

我會說華語

I Can Speak Chinese

1

青少年系列



我會說華語 1*

I Can Speak Chinese

僑教雙週刊精選輯 我會說華語 1

規劃指導：曾金金

中文編撰：曾金金 林秋芳 蔡蓉芝 盧廣誠 葉力嘉

英文編撰：周康岱 孔立哲 (Joseph Breed)



中華民國僑務委員會

序 言

海外僑教推展攸關文化扎根與傳承工作，本會為服務海外僑民，提供內容豐富之文教資源，自民國74年起出版「僑教雙週刊」及系列叢書，內容涵蓋語文、歷史、藝術、文化等教學內容。隨著網路科技發展，數位學習成為華語文教育新趨勢，本會爰自民國88年起增製網路版教材，結合臺灣優質華語文教學內涵與先進資訊科技，期以更生動、活潑及多樣化之教學資源服務海外僑胞。

為提供青少年華語文學習教材，便利海外僑校教師教學運用，本會特整理民國101及102年度僑教雙週刊「我會說華語」專刊之內容，重新彙編為「我會說華語1」及「我會說華語2」，以相當於青少年程度之華語文學習者為對象，透過生活化的主題，以情境對話的方式帶出一系列的活動與練習，除了可以讓學習者習得日常生活基本的溝通會話、正體字之發音與書寫外，也可從中學習到中西文化之差異，內容豐富實用。

至盼藉由本書的發行提升華語文學習者學習動機與興趣，以奠定華語文學習之根基，我們除對本教材編輯團隊表達最深的感謝外，也期盼與各界齊心協力，共同推動海外僑教工作。

中華民國僑務委員會

Preface

The promotion of Chinese language education is of paramount importance in terms of sowing and transmitting cultural roots. In order to render service to our compatriots abroad, the Overseas Community Affairs Council has published, since 1985, «*Chinese Learning Biweekly*» and abundant cultural and educational resources including a series of books on language, history, art and culture.

In the wake of the development of internet technology, digital learning has become a new trend in language learning. Since 1999, the OCAC has developed online educational materials. Together with Taiwan's high-quality language education and advanced information technology, we make available more lively and diversified teaching resources to satisfy the growing need abroad.

With the purpose of supplying language learning materials for adolescents and facilitating their use by overseas Chinese school teachers, the OCAC has specially recompiled the contents of «*I Can Speak Chinese*», columns appearing in «*Chinese Learning Biweekly*» of 2012 and 2013, and has assembled them into two volumes entitled «*I Can Speak Chinese I*» and «*I Can Speak Chinese II*». This book is targeted at adolescent level learners. It contains diversified and practical daily life topics, as well as activities and exercises carried out through situational dialogues. Learners may thus acquire basic daily conversation skills, the pronunciation and writing of traditional Chinese characters, in addition to the knowledge of different cultures between the East and the West.

We ardently anticipate the enhancement of motivation and interest in Chinese language learning thanks to the publication of the book, which is the preliminary groundwork of basic Chinese language learning. We express our deep gratitude to the books' editorial team, and look forward to cooperating with all walks of life to promote overseas Chinese education.

OCAC, Republic of China (Taiwan)

漢字瑰寶 文化傳承

本會職司海外僑民教育工作，為協助僑社傳承中華文化，長年來研編正體字教材，作為海外華裔青年學習華語文及僑校推廣華文教育之用。「正體字」歷經長久發展，形、音、義多已定型，大體符合六書構字原則，且約八成左右為「形聲」字，其「部首表義」及「聲旁表音」的特性，有助於學習者輕鬆習得漢字，收到事半功倍之效果。正體字肩負五千年中華文化傳承與傳播的任務，現存古籍均使用正體字印刷，習得正體字，不僅可跨越橫向空間障礙，更可突破縱向時空壁壘，悠遊於不同時空背景之華語文世界，領略蘊藏其中的豐沛人文思想與智慧結晶；另正體字結構勻稱、形體優美，可發展出千姿百態的書體風範，成為一門獨特的藝術樣式，可謂既含學理，又兼藝術。

根據我國中央研究院院士鄭錦全博士研究指出，一般人對於一種語言所能掌握運用的詞語數量最多可達八千字；而中國大陸發表的簡化字僅2,235字，包含482個獨立的簡化字(如：筆/筆、車/車、風/風等)，以及由簡化偏旁(共14個，如讠/言、饣/食、糸/糸等)、獨立簡化字所衍生之1,753個字(如轧/軋、识/識、讽/諷、綺/綺等)，涵蓋面有限，且簡化字又「臆造新體」，破壞漢字形音義合一的特質，學者李鑾教授即指出簡化字形成「偏旁簡化不能全部類推」、「符號取代偏旁並無定則」、「個體簡化字偏旁不能類推」、「同音兼代紊亂漢字系統」、「既已簡化又有例外」、「任意省簡破壞字構之合理性」等學術研究與文字運用上的亂象，不利「古文字學」、「沿革地理學」、「歷史學」的研究，以及造成文字運用上簡繁轉換的混亂等影響。

雖然目前全球使用正體字與簡化字人口比例消長，海外華語文學習者在實際應用上需與世界接軌，但無論從提高學習效率、認識文化歷史、學習傳統文化、厚植文化底蘊、創造文化創造力、連結東亞文明、介入全球文化前景或者是一種美學欣賞的角度，正體字的學習都是非常有意義，且有其重要性與必要性。本會盼藉由「鞏固正體字，對照簡化字」之方式，以發行正簡對照教材之務實作法，順應海外教學趨勢，鼓勵先學正體字，再習兼識正簡，以正體字為載體，繼續創造最大的文化價值。

Chinese Characters – Our Cultural Treasure

One of the main missions of the Overseas Community Affairs Council of the Republic of China (Taiwan) is to promote the continuing education of the Chinese language among our compatriot communities abroad. To pass on this important cultural heritage, the OCAC has long been publishing educational materials printed in traditional characters, in lieu of simplified characters, so as to facilitate the younger generation to learn and appreciate the artistic beauty and innate values of the Chinese language.

