.	白染色於	báisè	N	white
16				
10.	試产	shì	V	to try
	試产 雖《然》	shì suīrán	V Conj	to try although
17.				•
17. 18.	雖然默	suīrán	Conj	although measure word for monetary unit/
17. 18. 19.	雖《然歌 塊》	suīrán kuài	Conj M	although measure word for monetary unit/ dollar
17. 18. 19. 20.	雖然然 塊 袋 。 錢	suīrán kuài qián	Conj M N	although measure word for monetary unit/ dollar money
17. 18. 19. 20. 21.	雖然然 塊 袋 袋 。 長 養 褲	suīrán kuài qián cháng kù	Conj M N N	although measure word for monetary unit/dollar money pants (long)

23. 毛型	máo	M	measure word for monetary unit/ ten cents
24. 付款	fù	V	to pay
25. 現宗金岩	xiànjīn	N	cash
26. 信员用以卡克	xìnyòngkă	N	credit card
27. 再界	zài	Adv	again

短語 Phrases

28. 付菜錢;	fù qián	to pay bills
29. 中 紫號公	zhōng hào	medium size
30. 大衆號公	dà hào	large size
31. 刷卷卡克	shuā kă	to swipe card, to pay with a credit card

補充生詞 Supplementary Vocabulary

32. \mathcal{H}^{ξ} fen M measure word for monetary unit/cent

語法 Grammar

7 le The New Situation with 7

The sentence final particle 7 le indicates a change of status or provides a new situation for the listener.

Example:

S+Vs+了 我胖了。

S+(Adv)+V+(O) 我不喝咖啡了。

I have gained weight.

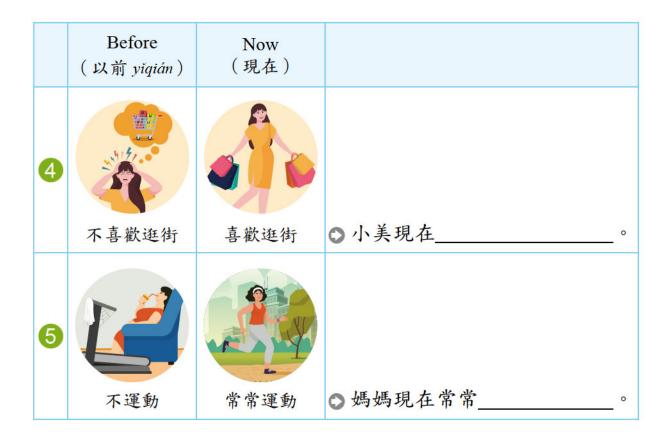
I do not drink coffee anymore.

- (1) 我不想買這條裙子了。 Wǒ bù xiǎng mǎi zhèi tiáo qúnzi le. I do not want to buy this skirt anymore.
- (3) 這家咖啡店的咖啡便宜了。 Zhèi jiā kāfēi diàn de kāfēi piányí le. The coffee shop has lowered its prices.
- (2) 天氣冷了。
 Tiānqì lěng le.
 The weather is colder now.
- (4) 莉亞會做酸辣湯了。
 Lìyǎ huì zuò suānlà tāng le.
 Gloria knows how to make hot and sour soup now.

Exercise

Please describe the picture using a sentence with 7

	Before (以前 yǐqián)	Now (現在)	
0	冷	熱	◆ 天氣熱了 。
2	啤酒\$7.5 便宜	啤酒\$10.5 貴	♥酒。
3	吃肉	不吃肉	○ 王先生現在。



2 雖然·····,可是····· suīrán..., kěshì... although...yet...

The conjunctions 雖然 *suūrán*······,可是 *kěshì*······occur in pairs to connect two clauses. The 雖然 clause occurs before the 可是 clause.

Example:

雖然 Clause + 可是 Clause

雖然這條裙子很好看,可是太貴了。

Although this skirt looks nice, it is too expensive.

(1) A:你要買這條長褲嗎?

Nǐ yào mǎi zhèi tiáo cháng kù ma?

Would you like to buy this pair of long pants?

B:我不買。雖然我喜歡這條長褲,可是這條長褲太小了。 Wǒ bù mǎi. Suūrán wǒ xǐhuān zhèi tiáo cháng kù, kěshì zhèi tiáo cháng kù tài xiǎo le. I don't want to buy it. Although I like this pair of long pants, they are too small for me.



(2) A: 你喜歡自己做飯嗎? Nǐ xǐhuān zìjǐ zuò fàn ma? Do you like to cook at home?



B:雖然我很喜歡自己做飯,可是我做得不好。 Suīrán wǒ hěn xǐhuān zìjǐ zuò fàn, kěshì wǒ zuò de bù hǎo. Although I like to cook at home, I am not a good cook.

(3) A: 這件外套很好看,舒服嗎? Zhèi jiàn wàitào hěn hǎokàn, shūfú ma? This coat looks nice. Is it comfortable?

B:雖然這件外套很好看,可是不舒服。 Suīrán zhèi jiàn wàitào hěn hǎokàn, kěshì bù shūfú. Although this coat looks nice, it is not comfortable.

(4) A: 今天是小美的生日。你要給小美買生日禮物嗎? Jīntiān shì Xiǎoměi de shēngrì. Nǐ yào gěi Xiǎoměi mǎi shēngrì lǐwù ma? Today is Xiaomei's birthday. Do you want to buy a birthday gift for Xiaomei?

B:雖然我很想給小美買生日禮物,可是我沒有錢。 Suīrán wǒ hěn xiǎng gěi Xiǎoměi mǎi shēngrì lǐwù, kěshì wǒ méiyǒu qián. Although I really want to buy a birthday gift for Xiaomei, I don't have the money.

Exercise

Match the part on the left with the part on the right to form a complete sentence.

- 1. 雖然這雙運動鞋很便宜,
- 2. 雖然他寫字寫得很快,
- 3. 雖然這家餐廳的牛肉麵 很好吃,
- 4. 雖然這家百貨公司很大,
- 5. 雖然我喜歡吃甜的包子,

- (a. 可是寫得不好看。
- b. 可是不能刷卡。
- c. 可是不舒服。
- d. 可是我不喜歡吃豆沙包。
- e. 可是太貴了,一碗要二十 塊。

3

Monetary Units

塊(kuài, dollar) 毛(máo, ten cents) 分(fēn, cent)

Example:

\$45.68

四十五塊六毛八分錢

Forty-five dollars and sixty-eight cents.

Amounts less than \$10

Amount		塊	毛	分	錢
(1)	\$ 0.05			五分	(錢)
(2)	\$ 0.10		一毛		(錢)
(3)	\$ 0.25		兩毛	五(分)	(錢)
(4)	\$ 5.20	五塊	二(毛)		(錢)
(5)	\$ 6.05	六塊	零	五分	(錢)
(6)	\$ 9.00	九塊			(錢)

Amounts more than \$10

1	Amount	塊	毛	分	錢
(7)	\$ 17.50	十七塊	五(毛)		(錢)
(8)	\$ 106.00	一百零六塊			(錢)
(9)	\$ 110.05	一百一十塊	零	五分	(錢)

(1) A: 這件外套多少錢?

Zhèi jiàn wàitào duōshǎo qián? How much does this coat cost?

B: 這件外套五十塊錢。

Zhèi jiàn wàitào wǔshí kuài qián. This coat costs fifty dollars.





(2) A:三個包子一共多少錢?

Sān ge bāozi yígòng duōshǎo qián?

How much do three steamed stuffed buns cost altogether?

B:一個包子一塊五,三個一共四塊五。

Yí ge bāozi yí kuài wǔ, sān ge yígòng sì kuài wǔ.

A steamed stuffed bun is one dollar and fifty cents. Altogether three stuffed buns cost four dollars and fifty cents.

(3) A: 這條裙子和這件運動衫一共多少錢?

Zhèi tiáo qúnzi hàn zhèi jiàn yùndòng shān yígòng duōshǎo qián?

How much do this skirt and T-shirt cost altogether?

B:一共七十四塊五毛錢。

Yígòng qīshísì kuài wǔ máo qián.

It is seventy-four dollars and fifty cents in total.

(4) A:一件外套、兩條長褲一共多少錢?

Yí jiàn wàitào, liăng tiáo cháng kù yígòng duōshǎo qián?

How much do a coat and two pairs of long pants cost altogether?

B:一共一百零二塊。

Yígòng yìbăi líng èr kuài.

Altogether it costs one hundred and two dollars.

Exercise

Please say the amount of money listed below.

(1)	\$0.05	(2)	\$0.10	(3)	\$0.25	(4)	\$0.5
(5)	\$1.00	(6)	\$6.52	(7)	\$10.05	(8)	\$42.25
(9)	\$50.50	(10)	\$104.32	(11)	\$116.20	(12)	\$200.00



綜合活動 Classroom Activities

1. Read aloud

(高莉亞和麗莎在百貨公司)

高莉亞:妳看,這件外套怎麼樣? 麗 莎:樣子不錯,顏色也很好看。

高莉亞:藍色的很好看,可是我想買一件黑色的。

麗 莎:妳穿中號的嗎?

高莉亞:我最近胖了,中號的太小,得穿大號的。

麗 莎:妳看這條裙子怎麼樣?我想買一條白色的裙子。

高莉亞:很好看,妳試一下吧!

麗 莎:雖然這條裙子很好看,可是太貴了,要一百二十塊錢。

高莉亞:那麼,這條長褲怎麼樣?

(高莉亞和麗莎要付錢)

高莉亞:小姐,請問一共多少錢?

收銀員:兩件運動衫,一條長褲,一件外套,一共一百一十六塊五毛錢。

您要刷卡還是付現金?

高莉亞:刷卡。這是我的信用卡。

收銀員:這是您的東西,謝謝!歡迎再來。

2. Fill in the Blanks

Fill in the blanks with characters or pinyin for the sentence.

(高莉亞和麗莎在百貨公司)

高莉亞:妳看,這件外套怎麼樣?

麗 莎: 不錯,顏色也很。

高莉亞:藍色的很好看,可是我想買一件 的。

麗 莎:妳 中號的嗎?

高莉亞:我最近 了,中號的太小, 穿大號的。

麗 莎:妳看這條裙子怎麼樣?我想買一 色的裙子。



高莉亞:很好看,妳_____一下吧!

麗 莎:_______這條裙子很好看,可是太_____了,

要一百二十_____錢。

高莉亞:那麼,這條____褲怎麼樣?

(高莉亞和麗莎要付錢)

高莉亞:小姐,請問一共多少____?

收銀員:兩_____運動衫,一條長褲,一件外套,_____

一 一十六塊五 錢。您要刷卡還是 現金?

高莉亞:______。這是我的______卡。

收銀員:這是您的東西,謝謝!歡迎____來。

3. Interview four classmates.

Ask them about their previous and current situations using the following questions. If their previous and current situations are the same, they can pass that question and go to next one.



Q:你會說中文嗎?

A: 我以前 (yiqián) <u>不會說中文</u>,現在<u>會說了</u>。

Q:你愛喝啤酒嗎?

A:我以前 (yǐqián) 很愛喝啤酒,現在不愛喝了。

	以前(yǐqián, before)	現在
1. 高莉亞會說中文嗎?	她不會說中文。	她會說中文了。
2. 你會做飯嗎?		
3. 你會寫字嗎?		
4. 你喜歡吃三明治嗎?		
5. 你喜歡吃蛋糕嗎?		
6. 你喜歡吃甜的東西嗎?		
7. 你喜歡喝啤酒嗎?		
8. 你愛喝咖啡嗎?		
9. 你爱上網買東西嗎?		
10. 你愛跟朋友聊天嗎?		

4. Role Play

- (1) Pair up and create a dialogue according to the following situation.
- (2) Student A plays Mr. Li. Student B plays Mr. Wang.

Situation:

- Mr. Li is going to go on a vacation in a country where it is the winter now. He wants to ask Mr. Wang what items he should bring for this trip. Mr. Li is going to shop this weekend for his vacation and his budget for shopping is \$300.
- Mr. Wang travels a lot. He will advise Mr. Li on the best and most useful items to bring for his vacation.

外套	運動衫	長褲	短褲 (duǎnkù)	上衣
\$119	\$19.9	\$48	\$26	\$24.9
帽子	運動鞋	背包	太陽眼鏡	手套 (shǒutào)
\$25	\$89	\$70	\$66	\$19

5. Look at the picture and answer the following questions.



Questions (True/False)

- ()(1)每個星期三早上九點去買咖啡都便宜。
- ()(2) 六月的時候,我付一杯咖啡的錢,會有兩杯咖啡。
- ()(3)六月四號中午,買一杯熱咖啡,一杯冰的,只付一杯的錢。
- ()(4)六月十一日下午去買咖啡,可以買一送一。

Lesson 06

我們下個月搬家

We Are Moving Next Month

Learning Objectives

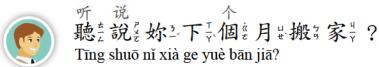
Topic: Moving

At the end of this lesson, you will be able to use Mandarin to

- 1. Talk about directions and locations
- 2. Describe distance between two places (e.g., near or far)
- 3. List the facilities nearby



(高《莉杰亞示跟《同意事》凱蒙文於聊意天意)



现 是产,我会现实在实在实在实有多區公,離立公公司公太系这些了沒。 Shì, wǒ xiànzài zhù zài nánqū, lí gōngsī tài yuǎn le.

妳主要主搬等到於哪幹裡生? Nǐ yào bān dào nǎlǐ?

> 附於近景,那於裡整盤公營司《比亞較量近景。 fùjìn, nàlǐ lí gōngsī bǐjiào jìn.

从 里 开 车 开 從於那於裡型到於公從司人,妳如開菜車在要於開菜多於久量? Cóng nàlǐ dào gōngsī, nǐ kāi chē yào kāi duō jiǔ?

开 年 開業車を只 要 元十 产 五 × 分 5 鐘 ½ 。 Kāi chē zhǐ yào shíwǔ fēnzhōng.

不多錯裂,離之公炎司《很乐近景。 Búcuò, lí gōngsī hěn jìn.



里 妈 妈 妈 那京裡型附京近京有京兩京家中超氢級上市市場之,買品菜素很只Nàlǐ fùjìn yǒu liǎng jiā chāojí shìchǎng, mǎi cài hěn

方を便なる。 fāngbiàn.



妳¾先損生沒也最喜工歡貨那¾裡準嗎?? Năi xiānshēng yě xǐhuān nàlǐ ma?



海京泳児池ギ,因こ為ぐ我至先言生了愛が游录泳児,所会以でyóu yŏng chí, yīnwèi wŏ xiānshēng ài yóu yŏng, suŏyǐ

我於們沒搬沒到沒那沒裡之以一後分,他於天亮天亮都沒可是以一wǒmen bān dào nàlǐ yǐhòu, tā tiāntiān dōu kěyǐ

去公游录泳是。 qù yóu yŏng.



东区 错 现 東《區公不》錯為,我於現為在於住於的《地》方為離》公《司公 Dōngqū búcuò, wǒ xiànzài zhù de dìfāng lí gōngsī

近 也最低感染,我如此想点搬了到公東2區公。 yě hěn yuǎn, wǒ yě xiǎng bān dào dōngqū.



后 欢 来我*搬家家*以~後家,歡家迎~你~來*我*家*玩茶。 Wǒ bānjiā yìhòu, huānyíng nǐ lái wǒ jiā wán.

生詞 Vocabulary

1.	南弘區公	nánqū	N	southern district
2.	強力	lí	Prep	(away) from
3.	遠如	yuăn	Vs	far
4.	從差	cóng	Prep	from
5.	東沿區公	dōngqū	N	eastern district



6.	城汽市产	chéngshì	N	city
7.	附於近景	fùjìn	N	vicinity
8.	那炎裡2	nàlĭ	N	that place, there
9.	近景	jìn	Vs	near
10.	到紫	dào	Prep	(from)to
11.	分5鐘光	fēnzhōng	N	minute
12.	超级地市产场和	chāojí shìchăng	N	supermarket
13.	社で回公	shèqū	N	community, neighborhood
14.	游录泳是池平	yóu yŏng chí	N	swimming pool
15.	天素天素	tiāntiān	N	every day
16.	地态方章	dìfāng	N	place

短語 Phrases

18. 搬資到業 bān dào to move to (a new place) 19. 開業車業 kāi chē to drive 20. 多業久業 duō jiǔ how long
20. 多菜久虫 duō jiǔ how long
21. 買乳菜素 mǎi cài to go grocery shopping
22. 游泳边 yóu yǒng to swim

補充生詞 Supplementary Vocabulary

23. 走影路炎	zŏu lù	V	to walk
24. 鐘裝頭裝	zhōngtóu	N	hour
25. 日日本次	Rìběn	N	Japan
26. 蘋光果袋	píngguŏ	N	apple

語法 Grammar

離 lí Expressing Distance

In this lesson, the preposition $\frac{\partial u}{\partial t}$ is used to indicate distance in space. The patterns are listed below.