Traditional characters have evolved alongside Chinese long history, and as a result, the characters have developed into logograms through shapes, pronunciation and meaning, which closely conform to the traditional Six Principles of Character (pictograph, ideograph, compound ideograph, phono-semantic compound, phonetic loan character and derivative cognate). Approximatively 80% of Chinese characters are phono-semantic compounds, also known as radical-phonetic characters, created by combining radicals on one side and phonetics on the other. Knowledge of these facts makes the learning of Chinese characters much easier, and is just half the battle!

Traditional Chinese characters have been in use for 5,000 years. Ancient classics and historical documents available nowadays are written or printed in traditional characters. Therefore, learning traditional characters can break through the limitations of time, travel through eras without the boundaries of words, as well as comprehend the treasure of civilization imbued with abundant human thoughts and wisdom. Additionally, a variety of calligraphy styles, both symmetric and aesthetic, help shape traditional characters into a unique and scholarly art.

Dr. Chin-chuan Cheng, member of the Academia Sinica, has pointed out in his research that the maximum number of words an average person may acquaint in a given language is about eight thousand. The simplified characters promulgated in Mainland China cover merely a total of 2,235 characters, including 482 independently simplified ones and 1,753 derived from simplified radicals and independently simplified ones. These limited number of characters, created without solid origin, have lost the traditional picto-phono-semantic traits sine qua non to Chinese characters.

Furthermore, another linguist, Professor Xian Li, has pointed out the limit of the simplified characters: “simplified radicals cannot be deduced and applied to all,” “symbols replacing radicals have no established rules,” “independently simplified radicals cannot be deduced,” “the use of homophonic characters in a different contexts complicates the whole character system,” “exceptions always found whenever simplification rules are applied,” and “arbitrary simplifications destroy the logic of Chinese characters.”

The intricate implications of learning simplified Chinese characters result in an inevitable imbroglio of academic research and linguistic application, jeopardizing related sciences such as paleography, historical geography and historiography.

Due to current practical need and global trend, the proportion of traditional characters users has considerably declined compared to that of simplified characters users. Yet learning traditional characters is nevertheless meaningful, important and necessary, if taken into account the following perspectives: pedagogical efficiency, cultural creativity, better understanding of Chinese traditional culture and history, cultural links to East Asian civilizations, involvement in a global cultural outlook, and an aesthetic appreciation of inherent beauty of Chinese characters.

It is our hope that by consolidating the learning of traditional characters, while providing simultaneously a comparison table scoping simplified characters, we can pragmatically provide useful teaching methodology to the overseas communities. By encouraging the study of traditional characters as a vector, and then comparing them with simplified characters in textbooks, we are convinced that this approach will create the ideal environment for the transmission of Chinese culture abroad, where both types of characters are currently prevalent.

編 者 序

華語做為第二語言習得的領域，對於學習者及教學者來說，一直都頗具挑戰性。對學習者來說，從零起點到高級程度，有很長的學習之路；對教學者來說，如何有針對性地協助學習者具體掌握及運用，在提供輸入資訊及引導輸出等方面，實在是教學的重要課題。如何提供教學者及學習者一個框架，在此一框架下有效地進行課室經營或是自學，並且期待能發揮一定的作用，一直都是我們的團隊念茲在茲的事。由我們的編輯團隊負責之僑委會僑教雙週刊「我會說華語」的單元，就是在這樣的考量下設計的。

「我會說華語」的設計是以語言使用的功能導向為主，第一冊以日常生活的情境為設計重點，包含：初次見面、在餐廳用餐、家人親屬、禮貌用語、讚美與回應、抱怨與回應等單元；第二冊則以高中階段的青少年為教學對象，設計與其日常生活及活動相關的單元，如：互相問候、學校社團、校園生活、申請學校、中文考試等內容，期能切合高中生人際溝通所需，達到與實際生活相結合的教學目標。至於各單元的設計要項，是由情境對話入手，輔以基本語序及延伸練習等，配合聽、說、讀、寫等四項技能，設計針對性練習，並於各單元主題提供語言文化的相關資訊，協助學習者進一步掌握不同文化的對比理解。以下就各單元的設計理念逐一說明。

「我會說華語」的各單元，包括以下幾個項目：情境對話、基本語序、情境延伸、延伸練習、語言文化訊息、漢字辨識練習及字詞練習。情境對話是由學生者的生活經驗出發，再擷取較普遍及實用的語言形式，進行語序分析，建構學習者的語法模板，鞏固學習者的語言形式意識，強化對目標語的語法意識。情境延伸及練習，旨在擴大學習面向，並將學習情境內化。透過外語輔助及語言文化對比，提供自學情境。除此之外，各單元也包括漢字練習、詞彙延伸活動，以及聽力測驗、閱讀理解和短文仿寫。另於第六單元和第十二單元安排總複習，以達溫故知新的目的。

僑教雙週刊「我會說華語」編輯團隊

Introduction

The learning of Chinese as a second language is quite a challenge for both students and teachers alike. The voyage is far-reaching for students, starting from scratch and striving toward the ultimate goal of fluency. For teachers, the pivotal issue lies in the pedagogy of assisting students in the command and effective application of the language, by means of an input-output guiding information.

The *Chinese Learning Biweekly*, published by the Overseas Community Affairs Council (OCAC), is designed to meet an increasing demand for this service. The section *I Can Speak Chinese* of the magazine serves as an open platform suitable for classroom teaching or self-study.

I Can Speak Chinese is primarily designed for practicing spoken language. Volume One emphasizes everyday living situations, including meeting someone for the first time, having a meal at a restaurant, introductions to family members, common courtesy expressions, paying compliments (and responding to them), and making complaints (and replying to them).

Volume Two is aimed at high school students. It deals with both everyday life and school activities, including mutual greetings, student clubs, extracurricular activities, college entrance applications, and Chinese language aptitude tests.

The design of each unit begins with a situational dialogue, followed by basic word patterns and extended drills. Targeted exercises are for the purpose of reinforcing listening, speaking, reading and writing skills. These are supplemented by relevant cultural information so as to help learners better understand cultural differences.

Each unit is detailed as follows: situational dialogue, basic word order, extended situational context drills, language and culture information, character recognition practice, and wording and phraseology training. The situational dialogue begins with learner's life experience. Commonly used language forms are analyzed in order to build a syntax template. This newly constructed syntax helps strengthen the learner's awareness of the meaning and grammar of the target vocabulary.

Extended situational context drills are included to expand the learner's language mastery in a given context. Information about language and culture allows the learner to independently recognize various aspects of culture differences. Additionally, each unit includes a review of the characters of the Chinese language and extended vocabulary drills, listening practice, reading comprehension and short essay writing. Lastly, unit six and unit twelve respectively, comprises a review of previous lessons, designed for the purpose of comprehensive understanding of earlier studies.

I Can Speak Chinese editorial team

目錄 Contents ★★

Lesson 01 初次見面 01

Lesson 02 在餐廳 08

Lesson 03 我的家 15

Lesson 04 跟朋友打招呼 22

Lesson 05 禮貌用語 29

Lesson 06 第一～第五單元總複習 35

Lesson 07 讚美與回應(一) 42



Lesson 08 讚美與回應(二)

49

Lesson 09 抱怨與回應(一)

56

Lesson 10 抱怨與回應(二)

63

Lesson 11 十二生肖

70

Lesson 12 第七~第十一單元總複習

79

Answers 參考答案

86

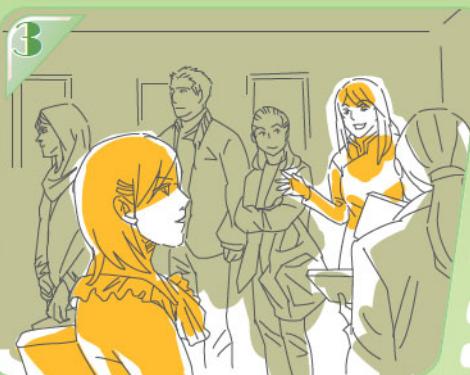
Contrast 正簡對照表

88

初次見面

Lesson 01

情境對話 Dialogue



1



你^ㄉ好^ㄉ， 我^ㄉ叫^ㄉ山^ㄉ本^ㄉ梅^ㄉ子^ㄉ， 我^ㄉ是^ㄉ日^ㄉ本^ㄉ人^ㄉ。
Nǐhǎo, wǒ jiào Shānběn Méizi, wǒ shì Rìběnrén.

Hello, my name is Yamamoto Umeko. I am Japanese.

2



你^ㄉ好^ㄉ， 我^ㄉ叫^ㄉ阮^ㄉ氏^ㄉ涼^ㄉ， 我^ㄉ是^ㄉ越^ㄉ南^ㄉ人^ㄉ。
Nǐhǎo, wǒ jiào Ruānshì Liáng, wǒ shì Yuēnánrén.

Hello, my name is Nguyễn Thị Lượng. I am Vietnamese.



基本語序 Basic Word Order

FS	formulaic speech	VP	verb phrase
SP	subject phrase	OP	object phrase



語調與擴展練習

Intonation & Speaking Drill

| 表示停頓 • 表示重音
• 表示次重音

1

你 好 。
Nǐhǎo.

2

山 本 梅 子
Shānběn Méizi.

2

我 wǒ | 叫 jiào | 山 shān | 本 běn | 梅 méi | 子 zǐ

3

日本人民。 Riběnrén.

我^我 | 是^是 | 日^日 本^本 人^人。

 **情境練習** Situational Practice

我叫李，我是印尼人。

Wǒ jiào Lǐ, wǒ shì Yīnní rén.

My name is Heqing Li. I am Indonesian.

姓氏 xingshi family name	
王	江
Wáng	Jiāng
Wang	Chiang

名字 (男 <u>生</u>) míngzì (nánshēng) name (male)	
杰	夫
Jiéfū	Jeff
宗	源
Zōngyuán	Zongyuan
家	明
Jiāming	Jiaming

名字 (女 <u>生</u>) míngzì (nǚshēng) name (female)	
安	妮
Ānní	Anni
文	琳
Wénlin	Wenlin
思	佳
Sījia	Sijia

國名 guóming nationality		
法國 Fǎguó France	英國 Yīngguó British	馬來西亞 Máláixīyá Malaysia
美國 Měiguó the United States	泰國 Tàiguó Thailand	加拿大 Jiānádà Canada