Example:

Place A+離+Place B+Adv+遠

公園離百貨公司很遠。

The park is far from the department store.

Place A+離+Place B+Adv+近

學校離銀行很近。

The school is very close to the bank.

(1) A: 你家離學校遠不遠? Nǐ jiā lí xuéxiào yuǎn bù yuǎn?

Is your house far from the school?

B:我家離學校不太遠。 Wǒ jiā lí xuéxiào bú tài yuǎn.

My house is not far from the school.

(2) A: 你家離公園遠不遠? Nǐ jiā lí gōngyuán yuǎn bù yuǎn?

B:我家離公園很近。

Wŏ jiā lí gōngyuán hĕn jìn.

My house is very close to the park.

Is your house far from the park?





(3) A: 學校離超級市場遠嗎?
Xuéxiào lí chāojí shìchǎng yuǎn ma?
Is the school far from the supermarket?

B:學校離超級市場很近。 Xuéxiào lí chāojí shìchǎng hěn jìn. The school is very close to the supermarket.



(4) A:小美家離你家遠嗎? Xiǎoměi jiā lí nǐ jiā yuǎn ma?

Is Xiaomei's house far from yours?

B:小美家離我家不遠。 Xiǎoměi jiā lí wǒ jiā bù yuǎn. Xiaomei's house is not far from mine.

Exercise

Please use the questions below to ask/answer with your partner.

1	你家離學校遠不遠? Ans.: 我家 離學校不遠	0
2	你家離公園遠不遠?	
	Ans.: 我家	0
3	你家離超級市場遠不遠?	
	Ans.: 我家	0
4	你家離百貨公司遠不遠?	
	Ans.: 我家	0
5	你家離銀行遠不遠?	
	Ans.: 我家	0

2

從······到····· cóng...dào... from...to...

In this lesson, the pattern $~ \cdots \circ ong...dao...$ is used to indicate the physical distance between two points, e.g., 從這裡到學校,開車要一個鐘頭。It is a thirty-minute drive from here to school.

Example:

從 + Place A + 到 + Place B, ······

從我家到超級市場,開車只要五分鐘。

It is only a five-minute drive from my house to the supermarket.

(1) A:從你家到公司,開車要開多久?

Cóng nǐ jiā dào gōngsī, kāi chē yào kāi duō jiǔ?

How long does it take to drive from your house to the office?

B: 開車要開十五分鐘。

Kāi chē yào kāi shíwǔ fēnzhōng.

It is a fifteen-minute drive.

(2) A:從你家到超級市場,走路要走多久?

Cóng nǐ jiā dào chāojí shìchăng, zǒu lù yào zǒu duō jiǔ?

How long does it take to walk from your house to the supermarket?

B:走路只要十分鐘。

Zǒu lù zhǐ yào shí fēnzhōng.

It is only a ten-minute walk.

(3) A:從這裡到小美家,開車要開多久?

Cóng zhèlǐ dào Xiǎoměi jiā, kāi chē yào kāi duō jiǔ?

How long does it take to drive from here to Xiaomei's house?

B:五分鐘。

Wǔ fēnzhōng.

Five minutes.

(4) A:從這裡到迪士尼樂園,開車要開多久?

Cóng zhèlĭ dào Díshìní lèyuán, kāi chē yào kāi duō jiǔ?

How long does it take to drive from here to Disneyland?

B:四十分鐘。

Sìshí fēnzhōng.

Forty minutes.





Exercise

Please use the questions below to ask/answer with your partner.

1	從你家到超級市場,開車要開多久?
	Ans.: 從我家到超級市場,開車要開二十分鐘
2	從你家到學校,開車要開多久?
	Ans.: 從我家到學校,開車
3	從你家到銀行,開車要開多久?
	Ans.: 從我家到銀行,
4	從你家到百貨公司,開車要開多久?
	Ans.: 從我家
5	從他家到公園,開車要開多久?

3 Time-Duration

Time-duration expressions are used to indicate the duration of an action, e.g., 我每天看電視,看一個鐘頭。I watch TV for an hour every day.

Example:

 $S + V + O\,$, $\,V + Duration of time$

他每天學法文,學兩個鐘頭。

He studies French for two hours every day.

		Time-Duration
年	year	一年 one year, 雨年 two years, 三年 three years, … 半年 half a year
月	month	一個月 one month, 兩個月 two months, 三個月 three months, … 半個月 half a month
星期	week	一個星期 one week, 兩個星期 two weeks, 三個星期 three weeks, …
天	day	一天 one day, 兩天 two days, 三天 three days …
鐘頭	hour	一個鐘頭 one hour, 兩個鐘頭 two hours, 三個鐘頭 three hours, … 半個鐘頭 half an hour
分鐘	minute	一分鐘 one minute, 兩分鐘 two minutes, 三分鐘 three minutes, …

(1) A: 妳跑步,要跑多久?

Nǐ pǎo bù, yào pǎo duō jiǔ? How long are you going to run for?

B:我要跑一個鐘頭。 Wǒ yào pǎo yí ge zhōngtóu. I am going to run for an hour.



(2) A:妳想在臺灣住幾年?

Nǐ xiǎng zài Táiwān zhù jǐ nián?

How many years do you want to live in Taiwan for?

B:我想在臺灣住兩年。

Wǒ xiǎng zài Táiwān zhù liǎng nián.

I want to live in Taiwan for two years.

(3) A: 高小姐游泳,要游多久?

Gāo xiǎojiĕ yóu yŏng, yào yóu duō jiǔ?

How long is Miss Gao going to swim for?

B:她要游兩個鐘頭。

Tā yào yóu liǎng ge zhōngtóu.

She is going to swim for two hours.

(4) A:高莉亞每天寫字,寫幾個鐘頭?

Gāo Lìyǎ měitiān xiě zì, xiě jǐ ge zhōngtóu?

How many hours does Gloria write characters for every day?

B:她每天寫字,寫一個鐘頭。

Tā měitiān xiě zì, xiě yí ge zhōngtóu.

She writes characters for an hour every day.





Exercise

With a partner, use the pictures below to ask/answer how long each person plans to do the listed activities.

1



一個鐘頭

◆ 他看電視, 要看一個鐘頭 。

2



四十分鐘 ① 他游泳,

3



兩個鐘頭

♥他跑步,____。

4



半個鐘頭

○他跟朋友聊天,____。

5



二十分鐘

○ 他寫字,_____

4

Nouns Modified by Verb Phrases/Clauses with 的

In Mandarin, verbs, verb phrases and clauses can be used to modify nouns. " 的 " is the modification marker that is placed in front of the noun it modifies. The patterns are listed below.

V + in + N

住的地方

place to live

VP+的+N

認識王先生的人

people who know Mr. Wang

Clause/S + V + 的 + N \cdots

他現在住的地方很小。

The place he lives now is small. (His current residence is small.)

(1) 她給我的蘋果很好吃。

Tā gěi wǒ de píngguǒ hěn hǎochī.

The apple she gave me tasted good.

(2) 王先生開的車是日本車。

Wáng xiānshēng kāi de chē shì Rìběn chē.

The car Mr. Wang drives is a Japanese car.

(3) 穿白裙子的小姐是我妹妹。

Chuān bái qúnzi de xiǎojiě shì wŏ mèimei.

The girl in the white skirt is my younger sister.

(4) 我很喜歡吃王太太做的紅燒魚。

Wǒ hěn xǐhuān chī Wáng tàitai zuò de hóngshāo yú.

I like (to eat) the braised fish Mrs. Wang cooks.



Exercise

A:我太太做蛋糕。

V+的+Noun

B: 蛋糕很好吃。

我太太 做的蛋糕 很好吃。



A:他喝啤酒。

B:啤酒很貴。

3 A:她買裙子。

B:裙子很好看。

4 A:我愛吃炸豆腐。

B:她做炸豆腐。

5 A:我喜歡運動鞋。

B:明文買運動鞋。

6 A:我哥哥愛吃三明治。

B:爸爸做三明治。

V+的+Noun

○ 他_____很貴。

V+的+Noun

她

S+V+的+Noun

我愛吃_______________________。

S+V+的+Noun

我喜歡_____

S + V + in + Noun

我哥哥愛吃____。

綜合活動 Classroom Activities

1. Read aloud

凱 文:聽說妳下個月搬家?

高莉亞:是,我現在住在南區,離公司太遠了。

凱 文:妳要搬到哪裡?

高莉亞:我要從南區搬到東區,城市公園附近,那裡離公司比較近。

凱 文:從那裡到公司,妳開車要開多久?

高莉亞:開車只要十五分鐘。

凱 文:不錯,離公司很近。

高莉亞:那裡附近有兩家超級市場,買菜很方便。

凱 文:妳先生也喜歡那裡嗎?



高莉亞:很喜歡。那個社區有一個很大的游泳池,因為我先生愛游泳,所

以我們搬到那裡以後,他天天都可以去游泳。

凱 文:東區不錯,我現在住的地方離公司也很遠,我也想搬到東區。

高莉亞:我搬家以後,歡迎你來我家玩。

2. Fill in the Blanks

Fill in the blanks with characters or pinyin for the sentence.
凱 文:聽說妳下個月?
高莉亞:是,我現在住在南區,公司太了。
凱 文:妳要搬到哪裡?
高莉亞:我要從南區東區,城市公園,
那裡離公司比較近。
凱 文:那裡公司,妳開車要開?
高莉亞:只要十五。
凱 文:不錯,離公司很。
高莉亞:那裡附近有兩家超級,買菜很方便。
凱 文:妳先生也喜歡那裡嗎?
高莉亞:很喜歡。那個社區有一個很大的游泳池,因為我先生愛
,所以我們搬到那裡以後,他
都可以去游泳。
凱 文:不錯,我現在住的地方離公司也很,
我也想搬到東區。
高莉亞:我以後,歡迎你來我家玩。



3. Ask and Answer

Pair up: Find a partner to ask/answer questions about the location of the various places identical in the map. You may use the example for your conversation.

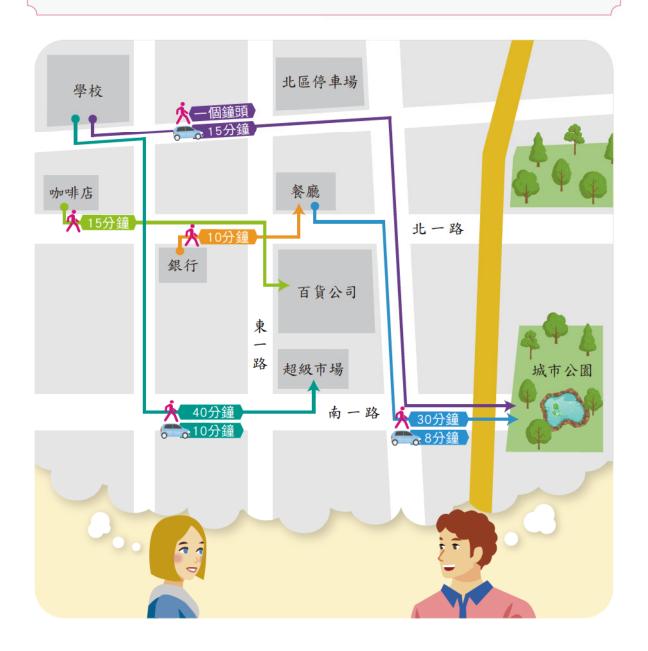
Example:

Q: 學校離咖啡店, 遠不遠?

A: 學校離咖啡店,很近/不遠。

Q:從學校到咖啡店,走路/開車要走/開多久?

A:從學校到咖啡店,走路/開車要走/開五分鐘。



4. Would you like to move to the area shown below? Why?

Example:

- ◎我想搬到這個社區,因為這裡有學校,我的孩子上學很方便。
- ◎我不想搬到這個社區,因為沒有超級市場。







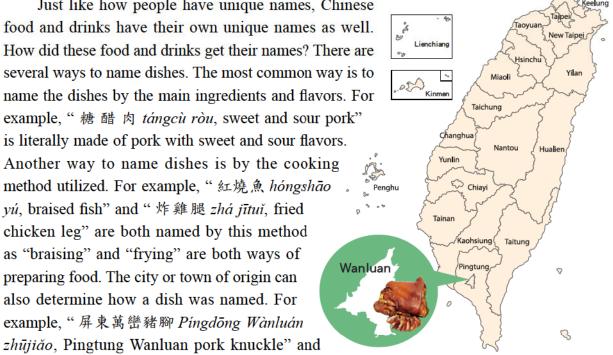
文化單元 (二) Culture Notes





- 那杯是什麼飲料?
- 珍珠奶茶。
- 黑色的東西是什麼?
- 這叫珍珠。
- 珍珠是什麼?可以吃嗎?
- 珍珠是「pearl」。
- 什麼?

Just like how people have unique names, Chinese food and drinks have their own unique names as well. How did these food and drinks get their names? There are several ways to name dishes. The most common way is to name the dishes by the main ingredients and flavors. For example, "糖醋肉 tángcù ròu, sweet and sour pork" is literally made of pork with sweet and sour flavors. Another way to name dishes is by the cooking method utilized. For example, "紅燒魚 hóngshāo yú, braised fish" and "炸雞腿 zhá jītuǐ, fried chicken leg" are both named by this method as "braising" and "frying" are both ways of preparing food. The city or town of origin can also determine how a dish was named. For example, " 屏東萬巒豬腳 Píngdōng Wànluán



"北京烤鴨 Běijīng kǎoyā, Beijing roast duck" are both named by their originating location.

In addition to being named in a more straightforward fashion. Chinese dishes can also be named indirectly by an association of ideas. One such way is using the name of a famous person. For example, " 左宗棠 Zuŏ Zōngtáng, Zuo Zongtang" was the name of a general from the Qing dynasty. The dish " 左 宗 棠 雞 Zuŏzōngtáng jī, Zuo Zongtang chicken" is named after him.

Dishes can also be named by how they were shaped. For example, "獅子頭 shīzi tóu, lion head" is a braised meatball with cabbage in soy sauce. The large meatball resembles the head of a lion and the cabbage resembles its mane.

In wedding banquets, all dishes are named with auspicious idiomatic phrases with a play on words. For example, "早生貴子, zǎoshēng-guìzǐ, to give a birth to a son soon" is a sweet soup with ingredients of "紅囊 hóngzǎo, date, 花生 huāshēng, peanut, 桂圓 guìyuán logan, 蓮子 liánzǐ, lotus seed".

"珍珠奶茶 zhēnzhū nǎichá, pearl milk tea", is one of the most popular drinks in Taiwan. It is another example of a Taiwanese specialty that was named based on its shape. The name of the drink comes from the combination of chewy black-colored balls and sweet milk tea. The chewy balls are made of either tapioca starch or cassava with brown sugar in the shape of "黑珍珠 hēi zhēnzhū, black pearls". The originator, an owner of a beverage shop, added it to the sweet milk tea and found the innovative combination to be a crowd-pleaser. Soon, the drink became the most popular drink in his shop, and subsequently across the entire island. He named this drink "珍珠奶茶 zhēnzhū nǎichá, pearl milk tea".



糖醋肉 (tángcù ròu, sweet and sour pork)



紅燒魚 (hóngshāo yú, braised fish)



屏東萬巒豬腳 (Pingdōng Wànluán zhūjiǎo, Pingtung Wanluan pork knuckle)



獅子頭 (shīzi tóu, lion head)



早生貴子 (zǎoshēng-guizǐ, to give a birth to a son soon)



珍珠奶茶 (zhēnzhū nǎichá, pearl milk tea)



左宗棠雞 (Zuŏzōngtáng jī, Zuo Zongtang chicken)



北京烤鴨 (Běijīng kǎoyā, Beijing roast duck)

Lesson 07

超級市場在游泳池旁邊

The Supermarket Is Next to the Swimming Pool

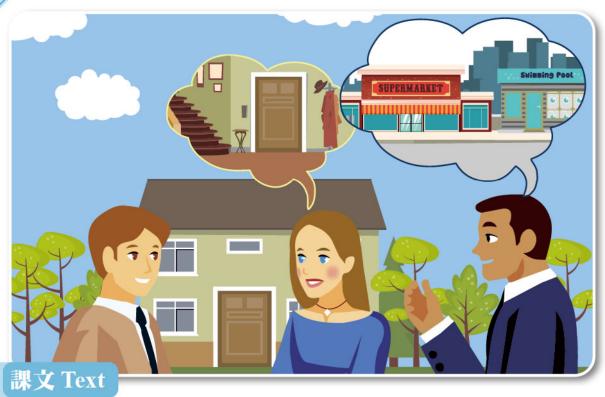
Learning Objectives

Topic: Neighborhood and Surroundings

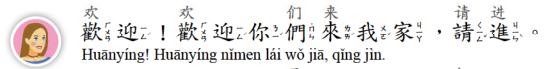
At the end of this lesson, you will be able to use Mandarin to

- 1. Identify locations and positions
- 2. Name common rooms of a house
- 3. Talk about the neighborhood and nearby facilities of a residence





(麗久莎《跟《凱》文》一一起公去公高《莉尔亞》和多何公希上的《新云家》)



见 何云希工,好云久虽不云見贵。恭至喜玉你之們只搬了新云家草, Héxī, hǎojiǔ bújiàn. Gōngxǐ nǐmen bān xīn jiā,

这有一个人。 這些是於送於你們的的整體型物水,希正望於你型們的喜正歡菜。 zhè shì sòng nǐmen de lǐwù, xīwàng nǐmen xǐhuān.