 **延伸練習 1** Extended Practice 1

1

我叫 。

2

我是 人。



語音練習 Pronunciation

1

洗 ㄒㄧˇ

xǐ

to wash



洗 ㄒㄧˇ 手 ㄕㄡˇ
xǐ shǒu
to wash one's hands



洗 ㄒㄧˇ 腰 ㄉㄢˇ
xǐ liǎn
to wash one's face



洗 ㄒㄧˇ 澡 ㄉㄤˋ
xǐ zǎo
to take a shower/bath



洗 ㄒㄧˇ 衣 服 ㄧㄅㄨˇ
xǐ yīfú
to do laundry



洗 ㄒㄧˇ 碗 ㄭㄢˇ
xǐ wǎn
to do dishes



洗 ㄒㄧˇ 車 ㄔㄝ
xǐ chē
to wash car

2

人 ㄖㄣˊ

rén

person



法 ㄈㄞ 國 ㄎㄢˋ 人 ㄖㄣˊ
Fǎguórén
French



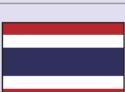
美 ㄇㄟˇ 國 ㄎㄢˋ 人 ㄖㄣˊ
Měiguórén
American



加 ㄐㄧㄢˇ 拿 ㄉㄚˇ 大 ㄉㄚˇ 人 ㄖㄣˊ
Jiānádárén
Canadian



英 ㄧㄥˇ 國 ㄎㄢˋ 人 ㄖㄣˊ
Yīngguórén
British



泰 ㄊㄞˇ 國 ㄎㄢˋ 人 ㄖㄣˊ
Tàiguórén
Thai



馬 ㄇㄚˇ 來 ㄌㄞˇ 西 ㄜˇ 亞 ㄧㄚˇ 人 ㄖㄣˊ
Mǎláiixīyàrén
Malaysian

3

是 ㄕ

shì

to be / yes

不 ㄅ 是 ㄕ
bùshì
no

是 ㄕ 我 ㄭ
shì wǒ
It's me.

是 ㄕ 你 ㄋˇ
shì nǐ
It's you.

是 ㄕ 他 ㄊㄚ
shì tā
It's him.

是 ㄕ 不 ㄅ 是 ㄕ
shibùshì
Isn't it?

是 ㄕ 嗎 ㄇ
shì ma
Is that true?

4

思 ㄕ

sī

name

思 ㄕ 佳 ㄐㄚ
Sījiā
Sijia

思 ㄕ 宜 ㄧ
Sīyí
Siyi

思 ㄕ 婷 ㄊㄧㄥˇ
Sītíng
Siting

思 ㄕ 凱 ㄎㄞ
Sīkāi
Sikai

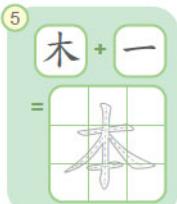
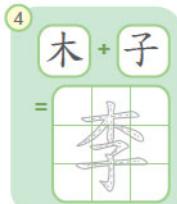
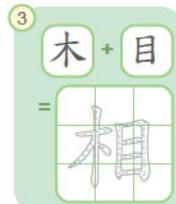
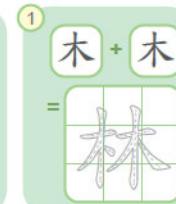
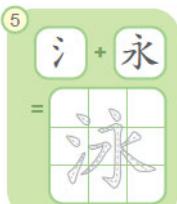
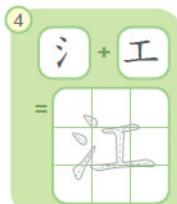
思 ㄕ 傑 ㄐㄙˊ
Sījié
Sijie

思 ㄕ 民 ㄇㄧㄣˊ
Sīmǐng
Siming



漢字組合

Character Combination



6 木 + 一 = 本 (Běn)



延伸練習2

Extended Practice2

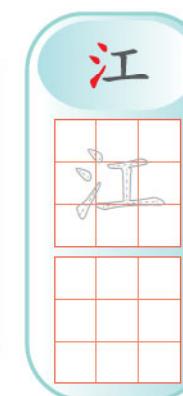
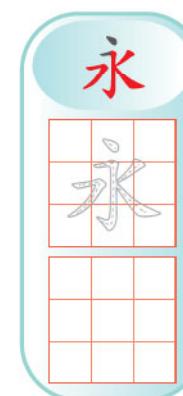
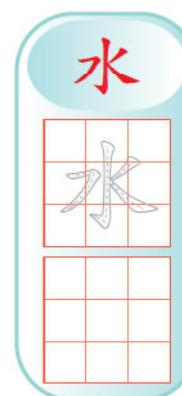
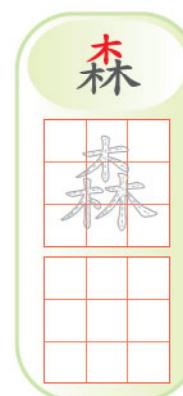
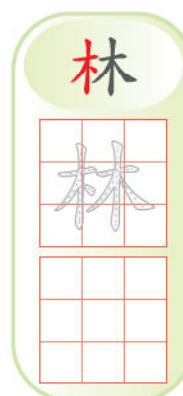
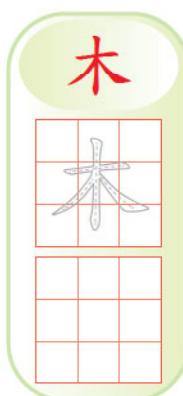


1 漢字拼圖 Character Puzzle

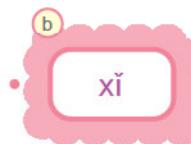
你可以拼出幾個漢字呢？快試試看吧。
How many characters could you piece together? Try it.



3 漢字習寫 Writing Practice



2 形音對對碰 Matching the Character with the Sound





文化篇 Culture Capsule

1 姓名的文化訊息 The Culture of Chinese Names

華人最常見的十大姓氏是：



2 小遊戲

1 你知道這些古代有名的人姓什麼嗎？

Do you know any famous ancient family names?

孔子

司馬遷

李白

杜甫

諸葛亮

鄭和

2 猜看，這些名字究竟
竟是男的還是女的？

Can you guess whether the following names are male or female?