请们厅 請於你必們自到公客逐廳之吃《水水果》和公點完心员。 Qǐng nǐmen dào kètīng chī shuǐguǒ hàn diǎnxīn.

台 们 高《莉グ亞·,妳》家,又文大《又文漂系亮》,給《我於們!, Gāo Lìyǎ, nǐ jiā yòu dà yòu piàoliàng, gěi wŏmen

> 介號紹覧一一下京吧算! jièshào yíxià ba!

好家。這些個等房家子中的沒樓多下家有家客家廳在和家廚家房家, Hǎo. Zhèi ge fángzi de lóuxià yǒu kètīng hàn chúfáng, 楼 樓之上最有文三等個等房氣間等和第一一間等浴山室下。 lóushàng yǒu sān ge fángjiān hàn yì jiān yùshì.



何如希丁常如去公的教育和激光地和離之你如家中这些吗?? Héxī cháng qù de yóu yŏng chí lí nǐ jiā yuǎn ma?



不文遠步,在於我於家堂的沒後公面员,走员路然只业要云幾些Bù yuǎn, zài wǒ jiā de hòumiàn, zǒulù zhǐyào jǐ

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去公那《裡》一散公步》。 qù nàlǐ sàn bù.



型 物 型 超 級 小市 产場 私在 小 哪 注 裡 2~? Chāojí shìchǎng zài nǎlǐ?



在影游录泳型池《的》字景型。,何是希耳去台游录泳型的》 Zài yóu yǒng chí de pángbiān, Héxī qù yóu yǒng de

時於候員,我並去公貿品菜素,很多方量便量。 shíhòu, wǒ qù mǎi cài, hěn fāngbiàn.



这里来住类在紧這些裡型真告方定便等,我如此要要搬到到沒這些裡型來影。 Zhù zài zhèlǐ zhēn fāngbiàn, wǒ yě yào bān dào zhèlǐ lái.



今景天景东京和公根公好公,下京午×我公們完去公外系面景 Jīntiān tiānqì hěn hǎo, xiàwǔ wǒmen qù wàimiàn

散练步x吧?! sàn bù ba!

生詞 Vocabulary

1. 旁交邊 ² , pángbiān N (by the) side, no	ext to
2. 恭《 喜工 gōngxǐ V to congratulate	
3. 新元 xīn Vs new	
4. 客意氣 kèqì Vs polite	



5.	客如廳立	kètīng	N	living room
6.	水水果紫	shuĭguŏ	N	fruit
7.	點如艾	diǎnxīn	N	dessert, snack
8.	漂亮。	piàoliàng	Vs	pretty
9.	介品紹弘	jièshào	V	to introduce
10.	房記子市	fángzi	N	house
11.	樓如下於	lóuxià	N	downstairs
12.	廚*房 £	chúfáng	N	kitchen
13.	樓如上於	lóushàng	N	upstairs
14.	房长間点	fángjiān	N	room
15.	間。	jiān	M	measure word for houses, rooms, etc
16.	浴心室产	yùshì	N	bathroom
17.	後云面云	hòumiàn	N	back
18.	對於面景	duìmiàn	N	opposite, across
19.	外於面景	wàimiàn	N	outside

短語 Phrases

20.	請款進款	qǐng jìn	Please come in.

21. 散练步录 sàn bù to take a walk, to stroll

補充生詞 Supplementary Vocabulary

22. 前京面景	qiánmiàn	N	front
23. 裡如面景	lĭmiàn	N	inside
24. 左影邊音	zuŏbiān	N	left (side)
25. 右文邊音	yòubiān	N	right (side)
26. 上产面票	shàngmiàn	N	above
27. 下页面景	xiàmiàn	N	below, under

語法 Grammar

1

Positional Words and Location Expressions

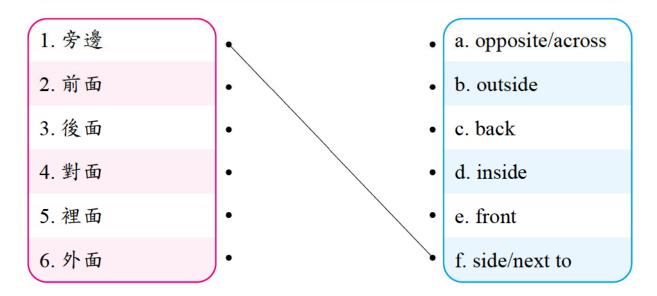
1-1 Positional Words

後面/後邊	back
前面/前邊	front
外面/外邊	outside
裡面/裡邊	inside
上面/上邊	above
下面/下邊	below, under
對面	opposite, across
旁邊	side
左邊	left
右邊	right



Exercise

Matching



1-2 Locative Phrases

N (Place Word/Reference Point) + (的) + Positional Word = Locative Phrase

Locative Phrases N (Reference Point) + (的) + Positional Word	English
學校(的) <u>後面/後邊</u>	behind the school
學校(的) <u>前面/前邊</u>	in front of the school
學校(的) <u>外面/外邊</u>	outside of the school
學校(的)裡面/裡邊	inside of the school
學校(的) <u>對面</u>	opposite the school, across from the school
學校(的) <u>旁邊</u>	next to the school
學校(的) <u>左邊</u>	to the <u>left</u> of the school
學校(的) <u>右邊</u>	to the right of the school

※Note: 的 de in locative phrases can be omitted.

Exercise

Select the appropriate positional words to form the locative phrases below.



對面 裡面 旁邊 前面

- 2 學校的_____
- 3 學校的______外面____
- 4 學校的_____
- **5** ______的___
- 6

2 Location Sentences

In this lesson, the sentence pattern with a locative phrase is used to indicate the location of a place. Example:

N (Place Word) + 在 + Locative Phrase (N + 的 + Positional word)

游泳池在我家(的)後面。

The swimming pool is behind my house.

(1) A:游泳池在哪裡?

Yóu yŏng chí zài nălǐ?

Where is the swimming pool?

B:游泳池在公園旁邊。

Yóu yŏng chí zài gōngyuán pángbiān.

The swimming pool is next to the park.



Lesson

(2) A:超級市場在哪裡?

Chāojí shìchăng zài nălǐ?

Where is the supermarket?

B:超級市場在餐廳對面。

Chāojí shìchăng zài cāntīng duìmiàn.

The supermarket is on the opposite/across from the restaurant.

(3) A: 李老師家在哪裡?

Lǐ lǎoshī jiā zài nǎlǐ?

Where is Teacher Li's house?

B: 李老師家在我家右邊。

Lǐ lǎoshī jiā zài wǒ jiā yòubiān.

Teacher Li's house is to the right of my house.

(4) A:咖啡店在哪裡?

Kāfēi diàn zài nălǐ?

Where is the coffee shop?

B:咖啡店在銀行(的)左邊。

Kāfēi diàn zài yínháng (de) zuŏbiān.

The coffee shop is to the left of the bank.



Exercise

Based on the picture, use the given words to answer the questions below.



1	A:咖啡店在哪裡?(對面)	
	B:咖啡店在百貨公司(的)對面	•
2	A:餐廳在哪裡?(對面)	
	B:餐廳	0
3	A:銀行哪裡?(旁邊)	
	B:銀行	•
4	A:我家在哪裡?(後面)	
	B:我家	•
6	A:超級市場在哪裡? (旁邊)	
	B:超級市場	•
	3 Numeral Approximations with 幾	
1	In this lesson, 幾 represents any number between one to nine. e.g., " 幾分鐘 " means "a few minutes". "十幾個人" could be any between 11 to 19 people. This expression indicates a general numeric range.	

幾分鐘	(1-9) minutes
十幾分鐘	(11-19) minutes
二十幾個人	(21-29) people
三十幾個帽子	(31-39) hats
九十幾瓶啤酒	(91-99) beers

Examples:

(1) 游泳池很近,走路只要幾分鐘。

Yóu yŏng chí hĕn jìn, zŏu lù zhĭyào jǐ fēnzhōng. The swimming pool is very close. It only takes a few minutes to walk there.

(2) 這個帽子要十幾塊錢。

Zhèi ge màozi yào shíjǐ kuài qián. This hat costs between eleven and nineteen dollars.



(3) 李老師有二十幾個學生。

Lǐ lǎoshī yǒu èrshíjǐ ge xuéshēng. Teacher Li has twenty-something students.

(4) 他有十幾雙鞋。

Tā yǒu shíjǐ shuāng xié.

He has between eleven and nineteen pairs of shoes.

Exercise

Follow the example to write out the expressions below.

		Expressions of Approximate
(1)	2-9 個人	幾個人
(2)	11-19 個學生	
(3)	21-29 杯咖啡	
(4)	41-49 分鐘	
(5)	91-99 塊錢	

綜合活動 Classroom Activities

1. Read aloud

高莉亞:歡迎!歡迎你們來我家,請進。

麗 莎:何希,好久不見。恭喜你們搬新家,這是送你們的禮物,希望

你們喜歡。

何 希:謝謝,你們太客氣了。

高莉亞:請你們到客廳吃水果和點心。

凱 文:高莉亞,妳家又大又漂亮,給我們介紹一下吧!

高莉亞:好。這個房子的樓下有客廳和廚房,樓上有三個房間和一間浴室。

凱 文:何希常去的游泳池離你家遠嗎?

何 希:不遠,在我家的後面,走路只要幾分鐘。我家對面有個大公園,

我常去那裡散步。

麗 莎:超級市場在哪裡?

高莉亞:在游泳池的旁邊,何希去游泳的時候,我去買菜,很方便。

凱 文:住在這裡真方便,我也要搬到這裡來。

高莉亞:今天天氣很好,下午我們去外面散步吧!



2. Fill in the Blanks

TO 11 41	1.11	:41-	-1			C	41	
FIII in u	ne blanks	with	characters	or	pınyın	Ior	the s	sentence.

高莉亞:歡迎!歡迎你們來我家,____。

麗 莎:何希,好久不見。恭喜你們搬____家,這是送你們的禮物,

希望你們喜歡。

何 希:謝謝,你們太_____了。

高莉亞:請你們到客廳吃_____和____。

凱 文:高莉亞,妳家又大又 ,給我們

一下吧。

高莉亞:好。這個房子的______有客廳和廚房,

______有三個_____和一間浴室。



凱 文:何希常去的游泳池離你家遠嗎?

何 希:不_____,在我家的_____,走路只要_____分鐘。

我家 有個大公園,我常去那裡 。

麗 莎:超級市場在哪裡?

高莉亞:在游泳池的_____,何希去游泳的時候,我去買菜,

很。

凱 文:住在這裡真方便,我也要______這裡來。

3. Ask and Answer

Pair up: Find a partner and select a picture to ask/answer using the pattern below.

A:____(人)在哪裡?

B:_____(人)在____(的)____。













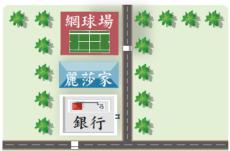
A: (地方)在哪裡?

B:_____(地方)在_____(的)____。









4. Draw a picture of your house and describe it orally to your class.



Example:

◎我家有一個客廳,兩個房間,還有廚房和浴室。我的房間裡面有浴室,弟弟的房間裡面沒有浴室。我家廚房在客廳的旁邊,客廳外面有一個小院子。

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Lesson 08

高莉亞的一天

A Typical Day for Gloria

Learning Objectives

Topic: Daily Life

At the end of this lesson, you will be able to use Mandarin to

- 1. Describe the daily routine
- 2. Talk about sequences of events
- 3. Talk about habitual activities





亚 高《莉杰亞·在第一一家草賣最手录機工的名公》司《工》作品, Gāo Lìyǎ zài yì jiā mài shǒujī de gōngsī gōngzuò,

几个 几个 台湾公グ司,有京三台十三线上個《人员。她有京线上個《臺茅灣》、同意事产,gōngsī yǒu sānshíjǐ ge rén. Tā yǒu jǐ ge Táiwān tóngshì,

亚 欢 们说高《莉杰亞·很尔喜·歡森跟《他》們自說《中景文》。 Gāo Lìyǎ hěn xǐhuān gēn tāmen shuō Zhōngwén.

> 正 高《莉杰亞·早是上表六意點氧半系起公床》,起公床是以一後至, Gāo Lìyǎ zǎoshàng liù diǎn bàn qǐchuáng, qǐchuáng yǐhòu,

先言洗正澡是洗工頭氣髮氣,然果後氣吃《早是飯氣。她作平意常氣吃《 xiān xǐ zǎo xǐ tóufã, ránhòu chī zǎofàn. Tā píngcháng chī

个 一一個《蛋子,喝云一一杯?果炎汁*。吃《了《早》飯家,開系車《去公 yí ge dàn, hē yì bēi guǒzhī. Chīle zǎofàn, kāi chē qù

上录班等。中华午×休景息工的等時於候家,她等常氣常氣在影公氣司公 shàngbān. Zhōngwǔ xiūxí de shíhòu, tā chángcháng zài gōngsī

楼 万 汉 乐 时 还 一一樓如的沒餐沒廳沒吃《漢字堡公喝』「可記樂》,有文時《候公還》吃《漢字堡公喝」「可記樂》,有文時《候公還》吃《yī lóu de cāntīng chī hànbǎo hē kělè, yǒushíhòu hái chī

个一個《冰之淇△淋炎。五×點系下、班及,五×點系半系離型開系yí ge bīngqílín. Wǔ diǎn xiàbān, wǔ diǎn bàn líkāi か辨ふ公《室》。 bàngōngshì.

后 到2了2家以一後云,高《莉杰亞·先音帶系狗《出《去公 Dàole jiā yǐhòu, Gāo Lìyǎ xiān dài gǒu chūqù

たまずない。 大学ない。 大学ない。

做资晚分飯家。她於先言生了何公希丁常於常於跟《她於一一起公做瓷飯家。 zuò wǎnfàn. Tā xiānshēng Héxī chángcháng gēn tā yìqǐ zuòfàn.

书 电 書文。何公希工常公常公在公網公路公看公看公電公影之、玩公玩公shū. Héxī chángcháng zài wǎnglù kànkàn diànyǐng, wánwán

电脑游戏 電影腦影遊記戲工。 diànnǎo yóuxì.

这个 這些個質星型期分分素高質莉型亞亞的質期是友家要家來業吃了 Zhèi ge xīngqíliù Gāo Lìyǎ de péngyǒu yào lái chī

饭晚菜飯菜,她菜得忽跟菜何豆希工一一起二准菜借冬晚菜飯菜,所菜以一wǎnfàn, tā děi gēn Héxī yìqǐ zhǔnbèi wǎnfàn, suǒyǐ

周 们 週类末只他节們的一一定然都沒很好忙是。 zhōumò tāmen yídìng dōu hěn máng.

生詞 Vocabulary

1.	曹斯	mài	V	to sell
2.	早业上党	zǎoshàng	N	morning
3.	起车床	qĭchuáng	V	to get up (from bed)
4.	先;	xiān	Adv	first



5.	洗工	xĭ	V	to wash	
6.	頭蒙髮亞	tóufã	N	hair (head)	
7.	然是後至	ránhòu	Adv	and then	
8.	早於飯等	zăofàn	N	breakfast	
9.	蛋乳	dàn	N	egg	
10.	果炎汁*	guŏzhī	N	juice	
11.	上於班沒	shàngbān	V	to go to work	
12.	樓並	lóu	N	floor	
13.	漢5堡2	hànbăo	N	hamburger	
14.	可が終か	kělè	N	cola	
15.	冰沒淇≦淋费	bīngqílín	N	ice cream	
16.	下荥班;	xiàbān	V	to get off work	
17.	離型開票	líkāi	V	to leave	
18.	带,	dài	V	to take, to lead	
19.	狗災	gŏu	N	dog	
20.	電影之	diànyĭng	N	movie	
21.	遊之戲工	yóuxì	N	game	
22.	準券備な	zhŭnbèi	V	to prepare	

短語 Phrases

23. 一一天青	yì tiān	a typical day, one day
24. 洗玉澡品	xĭ zăo	to take a bath/shower
25. 洗工頭菜髮豆	xĭ tóufă	to wash hair
26. 一- 樓勢	yī lóu	first floor
27. 有录時产候员	yŏushíhòu	sometimes
28. 看蒙書蒙	kàn shū	to read books

語法 Grammar

先·····,然後····· xiān..., ránhòu... first...and then...