曾雅妮

周杰倫

張惠妹

蔡依林

王力宏

馬友友

下列的名字哪些是男的，哪些是女的？

Do you know which names are male and which are female?

男生 女生

欣怡

柏漢

家明

文琳

志偉

雅婷

杰夫

淑芳

建國

思佳

安妮

宗源

4 如果你還沒有中文名字，請幫自己取一個合適的中文名字。

Come up with a Chinese name for yourself if you don't already have one.

5 請用下列句型介紹以下的人名。

Use the following sentence patterns to introduce the following personal names.

- a 林義傑姓林，雙木林。
- b 李小龍姓李，木子李。
- c 張大千姓張，弓長張。
- d 黃飛鴻姓黃，草（暉）頭黃。
- e 王建民姓王，三橫一豎王。
- f 陳樹菊姓陳，耳東陳。

6 用同樣的句型介紹你自己和你朋友。

Use the same sentence patterns to introduce yourself and your friends.

在 餐 廳

Lesson 02



情境對話

Dialogue

請 問 我， 你要 喝 什麼？

Qǐngwèn, nǐ yào hē shénme?

Excuse me. What would you like to drink?

我要 喝 咖 啡。

Wǒ yào hē kāfēi.

I'd like a cup of coffee.





基本語序 Basic Word Order

FS	formulaic speech	VP	verb phrase
SP	subject phrase	OP	object phrase

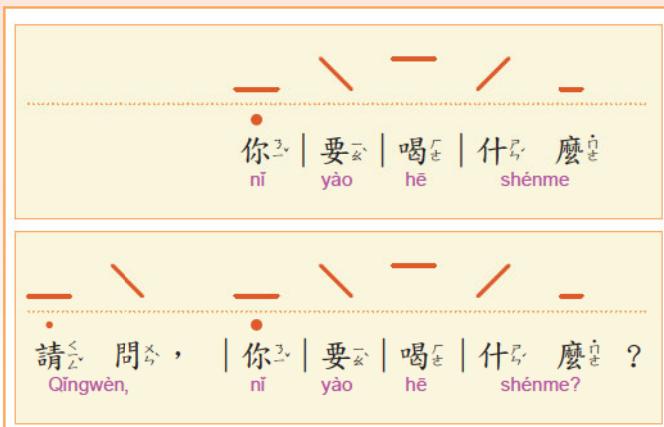
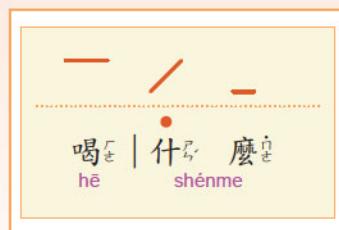
句型	FS	SP	VP		OP
			Aux	V	
①	請 ^ㄑ 問 ^ㄤ ， Qǐngwèn,	你 ^ㄋ nǐ	要 ^ㄩ yào	喝 ^ㄏ hē	什 ^ㄕ 麼 ^ㄉ ？ shénme?
	May I ask	you	want	to drink	what
	Excuse me. What would you like to drink?				
②		我 ^ㄠ Wǒ	要 ^ㄩ yào	喝 ^ㄏ hē	咖 ^ㄎ 啡 ^ㄅ 。 kāfēi.
		I	want	to drink	coffee
	I'd like a cup of coffee.				



語調與擴展練習

Intonation & Speaking Drill

| 表示停頓 • 表示重音 • 表示次重音




情境練習 Situational Practice

他 ^{ㄊㄞ} 喜 ^{ㄒㄧ} 歡 ^{ㄏㄨㄢ} 喝 ^{ㄏㄝ} 可 ^{ㄎㄜ} 樂 ^{ㄎㄋㄝ} , 他 ^{ㄊㄞ} 不 ^{ㄅㄨ} 吃 ^ㄔ 豬 ^{ㄓㄨ} 肉 ^{ㄩㄝ} 。
Tā xǐhuān hē kělè, tā bù chī zhūròu.

He likes coke, and he doesn't eat pork.