This pattern indicates the sequence of two events. For example, 我平常先買菜,然後去運動。 I usually go grocery shopping first and then go exercise.

Example:

S+先 VP1, 然後 VP2

我先洗澡,然後做晚飯。

I take a shower first and then cook dinner.

- (1) 我先帶狗去散步,然後回家做晚飯。 Wǒ xiān dài gǒu qù sàn bù, ránhòu huí jiā zuò wǎnfàn. I take my dog for a walk first and then come home to cook dinner.
- (2) 我想先去銀行,然後去學校。
 Wǒ xiǎng xiān qù yínháng, ránhòu qù xuéxiào.
 I want to go to the bank first and then to school.
- (3) 麗莎想先去跑步,然後給她媽媽打電話。 Lìshā xiǎng xiān qù pǎo bù, ránhòu gěi tā māma dǎ diànhuà. Lisa wants to go on a run first and then call her mom.





(4) 我昨天先去朋友家,然後去買菜。

Wǒ zuótiān xiān qù péngyǒu jiā, ránhòu qù mǎi cài. Yesterday, I went to my friend's house and then grocery shopping.

Exercise

Complete the sentences based on the pictures below.

1			○王小姐每天 先吃早飯,然後 去散步。
2	BANK	SCHOOL IN THE PROPERTY OF THE	○他昨天先, 然後去。
3			○他想吃蛋糕,吃水果。
4			● 我平常先洗澡,。
5			●我明天

2

Particle 7 le Indicating the Completion of an Action

2-1 S + V + O (sentence) + 7 le

The particle $\ \ \,$ $\ \,$

Example:

S+V+O+7

我吃早飯了。

I have already eaten breakfast.

李小姐去日本了。

Miss Li went to Japan.

(1) 我昨天買書了。

Wŏ zuótiān măi shū le.

I bought books yesterday.

(2) 高莉亞回家了。

Gāo Lìyă huí jiā le.

Gloria went home.

(3) 王老師吃中飯了。

Wáng lǎoshī chī zhōngfàn le.

Teacher Wang already ate his lunch.

(4) A: 他去哪裡了?

Tā qù nălĭ le?

Where did he go?

B:他去學校了。

Tā qù xuéxiào le.

He went to school.

2-2

The particle 7 le indicating the completion of an action may also be placed after a verb and before the object when the object is modified by a quantifier.

Example:

S + V + 7 + Num + MW + O

我喝了三瓶啤酒。

I drank three bottles of beer.





(1) 我今天早上喝了一杯咖啡。 Wǒ jīntiān zǎoshàng hēle yì bēi kāfēi.

I drank a cup of coffee this morning.

(2) 他吃了三個蘋果。 Tā chīle sān ge píngguŏ. He ate three apples.



(3) 我昨天看了一個電影。

Wŏ zuótiān kànle yí ge diànyĭng. I watched a movie yesterday.

(4) A: 你昨天買了幾雙鞋?

Nǐ zuótiān mǎile jǐ shuāng xié? How many pairs of shoes did you buy yesterday?

B: 我買了兩雙。

Wŏ măile liăng shuāng. I bought two pairs.

2-3

In addition to 2-2 when the particle \mathcal{I} le is placed after a verb and before the object, it may stand as an incomplete sentence. A subsequent statement of second action will follow to complete the sentence.

Example:

(Action 1) (Action 2)

 $S + V1 + 7 + O1 \cdot V2 + O2$

每天我吃了早飯(以後),開車去上班。

Every day, after I eat breakfast, I drive to work.

我明天吃了飯, (就)去看電影。

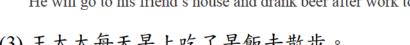
After I eat tomorrow I will go see a movie.

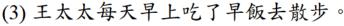
(1) 我看了朋友(以後),要去游泳。

Wǒ kànle péngyǒu (yǐhòu), yào qù yóu yǒng. I will go visit my friend first then go swimming after.

(2) 他今天下了班, (就)去朋友家喝啤酒。

Tā jīntiān xiàle bān, (jiù) qù péngyŏu jiā hē píjiŭ. He will go to his friend's house and drank beer after work today.





Wáng tàitai měitiān zǎoshàng chīle zǎofàn qù sànbù. Mrs. Wang goes for a walk after breakfast every morning.



(4) 家文明天下了課去打網球。

Jiāwén míngtiān xiàle kè qù dă wăngqiú.

Jiawen will go play tennis after school tomorrow.

- **※Notes:** 1. The adverb 就 *jiù* occur before the second verb phrase indicating the second happens as soon as the first one is completed.
 - 2. The conjunction 以後 yǐhòu may occur at the end of the first verb phrase.
 - 3. Both 就 and 以後 may be omitted from sequence sentences.

Exercise

Please place 7 into the correct place within the sentences.



- 5 我洗_________, 就去睡覺。

Reduplication of Verbs

Reduplicating verbs suggests that the action is casual and easy to accomplish. It is also used to soften the tone of a statement when the expression is a request or command.

Example:

$$V(-)V+O$$

聽聽音樂

listen to some music

他晚上喜歡在家聽聽音樂。

He likes to stay at home and listen to music at night.



(1) 高莉亞晚上常常聽聽音樂、看看書。

Gāo Lìyă wănshàng chángcháng tīngtīng yīnyuè, kànkàn shū. Gloria often listens to music and reads books at night.

- (2) 何希常告上網,看看電影、玩玩電腦遊戲。
 Héxī chángcháng shàngwǎng, kànkàn diànyǐng, wánwán diànnǎo yóuxì.
 Jose often watches movies and plays computer games on the internet.
- (3) 週末,我喜歡跟朋友散散步、聊聊天。 Zhōumò, wǒ xǐhuān gēn péngyǒu sànsàn bù, liáoliáo tiān. On the weekends, I like to take walks and chat with my friends.
- (4) 小美想看看我的新外套。 Xiǎoměi xiǎng kànkàn wǒ de xīn wàitào. Xiaomei wants to see my new coat.



Exercise

Please reduplicate the verbs below.

(1)	看書→看看書	(2)	看電影→
(3)	跳舞→	(4)	喝啤酒→
(5)	喝咖啡→	(6)	聊天→
(7)	跑步→	(8)	打網球→
(9)	散步→	(10)	游泳→
(11)	唱歌→	(12)	買菜→
(13)	上網→	(14)	玩遊戲→

綜合活動 Classroom Activities

1. Read aloud

高莉亞在一家賣手機的公司工作,公司有三十幾個人。她有幾個臺灣同事,高莉亞很喜歡跟他們說中文。

高莉亞早上六點半起床,起床以後,先洗澡洗頭髮,然後吃早飯。 她平常吃一個蛋,喝一杯果汁。吃了早飯,開車去上班。中午休息的時候,她常常在公司一樓的餐廳吃漢堡喝可樂,有時候還吃一個冰淇淋。 五點下班,五點半離開辦公室。

到了家以後,高莉亞先帶狗出去散步,差不多走二十幾分鐘,然後 回家做晚飯。她先生何希常常跟她一起做飯。吃了晚飯,高莉亞喜歡聽 聽音樂、看看書。何希常常在網路看看電影、玩玩電腦遊戲。

這個星期六高莉亞的朋友要來吃晚飯,她得跟何希一起準備晚飯, 所以週末他們一定都很忙。

2. Fill in the Blanks

Fill in the blanks with characters or pinyin for the sentence.

高莉亞在一家手機的公司工作,公司有三十個人。
她有幾個臺灣,高莉亞很喜歡跟他們中文。
高莉亞早上六點半,起床以後,洗澡
頭髮,吃早飯。她平常吃一個,喝一杯
。吃了早飯,開車去。中午休息的時
候,她常常在公司一的餐廳漢堡可樂,有時候
還吃一個淇淋。五點,五點半辨
公室。
到了家以後,高莉亞先狗出去散步,
走二十幾分鐘,然後回家做晚飯。她先生何希常常跟她一起



。吃晚飯,高莉亞喜歡聽音樂、看
書。何希常常在網路看看、玩玩電腦遊戲。
這個星期六高莉亞的朋友要來吃晚飯,她得跟何希一起
晚飯,所以週末他們一定都很。

3. Ask and Answer

Pair up: Find a partner to ask/answer using the dialogue below. You may select the time expressions and activities from the list.













A:你<u>時間</u>,做什麼了?

Example:

A:你昨天晚上,做什麽了?

B:我_ 昨天晚上_,先_ 去買了菜_,然後_ 回家做飯_。

or

A:你明天下午,要做什麼?

B:我__明天下午__,要先__去跑步__,然後__回家洗澡__。

時間	時間	做什麼	做什麼
昨今明週星星下上天天天末期期星星一天期期星星	早上中午下午晚上	買散跑看聽吃洗看喝練菜步步書音早頭電咖習樂飯髮視啡寫字	上跳逛做洗看玩買吃打班舞街飯澡電遊禮午網家影戲物飯球

4. Study Jose's the day and answer the questions.

九月二十八日	星期五	
	6:30	起床、洗澡
早上/上午	7:00	吃早飯,吃了三明治,喝了咖啡
十工/工十	8:00	離開家,開車去上班
	9:00~12:00	在公司工作
中午	12:00~1:00	吃午飯,吃了漢堡,喝了可樂
	1:30	去銀行付錢
下午	3:00	去咖啡店,買了一塊蛋糕,一杯紅茶
	5:30	離開公司,開車回家
n 4 . L	7:00	跟高莉亞去餐廳吃晚飯
晚上	10:00	在網路上看電影



Questions (True/False)

- ()(1)何希先洗了澡,然後吃了早飯。
- ()(2)何希八點離開家,九點到公司。
- ()(3)何希中午的時候吃了漢堡,喝了果汁。
- ()(4)何希下午去咖啡店買了蛋糕以後,馬上回家。
- ()(5)何希跟太太先去餐廳吃飯,然後回家看電視。

5. A typical day in your life

Write your own day based on the format of the text and then report to your class.

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Lesson 09

我感冒了

I Caught a Cold

Learning Objectives

Topic: Getting Sick

At the end of this lesson, you will be able to use Mandarin to

- 1. Describe the symptoms of a cold
- 2. Understand instruction from a doctor
- 3. Talk about how to stay healthy





(在影醫-院影)



医 生 ž ,你 ¾ 好 ½ ! Yīshēng, nǐ hǎo!



亚 高《莉杰亞》,妳永怎是麼事了。? Gāo Lìyǎ, nǐ zěnme le?



我於今是天意早是上是起公床養以一後至,覺是得象很不太 Wǒ jīntiān zǎoshàng qǐchuáng yǐhòu, juéde hěn bù

舒灵服文。我公的治頭交很公痛炎,肚子中也必有之一一點完 shūfú. Wǒ de tóu hěn tòng, dùzi yě yǒu yìdiǎn

痛気。什な感覚東炎西生都炎不久想長吃%。 tòng. Shénme dōngxi dōu bù xiǎng chī.



妳添添。鼻之水為嗎??咳ফ嗽灸嗎?? Nǐ liú bíshuǐ ma? Késòu ma?



我於流氣鼻之水氣,但象是於沒見咳氣嗽矣。 Wǒ liú bíshuǐ, dànshì méi késòu.



发烧来 妳如也必沒只發尿燒尿,我然來來看尿看尿。 Nǐ yě méi fāshāo, wǒ lái kànkàn.

(醫-生沒看至了沒高《新二亞中以一後至)



妳之感災冒亞了沒。要立多沒喝を水尽,多沒体之息工。 Nǐ gǎnmào le. Yào duō hē shuǐ, duō xiūxí.

不久需证要云吃《藥云。 Bù xūyào chī yào.

(在景公《司4)





妳之昨於天意怎是麼事沒只來第上於班等? Nǐ zuótiān zěnme méi lái shàngbān?



我如又或生产病益了2。 Wǒ yòu shēngbìng le.



医 妳学去公看家醫-生之了望嗎?? Nǐ qù kàn yīshēng le ma?



去公了京。我会去公我会家节附系近点的京醫-院员, 醫-生产Qùle. Wǒ qù wǒ jiā fùjìn de yīyuàn, yīshēng 说

說表我会感染冒亞了語。 shuō wǒ gǎnmào le.



现。一觉,在是是是是是是一个,

Xiànzài juéde zěnmeyàng?



已一經是好氣多是了是。我是覺是得是健素康是太素重素要素了是, Yǐjīng hǎoduōle. Wǒ juéde jiànkāng tài zhòngyào le,

后 以一後只得你常氣常氣運以動氣,注業意一身是體型。 yǐhòu děi chángcháng yùndòng, zhùyì shēntǐ.



对 运 动 们 应 该 运 动 對 、 運 、 動 、 後 、 我 於 們 京 都 沒 應 之 該 《 多 沒 運 以 動 沒 。 Duì, yùndòng hěn zhòngyào, wǒmen dōu yīnggāi duō yùndòng.



所認以一我認打智算為下於個《星光期公開》,始於每只天意跟《Suǒyǐ wǒ dǎsuàn xià ge xīngqí kāishǐ měitiān gēn

何云希:一一起公去公游云泳之。 Héxī yìqǐ qù yóu yŏng.



生詞 Vocabulary

1.	感炎冒亞	gănmào	V	to catch/have a cold
2.	醫-院宗	yīyuàn	N	hospital
3.	醫-生?	yīshēng	N	doctor
4.	頭並	tóu	N	head
5.	痛蒸	tòng	Vs	painful
6.	肚乳子市	dùzi	N	stomach, abdomen
7.	流	liú	V	to flow
8.	鼻之水炎	bíshuĭ	N	snot, nasal mucus, a runny nose
9.	咳を軟気	késòu	V	cough
10.	但如是产	dànshì	Conj	but, however
11.	發下燒瓷	fāshāo	V	to have a fever
12.	多 ^为	duō	Adv	more
13.	需工要家	xūyào	V	to need
14.	藥 =	yào	N	medication, medicine
15.	たり 歴 は	zěnme	Adv	How come?
16.	又	yòu	Adv	again
17.	生品流	shēngbìng	V	to get sick
18.	已一經是	yĭjīng	Adv	already
19.	健中康至	jiànkāng	N	health, well-being
20.	重业要点	zhòngyào	Vs	important
21.	以一後公	yĭhòu	N	later on, in the future

22. 注**意一	zhùyì	V	to pay attention to
23. 身点體型	shēntĭ	N	body, health
24. 應 : 該 «	yīnggāi	Vaux	should
25. 打空算条	dăsuàn	V	to plan to
26. 開業始产	kāishĭ	V	to start, to begin

短語 Phrases

27. 怎只麽点了。	zěnme le	What's wrong? What's the matter?
28. 流型鼻之水炎	liú bíshuĭ	to have a runny nose
29. 好公多菜了菜	hǎoduōle	to feel much better

語法 Grammar

1 多 duō Used as the Adverb

多 $du\bar{o}$ or \mathcal{Y} $sh\check{ao}$ is used as an adverb to indicate the idea of doing or getting "more" or "less" of something. It is placed before the verb. For example, " 多吃青菜,少吃肉。 Eat more vegetables and less meat."

Example:

多 / 少 + V + (O)

你應該多休息。

You should rest more.

我要少看電視。

I want to watch less TV.

(1) 多喝水。

Duō hē shuǐ.

Drink more water.





(2) 多吃水果。 Duō chī shuǐguŏ. Eat more fruit.



(3) 今天太熱,你應該多喝一點水。
Jīntiān tài rè, nǐ yīnggāi duō hē yìdiǎn shuǐ.
It is too hot today. You should drink a bit more water.

(4) 今天晚上我的朋友來吃晚飯,我應該多做一點菜。
Jīntiān wǎnshàng wǒ de péngyǒu lái chī wǎnfàn, wǒ yīnggāi duō zuò yìdiǎn cài.
My friends are coming over for dinner so I should make a bit more food.

※Notes: "一點 a little bit" is often used for "V + O" to modify the object in this pattern as #3 and #4.

Exercise

Give him/her advice. Fill in the blank.

1	◇你應該_	<u>少</u> 吃 <u>一點</u> 飯。	
2	○你應該_	休息,	喝水。
3	✿你應該_	買買	東西。

4



◇你應該_____喝____啤酒。





○你應該____看電視。





♥你應該_____吃水果。

2

Negative Marker 沒 (有) méi (yǒu)

In this lesson, 沒 $m\acute{e}i$ is an adverb to negate the sentence "V+O+ 了" to indicate that an action did not take place. The " 了" has been deleted in the negative pattern. Example:

S+没+V+(O)

高莉亞昨天沒(有)來上班。

Gloria didn't come to work yesterday.

(1) A: 你今天吃早飯了嗎? Nǐ jīntiān chī zǎofàn le ma?

Did you eat breakfast today?

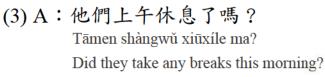
B:我今天沒吃早飯。

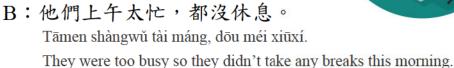
Wŏ jīntiān méi chī zǎofàn. I didn't eat breakfast today.



(2) A	:	你昨天去上課了嗎?
		Nĭ zuótiān qù shàngkèle ma?
		Did you go to class yesterday?

B: 我昨天沒去上課。 Wǒ zuótiān méi qù shàngkè. I didn't go to class yesterday.





(4) A: 他昨天跟你們去看電影了嗎?
Tā zuótiān gēn nǐmen qù kàn diànyǐng le ma?
Did he go to the movies with you yesterday?

B:他昨天沒跟我們去。 Tā zuótiān méi gēn wŏmen qù. He didn't go with us yesterday.

Exercise

Please ask/answer the questions below with your partner. Your answers can be positive using " 了 " or negative using " 沒 ".

1	你今天吃早飯了嗎?
	○ 我今天沒吃早飯
2	你昨天去跑步了嗎?
	O
3	你昨天去上班了嗎?

4 你上個週末去逛街了嗎?

•

6 你昨天下班以後去買菜了嗎?

O_______

3 The Adverb 又 yòu

The adverb 又 $y \grave{o} u$ is indicating the action has already repeated itself and takes place as the modifier. For example, if someone who was already here this morning, and he is here again now. You may describe his repeated presence as "又來了".

S + X + V + (O) + 7

我又生病了。

I am sick again.

(1) 他又來了。

Tā yòu lái le.

He is here again.

(2) 高莉亞昨天又生病了。

Gāo Lìyă zuótiān yòu shēngbìng le.

Gloria was sick again yesterday.

(3) 我昨天吃牛肉麵,今天又吃牛肉麵了。 Wǒ zuótian chi niúròumiàn, jintian yòu chi niúròumiàn le.

I ate beef noodle soup yesterday, and I ate it again today.

(4) 他早上去學校,下午又去了。

Tā zǎoshàng qù xuéxiào, xiàwǔ yòu qù le.

He went to school this morning, and again in the afternoon.







Exercise

Complete the sentences to describe what Ms. Wang did last weekend and again this weekend.



綜合活動 Classroom Activities

1. Read aloud

(在醫院)

高莉亞:醫生,你好!

醫 生:高莉亞,妳怎麼了?

高莉亞:我今天早上起床以後,覺得很不舒服。我的頭很痛,肚子也有

一點痛。什麼東西都不想吃。

醫 生:妳流鼻水嗎?咳嗽嗎?

高莉亞:我流鼻水,但是沒咳嗽。

醫 生:妳也沒發燒,我來看看。

(醫生看了高莉亞以後)

醫 生:妳感冒了。要多喝水,多休息。不需要吃藥。

(在公司)

麗 莎:妳昨天怎麼沒來上班?

高莉亞:我又生病了。

麗 莎:妳去看醫生了嗎?

高莉亞:去了。我去我家附近的醫院,醫生說我感冒了。

麗 莎:現在覺得怎麼樣?

高莉亞:已經好多了。我覺得健康太重要了,以後得常常運動,注意身體。

麗 莎:對,運動很重要,我們都應該多運動。

高莉亞:所以我打算下個星期開始每天跟何希一起去游泳。

2. Fill in the Blanks

Fill in the blanks with characters or pinyin for the sentence.

(在醫院)

高莉亞:醫生,你好!

醫 生:高莉亞,妳_____?

高莉亞:我今天早上起床以後,覺得很不舒服。我的頭很,肚

子也有一點痛。什麼東西都不想吃。





醫 生:妳流鼻水嗎?咳嗽嗎?
高莉亞:我鼻水,但是沒咳嗽。
醫 生:妳也沒,我來看看。
(醫生看了高莉亞以後)
醫 生:妳感冒了。要喝水,休息。不吃藥。
(在公司)
麗 莎:妳昨天怎麼沒來上班?
高莉亞:我又了。
麗 莎:妳去看了嗎?
高莉亞:去了。我去我家附近的醫院,醫生說我了。
麗 莎:現在覺得怎麼樣?
高莉亞:好多了。我覺得健康太了,以後
得常常運動,注意。
麗 莎:對,運動很重要,我們都應該多運動。
高莉亞:所以我下個星期每天跟何希一起
去游泳。

3. Ask and Answer

O Pair up:

Student A: Select one set of pictures from the list and use the dialogues below to ask student B.

Student B: Answer the question and decide what is done or not done.

(1) 今天早上,何希……

(2) 昨天晚上,高莉亞……



带狗去散步



去公園跑步

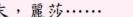


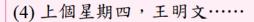
在家看書



去超級市場

(3) 上個週末,麗莎……







跟高莉亞一起吃飯



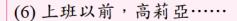
跟高莉亞去買衣服



跟弟弟去打網球



(5) 起床以後,何希……



(8) 下雨的時候,何希……



洗澡



洗頭髮

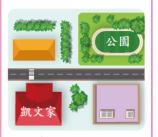


喝咖啡、吃蛋

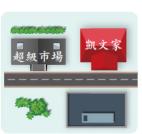


吃麵包、喝果汁

(7) 八月的時候,凱文……



搬家搬到公園附近



搬到超級市場旁邊



去公園散步



在家打遊戲

A: (時間),____(人)做了什麼?沒做什麼?

B:他/她_____了,沒____。



4. Ask and Answer

O Pair up:

Select one picture and use the dialogues below to ask/answer with your partner.









Situation 1

A: 你怎麼了?

B: 我_____(不舒服/……痛)

A:你去看醫生了嗎?

B:去了。

A:醫生說什麼?

B:他說我應該多_____,少____。

or

Situation 2

A:你怎麼了?

B: 我_____(不舒服/……痛)

A:你去看醫生了嗎?

B:沒去。

A:為什麼?

B:因為_____,所以我沒去。

Lesson 10

高莉亞想去臺灣

Gloria Wants to Visit Taiwan

Learning Objectives

Topic: Future Plans

At the end of this lesson, you will be able to use Mandarin to

- 1. Describe on-going activities
- 2. Talk about future plans
- 3. Tell others your experiences



(明显文学打智電学話等給《高《莉兰亞》)



喂菸,高纟莉≒亞汞,好氣久黃不灸見黃。妳弄在景家黃吧?? Wéi, Gāo Lìyǎ, hǎojiǔ bújiàn. Nǐ zài jiā ba?

在影做是什是麼意呢?? Zài zuò shénme ne?



我於在紧看家電影視內呢記!明显文於,你是最於近景 Wǒ zài kàn diànshì ne! Míngwén, nǐ zuìjìn

么样 怎是麼意樣主? zěnmeyàng?



毕业写毕业论 我於快豪畢之業立了沒,在景寫五畢立業立論祭文公。 Wǒ kuài bìyè le, zài xiě bìyè lùnwén.



那於麼中,你是最於近是一一定是很好忙是。畢至業是以一後反,Nàme, nǐ zuìjìn yídìng hěn máng. Bìyè yǐhòu,

な 計 划 な 計 当 が 対 が 有 ず 什 引 麼 i 計 当 畫 i ? nǐ yǒu shénme jìhuà?



业 台湾 我会打や算券一一畢工業長,就美四系臺影灣等找業工業作品。 Wǒ dǎsuàn yí bìyè, jiù huí Táiwān zhǎo gōngzuò.



希丁望於你沒能沒找數到於一一個《自下己生喜工歡《的沒工》作》。 Xīwàng nǐ néng zhǎo dào yí ge zìjǐ xǐhuān de gōngzuò.





我於打智算條体景假景,出意國影旅部行長。 Wǒ dǎsuàn xiūjià, chūguó lǚxíng.



我会带条好之去公一一些是有灵意一思之的是地么方是。 Wǒ dài nǐ qù yìxiē yǒuyìsi de dìfāng.



这个机会 這些個整機工會怎太新好氣了整!我於只要去公過簽日歐本氣, Zhèi ge jīhuì tài hǎo le! Wǒ zhǐ qùguò Rìběn,

过台湾 沒只去公過炎臺新灣菜。 méi qùguò Táiwān.



如果影妳的沒假景期公很只長影,可認以一在影臺影灣等上景 Rúguǒ nǐ de jiàqí hěn cháng, kěyǐ zài Táiwān shàng

中文文学課表。 Zhōngwén kè.



今,年,夏下天,不不行之,我如的。但以期二只业有文两。他 Jīnnián xiàtiān bùxíng, wǒ de jiàqí zhǐ yǒu liǎng ge

星^T₂期^A, 太新短^A。 T^A₂。 xīngqí, tài duǎn le.



美系 台湾 后 么 时 沒で關系係下,我会回系臺新灣系以一後云,妳立什么麼言時™候系 Méiguānxì, wǒ huí Táiwān yǐhòu, nǐ shénme shíhòu

来 來影都沒行之。 lái dōu xíng.





生詞 Vocabulary

1.	在影	zài	V	progressive aspect verb, in the process of doing something
2.	快影	kuài	Adv	soon, fast
3.	論《文》	lùnwén	N	thesis, dissertation
4.	計畫於	jìhuà	N/V	plan, to plan to
5.	找业	zhǎo	V	to look for
6.	休氣假於	xiūjià	V	to take a vacation, to go on leave
7.	出《國祭	chūguó	V	to go abroad
8.	過炎	guò	Ptc	a particle indicating experience
9.	亞亞洲紫	Yàzhōu	N	Asia
10.	有灵意-`思之	yŏuyìsi	Vs	interesting
11.	機中會久	jīhuì	N	chance, opportunity
12.	假崇期》	jiàqí	N	period of leave
13.	長松	cháng	Vs	long
14.	短款	duăn	Vs	short

短語 Phrases

15. 找對劉公	zhǎo dào	to find (something or someone) successfully
16. 一一些‡	yìxiē	some, a little bit of
17. 上於課意	shàng kè	to take classes

補充生詞 Supplementary Vocabulary

18. 英 之 文 🌣

Yīngwén

N

English

語法 Grammar

1

在 zài + VP on-going actions

In this lesson, 在 zaì is placed before a verb phrase to indicate an on-going or progressive activity at a certain point in time. For example, "他在看電視。He is watching TV."

Example:

S+在+VP+(呢)

高莉亞在做晚飯呢。

Gloria is cooking dinner.

王老師在上課。

Teacher Wang is in class.

(1) A: 你在做什麼?

Nĭ zài zuò shénme?

What are you doing?

B:我在練習寫字。

Wŏ zài liànxí xiĕzì.

I am practicing writing characters.

(2) A: 你昨天下午在做什麼?

Nǐ zuótiān xiàwǔ zài zuò shénme?

What were you doing yesterday afternoon?

B: 我昨天下午在上課。

Wǒ zuótiān xiàwǔ zài shàng kè.

I was in class yesterday afternoon.

(3) A:何希在做什麼?

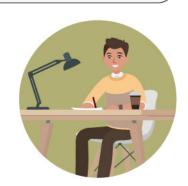
Héxī zài zuò shénme?

What is Jose doing?

B:他在玩電腦遊戲呢。

Tā zài wán diànnăo yóuxì ne.

He is playing video games.







(4) A: 王太太在做什麼? Wáng tàitai zài zuò shénme?

What is Mrs. Wang doing?

B:她在買東西呢。 Tā zài mǎi dōngxi ne. She is shopping.



Exercise

Please describe the pictures with 在.

0	洗澡	○王先生 在洗澡(呢)	0
2	跳舞	② 她	0
3	吃晚飯	○他們	0
4	喝咖啡	○ 李小姐	0



○ 他_____。

2

快(要)······了 kuài (yào)...le ...is about to...

The pattern " 快(要) $ku\grave{a}i$ $(y\grave{a}o)$ ……了 le" indicates that a situation or an event is going to happen soon. For example, "我快要畢業了。I am graduating soon."

Example:

(S)+快(要)+VP+了

他快要回臺灣了。

He is going back to Taiwan soon.

快下雨了。

It is going to rain soon.

(1) 高莉亞快到家了。 Gāo Lìyǎ kuài dào jiā le.

Gloria is almost home.

(2) 春天快到了。

Chūntiān kuài dào le. Spring is coming soon.

(3) 何希的生日快要到了。

Héxī de shēngrì kuài yào dào le. Jose's birthday is coming soon.

(4) 英文課快要開始了。

Yīngwén kè kuài yào kāishǐ le. English class is about to begin.



Exercise

Rewrite the sentences below using 快 (要) ……了

3 — A 就 B yī A jiù B B as soon as A

The pattern " $-y\bar{\imath}$ ……就 $ji\dot{\imath}$ ……" indicates a sequence of event B is happening right after event A takes place. For example, "他一來,我就走。I will leave as soon as he arrives." When the subjects of two clauses are the same, then often one subject is omitted. Example:

S1+-+VP1,S2+就+VP2 王先生一到家,王太太就出去買東西了。

Mrs. Wang went out for shopping as soon as Mr. Wang arrived home.

S1 + - + VP1, (S1) + 就 + VP2

我昨天一到家,就看電視。

Yesterday, I watched TV as soon as I got home.

(1) 我一下課,就回家。

Wŏ yí xià kè, jiù huíjiā.

I will go home as soon as I get out of class.

(2) 我一起床,就洗澡。

Wŏ yì qĭchuáng, jiù xĭzăo.

I will take a shower as soon as I get up.



(3) 王明文打算一回國,就找工作。

Wáng Míngwén dăsuàn yì huíguó, jiù zhǎo gōngzuò.

Wang Mingwen plans to look for a job as soon as he returns to his country.

(4) 平常李先生一到家,李太太就開始做飯。

Píngcháng Lǐ xiānshēng yí dàojiā, Lǐ tàitai jiù kāishǐ zuòfàn.

Normally, Mrs. Li starts cooking as soon as Mr. Li arrives home.

Exercise

Please place — … 就 … into the correct places.

- 4 我們____下課,___他___回家。
- 6 他_____到家,_____我____給了他一杯咖啡。





Verbal Suffix 過 guò as an experiential marker

The particle 過 $gu\grave{o}$ may serve as a verbal suffix that indicates the subject had experienced performing the action in the past. For example, "我去過日本。I have been to Japan." Adding 沒 before the verb negates the sentence. For example, "我沒去過日本。I have never been to Japan."

Example:

S+V+ 過+O

我看過那個電影。

I have seen that movie.

S+没+V+過+O

我沒學過中文。

I have never learned Mandarin.

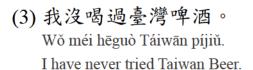


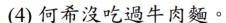
(1) 我看過他寫的書。

Wǒ kànguò tā xiě de shū. I have read the book he wrote.



I have had Mrs. Li's braised fish before.





Héxī méi chīguò niúròumiàn.

Jose has never tried beef noodle soup.

Exercise

Based on the pictures below, please ask/answer your partner if he/she has ever tried the activities or tasted these foods.





3	蛋糕	A:你 B:我	嗎?	?
4	d d d D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D	A:你 B:我	嗎	?
5	酸辣湯	A:你 B:我	嗎	?

綜合活動 Classroom Activities

1. Read aloud

明 文:喂,高莉亞,好久不見。妳在家吧?在做什麼呢?

高莉亞:我在看電視呢!明文,你最近怎麼樣?

明 文:我快畢業了,在寫畢業論文。

高莉亞:那麼,你最近一定很忙。畢業以後,你有什麼計畫?

明 文:我打算一畢業,就回臺灣找工作。

高莉亞:希望你能找到一個自己喜歡的工作。

明 文:妳夏天有什麼計畫?