代名詞

dàimíngcí
pronoun

我 ^{ㄩㄛ}
wǒ
I

你 ^ㄩ
nǐ
you

他 ^{ㄊㄞ} / 她 ^{ㄊㄞ}
tā
he/she

我們 ^{ㄨㄛ}
wǒmen
we

你們 ^ㄩ
nǐmen
you

他們 ^ㄩ
tāmen
they

飲料

yǐnliào
beverage

水 ^{ㄕㄨㄟ}
shuǐ
water

茶 ^{ㄔㄚ}
chá
tea

牛 ^{ㄋㄩㄉ} 奶 ^{ㄉㄢ}
niúnǎi
milk

汽 ^ㄑ 水 ^{ㄕㄨㄟ}
qishuǐ
soft drink

果 ^ㄅ 汁 ^{ㄉㄢ}
guǒzhī
juice

杏 ^ㄤ 仁 ^ㄉ 茶 ^{ㄔㄚ}
xìngrén chá
almond tea

食物

shíwù
food

牛 ^{ㄋㄩ} 肉 ^{ㄩㄝ}
niúròu
beef

羊 ^ㄢ 肉 ^{ㄩㄝ}
yángròu
lamb

蝦 ^{ㄒㄞ} 子 ^ㄔ
xiāizi
shrimp

雞 ^{ㄐㄧ} 肉 ^{ㄩㄝ}
jīròu
chicken

魚 ^ㄩ
yú
fish

花 ^ㄩ 生 ^ㄉ
huāshēng
peanut


延伸練習1 Extended Practice 1

1 我 ^{ㄩㄛ} 喜 ^{ㄒㄧ} 歡 ^{ㄏㄨㄢ} 喝 ^{ㄏㄝ} 。

2 我 ^{ㄩㄛ} 不 ^{ㄅㄨ} 吃 ^ㄔ 。



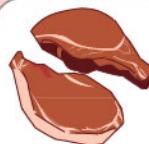
語音練習

Pronunciation

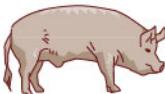
1



豬
zhū
pig



豬肉
zhūròu
pork



大豬
dà zhū
big pig



小豬
xiǎo zhū
piggy



豬排
zhūpái
pork chop



豬腳
zhū jiǎo
pork knuckle



豬耳朵
zhū ěrduo
roasted pork ears

2



吃
chī
to eat



吃饭
chīfàn
to have meal



吃麵
chī miàn
to eat noodles



吃水餃
chī shuǐjiǎo
to eat dumplings



吃肉
chī ròu
to eat meat



吃菜
chī cài
to eat vegetables



吃素
chīsù
vegetarian

3



雞
jī
chicken



雞蛋
jīdàn
egg



雞腿
jītuǐ
chicken drumstick



雞肉
jīròu
chicken



雞排
jīpái
chicken cutlet



雞腳
jījiǎo
chicken feet



小雞
xiǎojī
chick

4

請

qǐng

please

請問

qǐngwèn

May I ask

請進

qǐngjìn

Please come in.

請說慢一點

qǐng shuō màn yì diǎn

Would you speak more slowly?

請坐

qǐng zuò

Please have a seat.

請慢用

qǐng màn yòng

Enjoy your meal.

請再說一次

qǐng zài shuō yí cì

Could you repeat that, please?



漢字組合

Character Combination



範例

尔

=

你

3

二

=

仁

亼

+

也

=

他

4

十

=

什

2

門

=

們

5

圭

=

佳

範例

加

=

咖

3

曷

=

喝

口

+

非

=

啡

4

門

=

問

2

乞

=

吃

5

丁

=

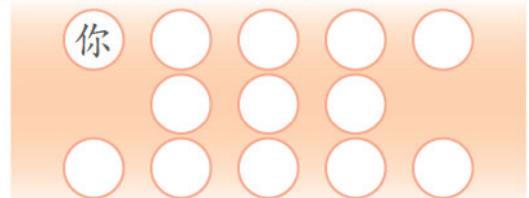
可



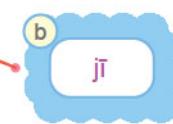
延伸練習2 Extended Practice2

1 漢字拼圖 Character Puzzle

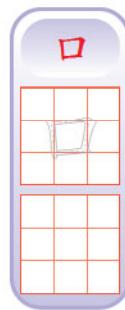
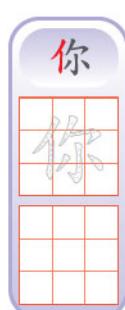
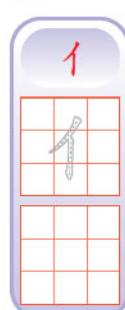
你可以拼出幾個漢字呢？快試試看吧。 How many characters could you piece together? Try it.



2 形音對對碰 Matching the Character with the Sound



3 漢字習寫 Writing Practice



文化篇 Culture Capsule

There are many food cultures throughout the world, which restrict people from eating certain things. For religious reasons, some people do not eat or drink meat, eggs, green onions, garlic, milk, tea or coffee. On the other hand, some people choose not to eat meat for health reasons, or seafood due to allergies. Food cultures are very interesting.

你知道哪些人是不外吃 (喝) 這些東西嗎？

1 What type of people do you think do not tolerate the following?

豬血、鴨血
Pig blood, duck blood

肉
Meat

牛
Beef

豬肉
Pork

蝦子、墨魚
Shrimp, cuttlefish

刺激性飲料，如蘇打、可樂
Bracer, ex: soda, coke

洋蔥、蔥、蒜
Onion, green onion, garlic

酒
Wine

咖啡
Coffee

茶
Tea

內臟
Internal organs

雞腳
Chicken feet

2 說 ^z 說 ^z 看 ^z， 為 ^z 什 ^z 麼 ^z 他 ^z
們 ^z 不 ^z 吃 ^z (喝 ^z) 這 ^z 些 ^z 東 ^z 西 ^z ？

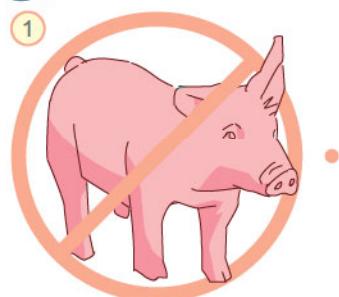
In your opinion, why can't these people tolerate it?

3 去 ^z 問 ^z 問 ^z 看 ^z 你 ^z 認 ^z 識 ^z 的 ^z 親 ^z 戀 ^z 朋 ^z
友 ^z 不 ^z 吃 ^z (喝 ^z) 什 ^z 麼 ^z ？ 以 ^z 及 ^z
為 ^z 什 ^z 麼 ^z 不 ^z 吃 ^z (喝 ^z) ？

Ask your friends or relatives what they do not eat/drink, and why they do not eat/drink it.



小遊戲 Games



1

a 不 ^z 吃 ^z 蝦 ^z 子 ^z 。



2

c 不 ^z 喝 ^z 酒 ^z 。



3

e 不 ^z 喝 ^z 咖 ^z 啡 ^z 。



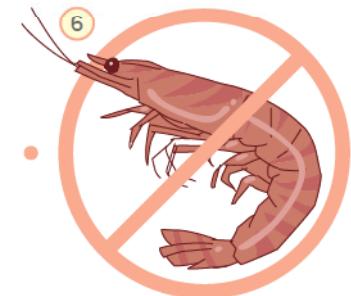
4

b 不 ^z 吃 ^z 蛋 ^z 。



5

d 不 ^z 吃 ^z 牛 ^z 肉 ^z 。



6

f 不 ^z 吃 ^z 豬 ^z 肉 ^z 。

我的家

Lesson 03

情境對話 Dialogue



請問，你家有幾個人？

Qǐngwèn, nǐ jiā yǒu jǐ ge rén?