高莉亞:我打算休假,出國旅行。

明 文:妳去過亞洲嗎?想不想去臺灣看看?我帶妳去一些有意思的地方。

高莉亞:這個機會太好了!我只去過日本,沒去過臺灣。



高莉亞想去臺灣

Lesson 10

明 文:如果妳的假期很長,可以在臺灣上中文課。

高莉亞:今年夏天不行,我的假期只有兩個星期,太短了。

明 文:沒關係,我回臺灣以後,妳什麼時候來都行。

2. Fill in the Blanks

2. Thi in the Dianks
Fill in the blanks with characters or pinyin for the sentence.
明 文:喂,高莉亞,好久不見。妳在家吧?在做什麼呢?
高莉亞:我看電視呢!明文,你怎麼樣?
明 文:我
高莉亞:那麼,你最近一定很。畢業以後,你有什麼
?
明 文:我一一畢業,就回臺灣工作。
高莉亞:希望你能一個自己喜歡的工作。
明 文:妳夏天有什麼計畫?
高莉亞:我打算,出國旅行。
明 文:妳去過嗎?想不想去臺灣看看?我帶妳去一些
有的地方。
高莉亞:這個太好了! 我只去過日本,去
臺灣。
明 文:如果妳的假期很,可以在臺灣中文。
高莉亞:今年夏天不行,我的假期只有兩個星期,太了。
明 文:沒關係,我回臺灣以後,妳什麼時候來都行。

3. Ask and Answer

O Pair up:

One student asks and the other answers questions using "快……了".

例:



七點起床

A:何希起床了嗎?

B:他_快起床了_。

(1)



麗莎的生日

A: 麗莎的生日快到了嗎?

B: 麗莎的_____。

(2)



晚上八點

A:電影要開始了嗎?

B:電影____。

(3)



明文回國

A:王明文已經回國了嗎?

B:_____

(4)



秋天→冬天

A:你覺得今天冷不冷?

★ B:有一點冷,因為____。



(5)

一點上班

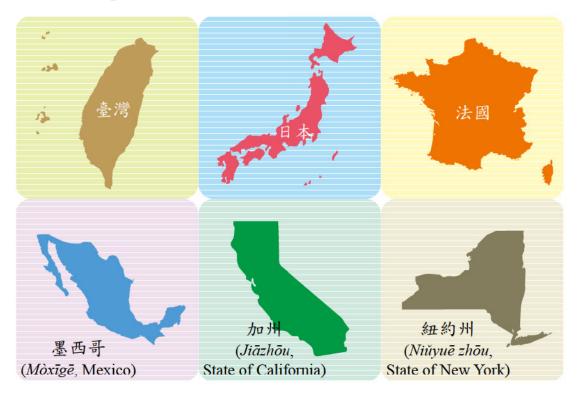
A:我們吃了中飯去公園散步吧?

B: 不行, 我_____。

4. Ask and Answer

O Pair up:

Find a partner to ask/answer using the dialogue below. One student may select one picture to ask and the other answers the questions based on his/her own experience.



Situation 1		Situation 2	
A:你去過	嗎?	A:你去過	嗎?
B:我去過。		B:我沒去過。	
A:你覺得那裡怎麼樣?		A:你打算去看看嗎?	
B:我覺得	0	B:如果有機會,	
		我	•

Note		
_		

文化單元 (三) Culture Notes

Common Leisure Activities in Taiwan





妳來臺灣,我帶妳看看臺灣人喜歡的休閒活動。



聽說臺灣的夜市 (yèshì, Night Markets) 非常有意思,我想去 逛逛。



沒問題,夜市有很多好吃的小吃,也有好喝的飲料。

There are many leisure activities that Taiwanese people enjoy. From these activities, one can learn much about the culture and lifestyle of Taiwan. Common leisure activities in Taiwan include walking around night markets, going to KTV, hiking, etc.

"Night Markets" open in the evenings once it starts to get dark. They consist of mostly small street vendors that serve snacks and drinks. A lot of people go to night markets after

class or work to walk around and have dinner. Other than snacks and drinks, one can also shop for clothes, shoes, and daily necessities at night markets. You can find whatever you want to eat, drink, and buy at night markets.

In Taiwan, "KTV" is a place where everyone can sing karaoke. Family, friends and coworkers enjoy going to a KTV to practice singing or listen to others sing. People enjoy the happy atmosphere of everyone singing and chatting together.

If you enjoy nature, hiking is a good activity. Taipei is a basin, surrounded by hills. The hills are not high and very easy to climb to the top. The Elephant Mountain (象山 Xiàngshān) trail and the Warship Mountain (軍艦岩 Jūnjiànyán) trail are popular amongst hikers. One can see the view of the entire city from atop these mountains.

The National Palace Museum is a world-famous museum in Taipei. If you like to admire ancient calligraphy, paintings, jade and bronzeware from thousands of years ago, you must visit this museum.



夜市 (yèshì, Night Markets)



KTV 唱歌



象山步道 (*Xiàngshān bùdào*, The Elephant Mountain trail)



故宮博物院 (Gùgōng Bówùyuan, The National Palace Museum)



Lesson 1 The Weather Is Nice Today

(Mingwen met Lisa in the park.)

Mingwen: Lisa, long time no see. Are you here for a run?

Lisa: Yes, the weather is nice today. It is a good day for a run in the park.

Mingwen: The summer weather here is nicer than in Taiwan.

Lisa: How is the weather in Taiwan?

Mingwen: Spring and fall are nice in Taiwan. It is neither cold nor hot, but summer is too hot.

Lisa: How about winter? Does it snow?

Mingwen: Winter is not too cold. It does not snow but it often rains.

Lisa: It is troublesome when it rains.

Mingwen: Yes, I cannot go running outside when it is raining. Lisa: The weather forecast says it will probably rain tomorrow.

Mingwen: I hope it is going to be a sunny day tomorrow.

Lesson 2 I Would Like to Buy Gifts for My Parents

(Jiawen and Mingwen want to buy gifts for their family.)

Jiawen: Dage (Oldest brother), I am going back to Taiwan next week. I want to buy gifts for mom and dad on Saturday.

Mingwen: What do you want to buy for them?

Jiawen: I would like to buy dad a hat and mom an item of clothing. In addition, I want to buy two boxes of chocolates.

Mingwen: Do you want to buy them online? It is more convenient to buy goods on online stores.

Jiawen: The goods from online stores are both high-quality and inexpensive. However, I prefer shopping in-person so I would like to go to a department store to buy them.

Mingwen: Okay, I will be free this weekend. Let's go to a department store to buy them.

Jiawen: I also want to buy a backpack for my older sister.

Mingwen: Yes, she likes to travel. A backpack will be very useful to her. You can also buy her sunglasses.

Jiawen: When shall we go out on Saturday?

Mingwen: One o'clock in the afternoon, is that okay?

Jiawen: Okay, thank you, dage.

Lesson 3 The Braised Fish Is Very Delicious

(Mingwen, Gloria and Lisa are having dinner at a restaurant.)

Mingwen: Gloria, this restaurant made the braised fish very well. It is so delicious.

Gloria: Fish is my favorite food to eat. I like to eat all kinds of fish.

Mingwen: Lisa, would you like to eat tofu or green vegetables?

Lisa: I would like to eat both tofu and green vegetables.

Mingwen: Then let's order a dish of braised fish, a dish of fried tofu, a plate of stir-fried vegetable and three bowls of steamed rice. What else would you like to eat?

Gloria: How about an order of hot and sour soup as well? Hot and sour soup has the perfect blend of both flavors. It is really delicious.

Lisa: Great! I would like to have hot and sour soup as well.

Gloria: I heard that this restaurant has very good steamed stuffed buns.

Lisa: Then let's order two steamed stuffed buns with smashed red bean filling. How is that?

Mingwen: All right. Miss, we would like to order.

Waitress: What would you like to order?

Lesson 4 I Would Like a Cup of Hot Coffee

(Gloria and Lisa are at a coffee shop.)

Gloria: Miss, I would like a cup of coffee with milk and no sugar.

Waitress: Okay, would you like that hot or iced?

Gloria: Hot.

Waitress: Would you like the large, medium or small size?

Gloria: Large.

Waitress: What would you like to drink?

Lisa: I would like a small glass of iced black tea.

Waitress: Anything else?

Gloria: I also want a slice of cake. Lisa, would you like to try it?

Lisa: Cake is too sweet for me. I feel like eating something savory. Miss, do you have chicken sandwiches?

Waitress: Yes, if you order a chicken sandwich, then we will give you a free drink.

Lisa: Okay, I would like to order it.

Gloria: Miss, I would like the same order as her.

Lisa: Miss, we also want two glasses of iced water.

Waitress: Okay, a large hot coffee with milk, no sugar; a small iced black tea, a slice of cake, two chicken sandwiches and two iced waters. One moment please, your order will be served right away.

Lesson 5 What Do You Think about This Coat?

(Gloria and Lisa are at the department store.)

Gloria: Lisa, what do you think about this coat?

Lisa: The style is nice and the color is good.

Gloria: The blue one looks good, but I would like to buy a black one.

Lisa: Do you wear a medium size?

Gloria: I have gained weight recently. I can no longer fit a medium size. I am now a large size.

Lisa: What do you think about this skirt? I would like to buy a white one.

Gloria: It looks nice, try it on!

Lisa: Although this skirt looks nice, it is too expensive. It costs one hundred and twenty dollars.

Gloria: Then, what about this pair of long pants?

(Gloria and Lisa are checking out.)

Gloria: Miss, how much do these cost in total?

Cashier: The total cost for two T-shirts, a pair of pants and a coat is one hundred sixteen dollars and fifty cents. Would you like to pay with credit card or cash?

Gloria: Card, here is my credit card.

Cashier: Here are your items. Thank you. See you again.

Lesson 6 We Are Moving Next Month

(Gloria is chatting with her coworker Kevin.)

Kevin: I heard that you are moving next month.

Gloria: Yes, I live in the southern district. It is too far from the office.

Kevin: Where are you moving to?

Gloria: I am moving from the south to the eastern district. It is near the City Park and closer to the office.

Kevin: How long does it take you to drive from there to work?

Gloria: It only takes fifteen minutes by car.

Kevin: Not bad. It is very close to the office.

Gloria: There are two supermarkets nearby. It is very convenient for grocery shopping.

Kevin: Does your husband like the area too?

Gloria: Yes, he likes it very much. There is a big swimming pool in the community. My husband loves swimming so he will be able to go swimming there every day after we move.

Kevin: The eastern district is not bad. Where I live now is also far from the office. I hope one day I could move the eastern district as well.

Gloria: You are welcome to visit me after I move.

Lesson 7 The Supermarket Is Next to the Swimming Pool

(Lisa and Kevin visit Gloria and Jose's new house.)

Gloria: Welcome! Please come in.

Lisa: Jose, long time no see. Congratulations on moving to your new home! This is a gift from us. Hope you like it.

Jose: Thank you. You are very kind.

Gloria: Let's go to the living room and eat fruit and snacks.

Kevin: Gloria, your house is grand and beautiful. Give us a tour.

Gloria: Okay. The living room and kitchen are downstairs, and there are three bedrooms and one bathroom upstairs.

Kevin: Is the swimming pool that Jose often goes to far from your house?

Jose: No, it is not. It is just behind our house. It only takes a few minutes to walk there. There is a large park on the opposite side across from our house. I often go on walks there.

Lisa: Where is the supermarket?

Gloria: It is next to the swimming pool. When Jose goes swimming, I go grocery shopping. It is very convenient.

Kevin: It is very convenient to live here. I also want to move here.

Gloria: The weather is nice today. Let's go outside and take a walk later in the afternoon.

Lesson 8 A Typical Day for Gloria

Gloria works at a cell phone sales company that has over thirty employees. She has a few Taiwanese coworkers and she often chats with them in Mandarin.

Gloria wakes up at sixty thirty in the morning. She first takes a shower and washes her hair, then she eats breakfast. She usually eats an egg and drinks a glass of juice. After breakfast, she drives to work. During lunch break, she often eats a hamburger and drinks a coke from the cafeteria on the first floor. Sometimes she also gets ice cream. She gets off work at five o'clock and leaves the office at five-thirty.

When Gloria gets home from work, she first takes her dog on a walk for at least 20 minutes, then she cooks dinner. Her husband Jose often cooks with her. After dinner, Gloria likes to listen to music and read books. Jose often surfs the internet, watches movies, and plays video games.

Gloria's friends are coming over for dinner this Saturday. She and Jose will prepare dinner together, so they will have a busy weekend.

Lesson 9 I Caught a Cold

(In the hospital)

Gloria: Doctor, how are you?

Doctor: Hi Gloria, what's the matter?

Gloria: I woke up this morning not feeling well. I have a very bad headache and my stomach hurts a little bit. I have no appetite.

Doctor: Do you have a runny nose? A cough?

Gloria: I have a runny nose but not a cough.

Doctor: You don't have a fever. Let's take a look.

(After the doctor assesses Gloria)

Doctor: You have a cold. You should drink more water and get plenty of rest. You don't need to take any medication.

(In the office)

Lisa: Why didn't you come to the office yesterday?

Gloria: I was sick again.

Lisa: Did you go to the doctor?

Gloria: I did. I went to the hospital near my house. The doctor said I caught a cold.

Lisa: How are you feeling now?

Gloria: I am already feeling much better. My health is really important. I will have to start exercising more and pay more attention on my health.

Lisa: Right, exercise is very important. We should all exercise more.

Gloria: I plan to go swimming with Jose every day beginning next week.

Lesson 10 Gloria Wants to Visit Taiwan

(Mingwen is on the phone with Gloria.)

Mingwen: Hello, Gloria, long time no see. Are you at home? What are you doing now?

Gloria: I am watching TV. Mingwen, how have you been?

Mingwen: I am graduating soon, so I am writing my thesis.

Gloria: Then you must be very busy lately. What are your plans after you graduate?

Mingwen: I plan to go back to Taiwan and look for a job as soon as I graduate.

Gloria: I hope that you will find a job you like.

Mingwen: What are your plans for this summer?

Gloria: I plan to take time off work and travel abroad.

Mingwen: Have you even been to Asia? Do you want to visit Taiwan? I can take you to visit interesting places.

Gloria: This is a great opportunity. I have been to Japan but not Taiwan.

Mingwen: If you have enough time during your vacation, you could take Mandarin classes in Taiwan.

Gloria: Not this summer. My break is only two weeks long, which is too short. Mingwen: That is okay. When I return to Taiwan, you can come visit anytime.





Text in Simplified Characters

第一课 今天天气很好

(明文在公园看到丽莎)

明文: 丽莎, 好久不见。妳来跑步吗?

丽莎:是啊!今天天气很好,在这里跑步

真舒服。

明文:这里的夏天比台湾的夏天舒服。

丽莎:台湾天气怎么样?

明文:台湾春天和秋天很舒服,不冷也不

热,可是夏天太热了。

丽莎:冬天呢?下雪吗?

明文:冬天不太冷,也不下雪,可是常常

下雨。

丽莎:下雨的时候,很麻烦。

明文:对,下雨的时候我不能出来跑步。

丽莎:天气预报说明天可能会下雨。

明文:我希望明天是晴天。

第二课 我想给爸爸妈妈买礼物

(家文和明文要给家人买礼物)

家文:大哥,我下个星期回台湾。这个星

期六我想去给爸爸妈妈买礼物。

明文: 你想给他们买什么?

家文:我想给爸爸买一个帽子,给妈妈买

一件衣服,还想买两盒巧克力。

明文:你要不要上网买?在网路商店买东

西比较方便。

家文:网路商店的东西又好又便宜。可是

因为我喜欢逛街,所以想去百货公

司买。

明文:好,这个周末我有空,我们去百货

公司买。

家文:我也想给姊姊买一个背包。

明文:对,她喜欢旅行,背包很有用。还

可以给她买太阳眼镜。

家文:星期六我们什么时候出门?

明文:下午一点,好不好?

家文:好,谢谢大哥。

第三课 红烧鱼非常好吃

(明文、高莉亚、丽莎在餐厅吃晚饭)

明 文:莉亚,这家餐厅的红烧鱼做得很

好,非常好吃。

高莉亚:我最喜欢吃鱼,什么鱼都爱吃。

明 文:丽莎,妳想吃豆腐还是青菜?

丽 莎:我想吃豆腐,也想吃青菜。

明 文:好,我们点一个红烧鱼、一个炸

豆腐、一盘炒青菜,三碗白饭。

妳们还想吃什么?

高莉亚:点一碗酸辣汤吧!酸辣汤又酸又

辣,真好喝!

丽 莎:太好了!我也想喝酸辣汤。我还

要一瓶啤酒。

高莉亚: 听说这家餐厅的包子做得不错。

丽 莎:那么,我们也点两个豆沙包,怎

么样?

明 文:好。小姐,我们要点菜。

服务员:请问三位要点什么?

第四课 我要一杯热咖啡

(高莉亚和丽莎在咖啡店)

高莉亚:小姐,我要一杯咖啡,加牛奶,

不加糖。

服务员:好的,您要热的还是冰的?

高莉亚:热的。

服务员:您要大杯、中杯还是小杯的?