How many people are there in your family?



我家有五個人。(我家有)爸爸、媽媽、弟弟、

妹妹和我。我是老大。

mèimei hàn wǒ. Wǒ shì lǎodà.

There are five people in my family, my dad, mom, brother, sister and I. I am the first-born.



你有幾個叔叔？

Nǐ yǒu jǐ ge shūshu?

How many uncles do you have?



(我) (有) 一個(叔叔)。

(Wǒ) (yǒu) Yí ge (shūshu).

I have one.



(你) (有) 幾個姑？

(Nǐ) (yǒu) Jǐ ge gūgu?

How many aunts do you have?



我沒有姑。

Wǒ méiyǒu gūgu.

I don't have any aunt.

基本語序 Basic Word Order

FS	formulaic speech	VP	verb phrase	OP	object phrase
SP	subject phrase	QP	question phrase		

句型	FS	SP	VP	OP(QP)	
			Aux	V	
1	請 ^ㄑ 問 ^ㄣ ， Qǐngwèn,	你 ^ㄋ 家 ^{ㄐㄚ} nǐ jiā		有 ^ㄩ yǒu	幾 ^ㄐ 個 ^ㄎ 人 ^ㄣ ? jǐ ge rén?
	may I ask	your family		there be	how many people
	How many people are there in your family?				
2		我 ^ㄠ 家 ^{ㄐㄚ} Wǒ jiā		有 ^ㄩ yǒu	五 ^ㄨ 個 ^ㄎ 人 ^ㄣ 。 wǔ ge rén.
		my family		there be	five people
	There are five people in my family.				
		(我 ^ㄠ 家 ^{ㄐㄚ}) (Wǒ jiā)		(有 ^ㄩ) (yǒu)	爸 ^ㄅ 爸 ^ㄉ 、媽 ^ㄉ 媽 ^ㄉ 、弟 ^ㄉ 弟 ^ㄉ 、 Bāba, māma, didi, 妹 ^ㄉ 妹 ^ㄉ 和 ^ㄣ 我 ^ㄠ 。 mèimei hàn wǒ.
		(my family)		(there be)	my dad, mom, brother, sister and I
3	My dad, mom, brother, sister and I.				
		我 ^ㄠ Wǒ		是 ^ㄕ shì	老 ^ㄌ 大 ^ㄉ 。 lǎodà.
		I		to be	first-born
	I am the first-born.				

句型	FS	SP	VP	OP(QP)	
			Aux	V	
1		你 ^ㄋ Nǐ	有 ^ㄩ yǒu	幾 ^ㄐ 個 ^ㄎ 叔 ^ㄉ 叔 ^ㄉ ?	
		you	to have	how many uncles	
How many uncles do you have?					
2	(我 ^ㄠ) (Wǒ)	(有 ^ㄩ) (yǒu)	一 ^ㄧ 個 ^ㄎ (叔 ^ㄉ 叔 ^ㄉ) Yí ge (shúshu).		
	(I)	(to have)	one (uncle)		
I have one.					

句型	FS	SP	VP	OP(QP)	
			Aux	V	
1	(你 ^ㄋ) (Nǐ)		(有 ^ㄩ) (yǒu)	幾 ^ㄐ 個 ^ㄎ 姑 ^ㄉ 姑 ^ㄉ ?	
	(you)		(to have)	how many aunts	
How many aunts do you have?					
2	我 ^ㄠ Wǒ	沒 ^ㄉ méi	有 ^ㄩ yǒu	姑 ^ㄉ 姑 ^ㄉ 。 gūgu.	
	I	not	to have	aunt	
I don't have any aunt.					