高莉亚:大杯的。

服务员:您要喝什么?

丽 莎:我要一杯小杯的冰红茶。

服务员:还要别的吗?

高莉亚:我还要一块蛋糕。丽莎,妳要 不要?

丽莎:蛋糕太甜了,我想吃咸的东西。 小姐,请问你们有鸡肉三明治吗?

服务员:有,如果您点鸡肉三明治,我们 就送您一杯饮料。

丽 莎:好,我要一个。

高莉亚:小姐,我跟她一样,要一个鸡肉 三明治。

丽 莎:小姐,我们还要两杯冰水。

服务员:好的,一杯大杯的热咖啡,加牛

奶,不加糖。一杯小杯的冰红茶, 一块蛋糕,两个鸡肉三明治,两 杯冰水。请等一下,马上来。

第五课 这件外套怎么样?

(高莉亚和丽莎在百货公司)

高莉亚:妳看,这件外套怎么样?

丽 莎:样子不错,颜色也很好看。

高莉亚:蓝色的很好看,可是我想买一件

黑色的。

丽 莎:妳穿中号的吗?

高莉亚:我最近胖了,中号的太小,得穿

大号的。

丽 莎:妳看这条裙子怎么样?我想买一

条白色的裙子。

高莉亚:很好看,妳试一下吧!

丽 莎:虽然这条裙子很好看,可是太贵

了,要一百二十块钱。

高莉亚:那么,这条长裤怎么样?

(高莉亚和丽莎要付钱)

高莉亚:小姐,请问一共多少钱?

收银员:两件运动衫,一条长裤,一件外

套,一共一百一十六块五毛钱。

您要刷卡还是付现金?

高莉亚:刷卡。这是我的信用卡。

收银员:这是您的东西,谢谢!欢迎再来。

第六课 我们下个月搬家

(高莉亚跟同事凯文聊天)

凯 文:听說妳下个月搬家?

高莉亚: 是,我现在住在南区,离公司太

远了。

凯 文: 妳要搬到哪里?

高莉亚: 我要从南区搬到东区,城市公园

附近,那里离公司比较近。

凯 文:从那里到公司,妳开车要开多久?

高莉亚:开车只要十五分钟。

凯 文:不错,离公司很近。

高莉亚:那里附近有两家超级市场,买菜

很方便。

凯 文: 妳先生也喜欢那里吗?

高莉亚:很喜欢。那个社区有一个很大的

游泳池,因为我先生爱游泳,所

以我们搬到那里以后,他天天都

可以去游泳。

凯 文:东区不错,我现在住的地方离公

司也很远,我也想搬到东区。

高莉亚:我搬家以后,欢迎你来我家玩。

第七课 超级市场在游泳池旁边

(丽莎跟凯文一起去高莉亚和何希的新家)

高莉亚:欢迎!欢迎你们来我家,请进。

丽 莎:何希,好久不见。恭喜你们搬新

家,这是送你们的礼物,希望你

们喜欢。

何 希:谢谢,你们太客气了。

高莉亚:请你们到客厅吃水果和点心。

凯 文:高莉亚,妳家又大又漂亮,给我

们介绍一下吧!

高莉亚:好。这个房子的楼下有客厅和厨

房,楼上有三个房间和一间浴室。

凯 文:何希常去的游泳池离你家远吗?

何 希:不远,在我家的后面,走路只要

几分钟。我家对面有个大公园,

我常去那里散步。

丽 莎:超级市场在哪里?

高莉亚:在游泳池的旁边,何希去游泳的

时候,我去买菜,很方便。

凯 文:住在这里真方便,我也要搬到这

里来。

高莉亚:今天天气很好,下午我们去外面

散步吧!

第八课 高莉亚的一天

高莉亚在一家卖手机的公司工作,公司有三十几个人。她有几个台湾同事,高莉亚很喜欢跟他们说中文。

高莉亚早上六点半起床,起床以后, 先洗澡洗头发,然后吃早饭。她平常吃一 个蛋,喝一杯果汁。吃了早饭,开车去上 班。中午休息的时候,她常常在公司一楼 的餐厅吃汉堡喝可乐,有时候还吃一个冰 淇淋。五点下班,五点半离开办公室。

到了家以后,高莉亚先带狗出去散步,差不多走二十几分钟,然后回家做晚饭。她先生何希常常跟她一起做饭。吃了晚饭,高莉亚喜欢听听音乐、看看书。何希常常在网路看看电影、玩玩电脑游戏。

这个星期六高莉亚的朋友要来吃晚 饭,她得跟何希一起准备晚饭,所以周末 他们一定都很忙。

第九课 我感冒了

(在医院)

高莉亚:医生,你好!

医 生:高莉亚,妳怎么了?

高莉亚:我今天早上起床以后,觉得很不

舒服。我的头很痛,肚子也有一

点痛。什么东西都不想吃。

医 生:妳流鼻水吗?咳嗽吗?

高莉亚:我流鼻水,但是没咳嗽。

医 生:妳也没发烧,我来看看。

(医生看了高莉亚以后)

医 生:妳感冒了。要多喝水,多休息。

不需要吃药。

(在公司)

丽 莎:妳昨天怎么没来上班?

高莉亚:我又生病了。

丽 莎:妳去看医生了吗?

高莉亚:去了。我去我家附近的医院,医

生说我感冒了。

丽 莎:现在觉得怎么样?

高莉亚:已经好多了。我觉得健康太重要

了,以后得常常运动,注意身体。

丽 莎:对,运动很重要,我们都应该多

运动。

高莉亚:所以我打算下个星期开始每天跟

何希一起去游泳。

第十课 高莉亚想去台湾

(明文打电话给高莉亚)

明 文:喂,高莉亚,好久不见。妳在

家吧?在做什么呢?

高莉亚:我在看电视呢!明文,你最近

怎么样?

明 文:我快毕业了,在写毕业论文。

高莉亚:那么,你最近一定很忙。毕业

以后,你有什么计划?

明 文:我打算一毕业,就回台湾找工

作。

高莉亚:希望你能找到一个自己喜欢的

工作。

明 文:妳夏天有什么计划?

高莉亚:我打算休假,出国旅行。

明 文: 妳去过亚洲吗?想不想去台湾

看看?我带妳去一些有意思的

地方。

高莉亚:这个机会太好了!我只去过日

本,没去过台湾。

明 文:如果妳的假期很长,可以在台

湾上中文课。

高莉亚:今年夏天不行,我的假期只有

两个星期,太短了。

明 文:没关系,我回台湾以后,妳什

么时候来都行。





Vocabulary Index

Pinyin	Traditional Characters	Simplified Characters	English	Lesson Number
A				
ài	愛	爱	to love	3-4
B	-	_		•
báifàn	白飯	白饭	steamed rice	3-13
băihuò gōngsī	百貨公司	百货公司	department store	2-17
báisè	白色	白色	white	5-15
bān dào	搬到	搬到	to move to (a new place)	6-18
bān jiā	搬家	搬家	to move (home)	6-17
bāozi	包子	包子	steamed stuffed bun	3-20
bēibāo	背包	背包	backpack	2-18
bĭ	比	比	comparison marker, (more) than	1-6
biéde	別的	别的	other	4-8
bĭjiào	比較	比较	more, comparatively	2-11
bīng	冰	冰	iced	4-4
bīng shuĭ	冰水	冰水	iced water	4-25
bīngqílín	冰淇淋	冰淇淋	ice cream	8-15
bíshuĭ	鼻水	鼻水	snot, nasal mucus, a runny nose	9-8
©				•
cháng	長	长	long	10-13
cháng kù	長褲	长裤	pants (long)	5-20
chăo	炒	炒	to stir-fry	3-11
chăo qīngcài	炒青菜	炒青菜	stir-fried green vegetables	3-27
chāojí shìchăng	超級市場	超级市场	supermarket	6-12
chéngshì	城市	城市	city	6-6

Pinyin	Traditional Characters	Simplified Characters	English	Lesson Number
chū mén	出門	出门	to go out, to leave the house	2-25
chuān	穿	穿	to wear	5-8
chúfáng	廚房	厨房	kitchen	7-12
chūguó	出國	出国	to go abroad	10-7
chūlái	出來	出来	go out, come out	1-17
chūntiān	春天	春天	spring	1-7
cóng	從	从	from	6-4
D				•
dà	大	大	old, big, large	1-28
dà hào	大號	大号	large size	5-30
dài	带	带	to take, to lead	8-18
dàn	蛋	蛋	egg	8-9
dàngāo	蛋糕	蛋糕	cake	4-10
dànshì	但是	但是	but, however	9-10
dào	到	到	(from)to	6-10
dăsuàn	打算	打算	to plan to	9-25
de shíhòu	的時候	的时候	when, during	1-26
děi	得	得	to have to, must	5-12
děng	等	等	to wait	4-21
diăn	點	点	to order	3-8
diăn cài	點菜	点菜	to order dishes in a restaurant	3-29
diǎnxīn	點心	点心	dessert, snack	7-7
diànyĭng	電影	电影	movie	8-20
dìfāng	地方	地方	place	6-16

Pinyin	Traditional Characters	Simplified Characters	English	Lesson Number
dōngqū	東區	东区	eastern district	6-5
dōngtiān	冬天	冬天	winter	1-11
dōngxi	東西	东西	goods, things, stuff	2-10
dòufǔ	豆腐	豆腐	tofu	3-5
dòushā bāo	豆沙包	豆沙包	steamed stuffed bun with smashed red bean filling	3-22
duăn	短	短	short	10-14
duì	對	对	right, correct	1-15
duìmiàn	對面	对面	opposite, across	7-18
duō	多	多	more	9-12
duō jiŭ	多久	多久	how long	6-20
dùzi	肚子	肚子	stomach, abdomen	9-6
E	•			•
fāngbiàn	方便	方便	convenient	2-12
fángjiān	房間	房间	room	7-14
fángzi	房子	房子	house	7-10
fāshāo	發燒	发烧	to have a fever	9-11
fēicháng	非常	非常	very, extremely, exceedingly	3-3
fēn	分	分	measure word for monetary unit/cent	5-32
fēnzhōng	分鐘	分钟	minute	6-11
fù	付	付	to pay	5-24
fù qián	付錢	付钱	to pay bills	5-28
fùjìn	附近	附近	vicinity	6-7
fúwùyuán	服務員	服务员	waiter, waitress	3-23
G	,		,	•
gănmào	感冒	感冒	to catch/have a cold	9-1
gĕi	給	给	to give	1-29

Pinyin	Traditional Characters	Simplified Characters	English	Lesson Number
gōngxĭ	恭喜	恭喜	to congratulate	7-2
gŏu	狗	狗	dog	8-19
guàng jiē	逛街	逛街	to go shopping	2-23
guò	過	过	a particle indicating experience	10-8
guŏzhī	果汁	果汁	juice	8-10
•	<u> </u>	•		•
háishì	還是	还是	or (used in a question)	3-6
hànbǎo	漢堡	汉堡	hamburger	8-13
hǎoduōle	好多了	好多了	to feel much better	9-29
hǎohē	好喝	好喝	tasty (for soup or drinks)	3-17
hăokàn	好看	好看	nice, pretty	5-5
hé	盒	盒	measure word, a box of	2-6
hēisè	黑色	黑色	black	5-7
hóngchá	紅茶	红茶	black tea	4-7
hóngshāo	紅燒	红烧	to braise in soy-sauce	3-1
hóngshāo yú	紅燒魚	红烧鱼	braised fish	3-24
hòumiàn	後面	后面	back	7-17
huí	回	回	to return, (to go back, to come back)	2-2
huì	會	会	will	1-19
0				•
jī	雞	鸡	chicken	4-13
jiā	加	加	to add	4-1
jiàn	件	件	measure word for clothes	2-4
jiān	間	间	measure word for houses, rooms, etc	7-15
jiànkāng	健康	健康	health, well-being	9-19
jiàqí	假期	假期	period of leave	10-12

Pinyin	Traditional Characters	Simplified Characters	English	Lesson Number
jiārén	家人	家人	family (members)	2-1
jièshào	介紹	介绍	to introduce	7-9
jìhuà	計畫	计划	plan, to plan to	10-4
jīhuì	機會	机会	chance, opportunity	10-11
jìn	近	近	near	6-9
jīròu sānmíngzhì	雞肉三明治	鸡肉三明治	chicken sandwich	4-24
jiù	就	就	then	4-17
®			•	•
kāfēi diàn	咖啡店	咖啡店	coffee shop	4-23
kāi chē	開車	开车	to drive	6-19
kāishĭ	開始	开始	to start, to begin	9-26
kàn	看	看	to see, to look	5-2
kàn shū	看書	看书	to read books	8-28
kělè	可樂	可乐	cola	8-14
kěnéng	可能	可能	probably	1-18
kèqì	客氣	客气	polite	7-4
késòu	咳嗽	咳嗽	cough	9-9
kètīng	客廳	客厅	living room	7-5
kuài	塊	块	measure word for slice of cake	4-9
kuài	塊	块	measure word for monetary unit/ dollar	5-18
kuài	快	快	soon, fast	10-2
0	•	b	•	•
1à	辣	辣	spicy, hot	3-15
lánsè	藍色	蓝色	blue	5-6
le	7	7	sentence final particle indicating a change of status	5-11

Pinyin	Traditional Characters	Simplified Characters	English	Lesson Number
lěng	冷	冷	cold	1-9
lí	離	离	(away) from	6-2
líkāi	離開	离开	to leave	8-17
lĭmiàn	裡面	里面	inside	7-23
liú	流	流	to flow	9-7
liú bíshuĭ	流鼻水	流鼻水	to have a runny nose	9-28
lóu	樓	楼	floor	8-12
lóushàng	樓上	楼上	upstairs	7-13
lóuxià	樓下	楼下	downstairs	7-11
lùnwén	論文	论文	thesis, dissertation	10-3
lǚxíng	旅行	旅行	to travel	2-19
<u>M</u> -				•
máfán	麻煩	麻烦	troublesome	1-14
mài	賣	卖	to sell	8-1
măi cài	買菜	买菜	to go grocery shopping	6-21
máo	毛	ŧ	measure word for monetary unit/ten cents	5-23
màozi	帽子	帽子	hat	2-3
măshàng	馬上	马上	right away, immediately	4-22
míngnián	明年	明年	next year	2-28
N				•
nàlĭ	那裡	那里	that place, there	6-8
nàme	那麼	那么	then	3-21
nánqū	南區	南区	southern district	6-1
néng	能	能	can	1-16
niúnăi	牛奶	牛奶	milk	4-2

Pinyin	Traditional Characters	Simplified Characters	English	Lesson Number
P				
pán	盤	盘	a plate of	3-10
pàng	胖	胖	fat	5-10
pángbiān	旁邊	旁边	(by the) side, next to	7-1
piányí	便宜	便宜	inexpensive	2-14
piàoliàng	漂亮	漂亮	pretty	7-8
píjiŭ	啤酒	啤酒	beer	3-19
píng	瓶	瓶	a bottle of	3-18
píngguŏ	蘋果	苹果	apple	6-26
0	•	•		•
qián	錢	钱	money	5-19
qiánmiàn	前面	前面	front	7-22
qiǎokèlì	巧克力	巧克力	chocolate	2-7
qĭchuáng	起床	起床	to get up (from bed)	8-3
qǐng jìn	請進	请进	Please come in.	7-20
qīngcài	青菜	青菜	green vegetables	3-7
qíngtiān	晴天	晴天	sunny day	1-21
qiūtiān	秋天	秋天	fall, autumn	1-8
qùnián	去年	去年	last year	2-27
qúnzi	裙子	裙子	skirt	5-14
R	•		•	•
ránhòu	然後	然后	and then	8-7
rè	熱	热	hot	1-10
Rìběn	日本	日本	Japan	6-25
ròu	肉	肉	meat	4-14
rúguŏ	如果	如果	if	4-16

Pinyin	Traditional Characters	Simplified Characters	English	Lesson Number
8	2			•
sàn bù	散步	散步	to take a walk, to stroll	7-21
sānmíngzhì	三明治	三明治	sandwich	4-15
shàng (ge) xīngqí	上(個)星期	上(个)星期	last week	2-30
shàng kè	上課	上课	to take classes	10-17
shàng wăng	上網	上网	to go online	2-22
shàngbān	上班	上班	to go to work	8-11
shāngdiàn	商店	商店	store, shop	2-9
shàngmiàn	上面	上面	above	7-26
shēngbìng	生病	生病	to get sick	9-17
shēntĭ	身體	身体	body, health	9-23
shèqū	社區	社区	community, neighborhood	6-13
shì	試	试	to try	5-16
shíhòu	時候	时候	(a point of) time, (a duration of) time	1-13
shuā kǎ	刷卡	刷卡	to swipe card, to pay with a credit card	5-31
shūfú	舒服	舒服	comfortable	1-4
shuĭ	水	水	water	4-20
shuĭguŏ	水果	水果	fruit	7-6
suān	酸	酸	sour	3-14
suānlà tāng	酸辣湯	酸辣汤	hot and sour soup	3-25
suīrán	雖然	虽然	although	5-17
suŏyĭ	所以	所以	therefore, so	2-16
0				•
tài	太	太	too	1-12
tàile	太了	太了	too, so	1-22

Pinyin	Traditional Characters	Simplified Characters	English	Lesson Number
tàiyáng yănjìng	太陽眼鏡	太阳眼镜	sunglasses	2-21
táng	糖	糖	sugar	4-3
tāng	湯	汤	soup	3-16
tián	甜	甜	sweet	4-11
tiānqì	天氣	天气	weather	1-1
tiānqì yùbào	天氣預報	天气预报	weather forecast	1-25
tiāntiān	天天	天天	every day	6-15
tiáo	條	条	measure word for skirts and pants	5-13
tīng shuō	聽說	听说	I hear that	3-28
tòng	痛	痛	painful	9-5
tóu	頭	头	head	9-4
tóufă	頭髮	头发	hair (head)	8-6
®				•
wàimiàn	外面	外面	outside	7-19
wàitào	外套	外套	coat, jacket	5-1
wăn	碗	碗	a bowl of	3-12
wănglù	網路	网路	internet	2-8
wèishéme	為什麼	为什么	why	2-29
S				•
xĭ	洗	洗	to wash	8-5
xĭ tóufă	洗頭髮	洗头发	to wash hair	8-25
xĭ zăo	洗澡	洗澡	to take a bath/shower	8-24
xià (ge) xīngqí	下(個)星期	下(个)星期	next week	2-26
xià xuĕ	下雪	下雪	to snow	1-23
xià yŭ	下雨	下雨	to rain	1-24
xiàbān	下班	下班	to get off work	8-16

Pinyin	Traditional Characters	Simplified Characters	English	Lesson Number
xiàmiàn	下面	下面	below, under	7-27
xián	鹹	咸	salty	4-12
xiān	先	先	first	8-4
xiànjīn	現金	现金	cash	5-25
xiǎo	小	小	small	4-6
xiàtiān	夏天	夏天	summer	1-5
xīn	新	新	new	7-3
xìnyòngkă	信用卡	信用卡	credit card	5-26
xiūjià	休假	休假	to take a vacation, to go on leave	10-6
xīwàng	希望	希望	to hope	1-20
xūyào	需要	需要	to need	9-13
Y				•
yàngzi	樣子	样子	style	5-3
yánsè	顏色	颜色	color	5-4
yào	藥	药	medication, medicine	9-14
Yàzhōu	亞洲	亚洲	Asia	10-9
yī lóu	一樓	一楼	first floor	8-26
yì tiān	一天	一天	a typical day, one day	8-23
yídìng	一定	一定	definitely	1-30
yīfú	衣服	衣服	clothes, clothing	2-5
yígòng	一共	一共	altogether	5-21
yĭhòu	以後	以后	later on, in the future	9-21
yĭjīng	已經	已经	already	9-18
yīnggāi	應該	应该	should	9-24
Yīngwén	英文	英文	English	10-18
yĭnliào	飲料	饮料	beverage	4-18

Pinyin	Traditional Characters	Simplified Characters	English	Lesson Number
yīnwèi	因為	因为	because	2-15
yīshēng	醫生	医生	doctor	9-3
yìxiē	一些	一些	some, a little bit of	10-16
yíyàng	一樣	一样	same, similar	4-19
yīyuàn	醫院	医院	hospital	9-2
yòu	又	又	bothand (see grammar 2)	2-13
yòu	又	又	again	9-16
yŏu kòng	有空	有空	to have time, to be free	2-24
yóu yŏng	游泳	游泳	to swim	6-22
yóu yŏng chí	游泳池	游泳池	swimming pool	6-14
yòubiān	右邊	右边	right (side)	7-25
yŏushíhòu	有時候	有时候	sometimes	8-27
yóuxì	遊戲	游戏	game	8-21
yŏuyìsi	有意思	有意思	interesting	10-10
yŏuyòng	有用	有用	useful	2-20
yú	魚	鱼	fish	3-2
yuǎn	遠	远	far	6-3
yùndòng shān	運動衫	运动衫	T-shirt	5-22
yùshì	浴室	浴室	bathroom	7-16
2	•			•
zài	再	再	again	5-27
zài	在	在	progressive aspect verb, in the process of doing something	10-1
zăofàn	早飯	早饭	breakfast	8-8
zăoshàng	早上	早上	morning	8-2
zěnme	怎麼	怎么	How come?	9-15

Pinyin	Traditional Characters	Simplified Characters	English	Lesson Number
zěnme le	怎麼了	怎么了	What's wrong? What's the matter?	9-27
zhá	炸	炸	to firy	3-9
zhá dòufǔ	炸豆腐	炸豆腐	fried tofu	3-26
zhǎo	找	找	to look for	10-5
zhǎo dào	找到	找到	to find (something or someone) successfully	10-15
zhèlĭ	這裡	这里	here	1-2
zhēn	真	真	really	1-3
zhōng	中	中	middle, medium	4-5
zhōng hào	中號	中号	medium size	5-29
zhōngtóu	鐘頭	钟头	hour	6-24
zhòngyào	重要	重要	important	9-20
zhŭnbèi	準備	准备	to prepare	8-22
zhùyì	注意	注意	to pay attention to	9-22
zŏu lù	走路	走路	to walk	6-23
zuìjìn	最近	最近	recently	5-9
zuŏbiān	左邊	左边	left (side)	7-24
zuótiān	昨天	昨天	yesterday	1-27



Phonetic System

注音符號符號表 Mandarin Phonetic Symbols

Chart of Initials

	Unaspirated	Aspirated	Nasal	Fricative	Voiced
1. Labial	5	々	п	L	
2. Alveolar	为	t	3		'n
3. Velar	«	丂		Г	
4. Palatal	Ч	<		Т	
5. Retroflex	出	1		7	ū
6. Dental sibilant	P	ち		۵	

Simple finals / Compound finals / Nasal finals

Simples finals	Υ	ट	さ	せ									
Compound finals					历	1	Ł	ヌ					儿
Nasal finals									3	4	尤	۷	
Medials / Simple final	-	X	Ц										
Compound finals	— Ү	一 て		一 せ	一		一 幺	ーヌ	一 马	ー り	一九	— _	
	Х Y	メ て			メ	メへ			メ 马	メ 与	人 尤	メ ム	
				ロ せ					ロ ヲ	ロ 5		ロ ム	

漢語拼音符號表 Hanyu Pinyin

Chart of Initials

	Unaspirated	Aspirated	Nasal	Fricative	Voiced
1. Labial	ь	p	m	f	**************************************
2. Alveolar	d	t	n		1
3. Velar	g	k		h	± v v v v v v v v v v v v v v v v v v v
4. Palatal	j	q		x	# A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A
5. Retroflex	zh	ch		sh	r
6. Dental sibilant	Z	c		S	= = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =

Simple finals / Compound finals / Nasal finals

Shiple infais / Compound mais / Wasai mais										
Simples finals	a	o	e	1	u	ü				
	ai	ei	ao	ou	4 d d d d d d d d d d d d d d d d d d d					
	-ia/ya	-iao/yao	-ie/ye	-iu(iou)/you						
Compound finals	-ua/wa	-uo/wo	-uai/wai	-ui(uei)/wei						
	-üe/yue	P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P	0 d d d d d d d d d d d d d d d d d d d		0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0					
	er			4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4						
	an	en	ang	-eng	-ong					
Nasal finals	-ian/yan	-in/yin	-iang/yang	-ing/ying	-iong					
	-uan/wan	-un(uen)/wen	-uang/wang	-ueng/weng						
	-üan/yuan	-ün(üen)/yun								

注音符號 · 漢語拼音對照表 Mandarin Phonetic Symbols and Hanyu Pinyin Comparison Table

Ini- Finals	り b	۶ n	⊓ m	⊏ f	り d	ち t	3 n	り 1	« g	ラ k	
Y	5 Y	p 夕 Y	ПΥ	ΓY	为Y	τΥ	3 Y	カ Y	« Y	万Y	
a	ba	pa	ma	fa	da	ta	na	la	ga	ka	
て	りて	タで	ПС	して	- Cate	· · ·	114		8"	Au	
0	bo	po	mo	fo							
さ		1	Пさ		分さ	去さ	ろさ	りさ	((さ	万さ	
e			me		de	te	ne	le	ge	ke	
반 ê											
—————————————————————————————————————	与	夕 历	口刃		分	去	3 历	为	(/ 历	万刃	
ai	bai	pai	mai		dai	tai	nai	lai	gai	kai	
	ケヘ	タへ	ПΛ	亡へ	为乀		31	为乀	« ~		
ei	bei	pei	mei	fei	dei		nei	lei	gei		
幺	勺幺	文幺	口幺		为幺	士幺	3 幺	为幺	« 4	万幺	
ao	bao	pao	mao		dao	tao	nao	lao	gao	kao	
ヌ		タヌ	ПЯ	ヒヌ	カヌ	女 ヌ	ろヌ	カ ヌ	((ヌ	ちヌ	
ou		pou	mou	fou	dou	tou	nou	lou	gou	kou	
3	53	タワ	ПВ	ヒタ	分弓	去马	3 9	カ 弓	(ワ	万马	
an	ban	pan	man	fan	dan	tan	nan	lan	gan	kan	
4	55	タケ	П 5	ヒケ			34		« b	ろり	
en	ben	pen	men	fen			nen		gen	ken	
尤	ケ 七	夕 尤	口尤	匸尤	分尤	去 尤	ろえ	为 尤	《 尤	万尤	
ang	bang	pang	mang	fang	dang	tang	nang	lang	gang	kang	
4	ケム	タム	ПЬ	_て ム	分し	七	3 4	カム	« L	万人	
eng	beng	peng	meng	feng	deng	teng	neng	leng	geng	keng	
ル er											
-	ケー	ター	П一		分一	去一	3ー	为一			
yi/-i	bi	pi	mi		di	ti	ni	li			
- Y								カーY			
ya/-ia								lia			
ー さ yo											
ーせ	クーせ	ターせ	ローせ		カーせ	ムーせ	ろーせ	カーせ			
ye/-ie	bie	pie	mie		die	tie	nie	lie			
一											

厂	Ч	<	Т	业	1	7	ū	P	ち	4
h	j	q	X	zh	ch	sh	r	Z	С	S
ΓY				坐 Y	4 Y	PY		PY	ち Y	LY
ha				zha	cha	sha		za	ca	sa
厂さ				出さ	彳さ	アさ	日さ	アさ	ちさ	ムさ
he				zhe	che	she	re	ze	ce	se
厂历				业 历	4 历	戸历		卫刃	ちあ	ムガ
hai				zhai	chai	shai		zai	cai	sai
アへ				出へ		アへ		アへ		
hei				zhei		shei		zei		
厂幺				坐 幺	1 幺	产幺	囚幺	卫幺	ち幺	48
hao				zhao	chao	shao	rao	zao	cao	sao
厂ヌ				出 ヌ	彳又	アヌ	ロヌ	アヌ	ちヌ	ムヌ
hou				zhou	chou	shou	rou	zou	cou	sou
厂马				出 弓	彳弓	73	03	PВ	ちろ	43
han				zhan	chan	shan	ran	zan	can	san
Г 5				出り	15	75	05	PЬ	ちり	45
hen				zhen	chen	shen	ren	zen	cen	sen
厂尤				业 尤	彳尢	戸尤	口尤	卫尤	ち尤	ムオ
hang				zhang	chang	shang	rang	zang	cang	sang
r L				出し	1 4	アム	07	P L	ちム	44
heng				zheng	cheng	sheng	reng	zeng	ceng	seng
	4-	くー	T-							
		qi	xi							
		<-Y								
	jia	qia	xia							
	J	1								
	リーせ	くーせ	T ー せ							
	jie	qie	xie							
	,,,,,	4.*								
								l		

	•						_				
Ini- Finals	り b	女 n	П	⊤ f	分 d	*	3	り	«	万	
	ケー幺	p ター幺	m	1		t 七一幺	n 3 – 幺	1	g	k	
ー 幺 yao/-iao			口一幺		为一幺						
•	biao	piao	miao		diao	tiao	niao	liao			
ー ヌ			ローヌ		カーヌ		ラーヌ	カーヌ			
you/-iou			miu		diu		niu	liu			
- 5	5-9	ターラ	П-5		カー 写	4-9	3-5	为一马			
yan/-ian	bian	pian	mian		dian	tian	nian	lian			
- 4	5-5		П-5				3-4	カーら			
yin/-in	bin	pin	min				nin	lin			
一九							3一七	为一尢			
yang/-iang							niang	liang			
- 4	ケーム	ターム	ローム		カーム	ムーム	ろーム	カーム			
ying/-ing	bing	ping	ming		ding	ting	ning	ling			
X	ケメ	タメ	口乂	ヒメ	分乂	七 乂	ろメ	为 乂	《乂	万人	
wu/-u	bu	pu	mu	fu	du	tu	nu	lu	gu	ku	
ΧY									《 X Y	万乂Y	
wa/-ua									gua	kua	
メで					分叉で	女乂で	ろくて	为乂で	《乂て	万乂で	
wo/-uo					duo	tuo	nuo	luo	guo	kuo	
乂 历									(() 人 历	万乂历	
wai/-uai									guai	kuai	
× \					カメへ	去 メ へ			ペメへ	万メへ	
wei/-ui					dui	tui			gui	kui	
メラ					分乂马	去义马	3 乂 写	为乂弓	《乂弓	万乂马	
wan/-uan					duan	tuan	nuan	luan	guan	kuan	
14					分メ与	去 义 与		カメら	《メケ	万メケ	
wen/-un					dun	tun		lun	gun	kun	
火 尤									《乂尤	万人尤	
wang/-									guang	kuang	
uang										_	
メム					分メム	ムメム	ろメム	カメム	《メム	万メム	
weng/-ong					dong	tong	nong	long	gong	kong	
LI / "							ろ口	为山			
yu/-ü							nü	lü			
口せ							ろ山せ	カロせ			
yue/-üe							nüe	lüe			
山马								为山马			
yuan/-üan								lüan			
Ц 5											
yun/-ün											
ЦД											
yong/-											
iong											

ア b	Ч :	<	T	业	ار ab	ア ob	ū	P	ち	4
h	j u "	q	X	zh	ch	sh	r	Z	С	S
	Ч— £ jiao	くーと qiao	T 一 幺 xiao							
		くーヌ								
	jiu	qiu	xiu							
	_	くー <i>ラ</i>								
	jian	qian	xian							
	_	⟨ − <i>५</i>								
	jin	qin	xin							
	-		Tーカ							
	jiang	qiang	xiang							
		くーム								
	jing	qing	xing							
厂乂				业 乂	彳乂	アメ	日人	卫乂	ちメ	4 ×
hu				zhu	chu	shu	ru	zu	cu	su
アメY				业 乂 Y	彳 乂 Y	アメY				
hua				zhua	chua	shua				
アメて				出入て	イメで	アメて	ロメで	アメて	ちくて	ムメご
huo				zhuo	chuo	shuo	ruo	zuo	cuo	suo
厂乂历				业	彳乂历	尸乂历				
huai				zhuai	chuai	shuai				
アメへ				上 人 へ	彳 乂 乀	アメへ	ロメへ	アメへ	ちょへ	ムメへ
hui				zhui	chui	shui	rui	zui	cui	sui
厂乂马				出メラ	1 4 4 5	アメワ	ロメラ	アメラ	ちメワ	ムメワ
huan				zhuan	chuan	shuan	ruan	zuan	cuan	suan
アメ与				坐メ与			ロメ与	アメケ	ちメケ	ムメケ
hun				zhun	chun	shun	run	zun	cun	sun
厂メオ				业人尤	彳乂尤	アメオ				
huang				zhuang	chuang	shuang				
アメム				坐メム	彳乂厶		ロメム	アメム	ちメム	ムメム
hong				zhong	chong		rong	zong	cong	song
	ЧЦ	〈니	TЦ							
	jü	qü	хü							
	니니せ	く口せ	TUせ							
	jüe	qüe	xüe							
	니니크	くロラ	TUB							
	•	qüan	xüan							
	jüan	quan								
	Juan 니니与	⟨ ⊔ <i>Ӌ</i>	TUS							
	-	_								
	444	< U 5	TU5							



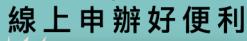




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