語調與擴展練習

Intonation & Speaking Drill

● 表示重音 。表示輕聲



語調與擴展練習

Intonation & Speaking Drill

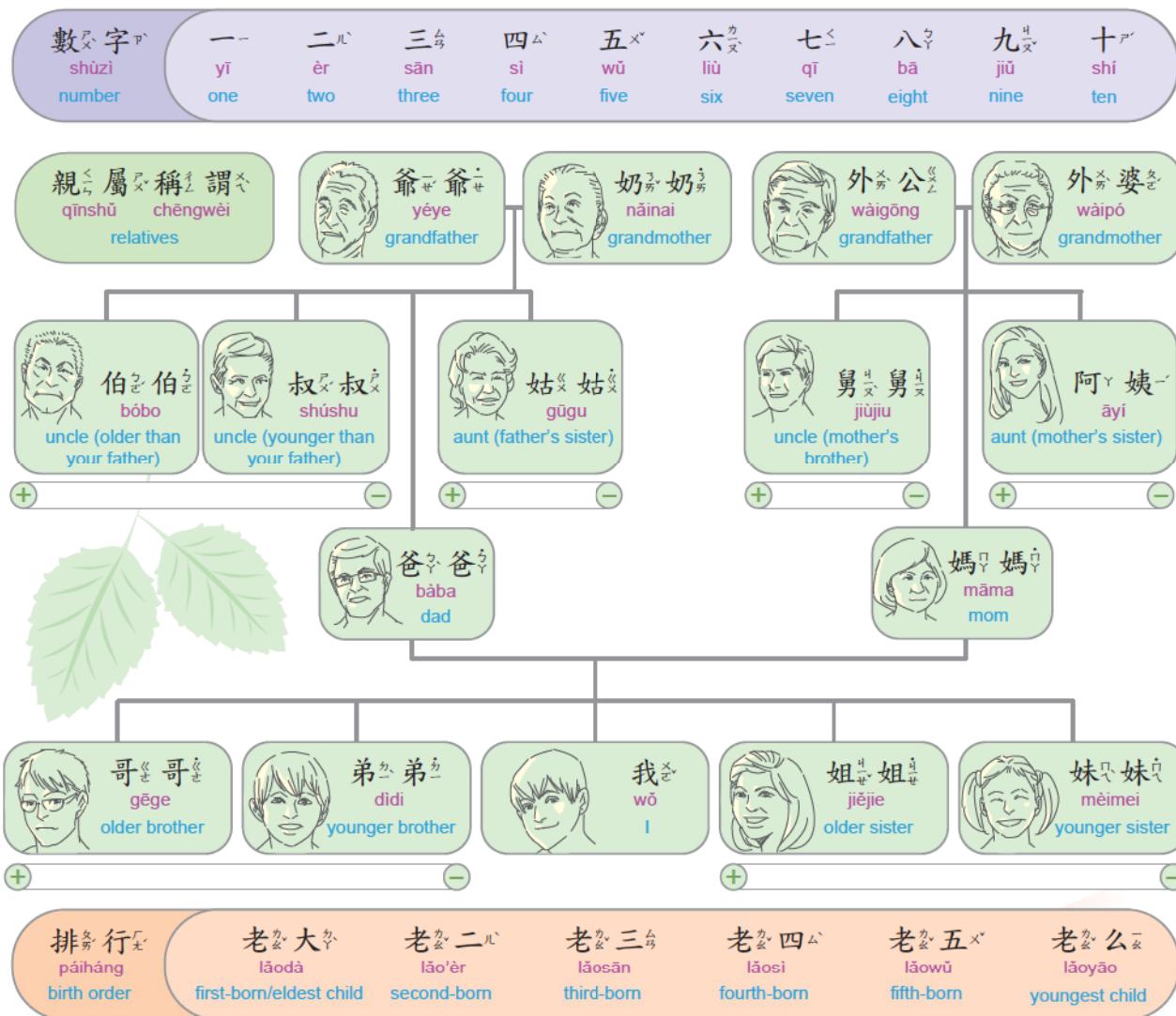
● 表示重音 。表示輕聲



情境練習 Situational Practice

我𠂇家𠂇有𠂇七𠂇個𠂇人𠂇，爺𠂇爺𠂇、奶奶𠂇奶奶𠂇、爸爸𠂇爸爸𠂇、媽𠂇媽𠂇、姐𠂇姐𠂇、哥𠂇哥𠂇和𠂇我𠂇。我𠂇是𠂇老𠂇么𠂇。

There are seven people in my family, my grandfather, grandmother, dad, mom, sister, brother and I. I am the youngest.



延伸練習 Extended Practice 1

1 我𠂇家𠂇有𠂇 個𠂇人𠂇， 和𠂇我𠂇。

2 我𠂇是𠂇 。



語音練習

Pronunciation

輕聲練習

— + • =	媽 <small>ㄇㄞ</small> 媽 <small>ㄇㄞ</small> māma mother	哥 <small>ㄎㄝ</small> 哥 <small>ㄎㄝ</small> gēge older brother	姑 <small>ㄅㄻ</small> 姑 <small>ㄅㄻ</small> gūgu aunt
✓ + • =	爺 <small>㄀ㄝ</small> 爺 <small>㄀ㄝ</small> yéye grandfather	伯 <small>ㄅㄛ</small> 伯 <small>ㄅㄛ</small> bóbo uncle (older than your father)	叔 <small>ㄕㄸ</small> 叔 <small>ㄕㄸ</small> shúshu uncle

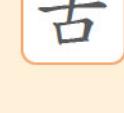
✓ + • =	輕聲練習		
✓ + • =	姐 <small>ㄐㄞ</small> 姐 <small>ㄐㄞ</small> jiějie sister	嬸 <small>ㄕㄳ</small> 嬸 <small>ㄕㄳ</small> shěnshen aunt	

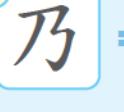
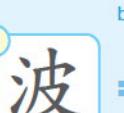
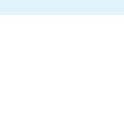
✓ + • =	爸 <small>ㄅㄚ</small> 爸 <small>ㄅㄚ</small> bàba father	舅 <small>ㄐㄩ</small> 舅 <small>ㄐㄩ</small> jiùjiu uncle (mother's brother)	弟 <small>ㄉㄶ</small> 弟 <small>ㄉㄶ</small> dìdì little brother
----------------	---	---	---



漢字組合

Character Combination

言	范例	 = 	言 language, words
言 + 吾	1	 = 	語 language
言 + 青	2	 = 	請 please
言 + 隹	3	 = 	誰 who
言 + 舌	4	 = 	話 speech, talk
言 + 兌	5	 = 	說 to speak
言 + 胃	6	 = 	謂 to be called

女	範例	 = 	女 woman, female
女 + 乃	1	 = 	奶 milk, grandmother
女 + 馬	2	 = 	媽 mother
女 + 且	3	 = 	姐 elder sister
女 + 未	4	 = 	妹 younger sister
女 + 古	5	 = 	姑 aunt (father's sister)
女 + 夷	6	 = 	姨 aunt (mother's sister)
女 + 審	7	 = 	嬸 aunt (father's younger brother's wife)
女 + 波	8	 = 	婆 older woman



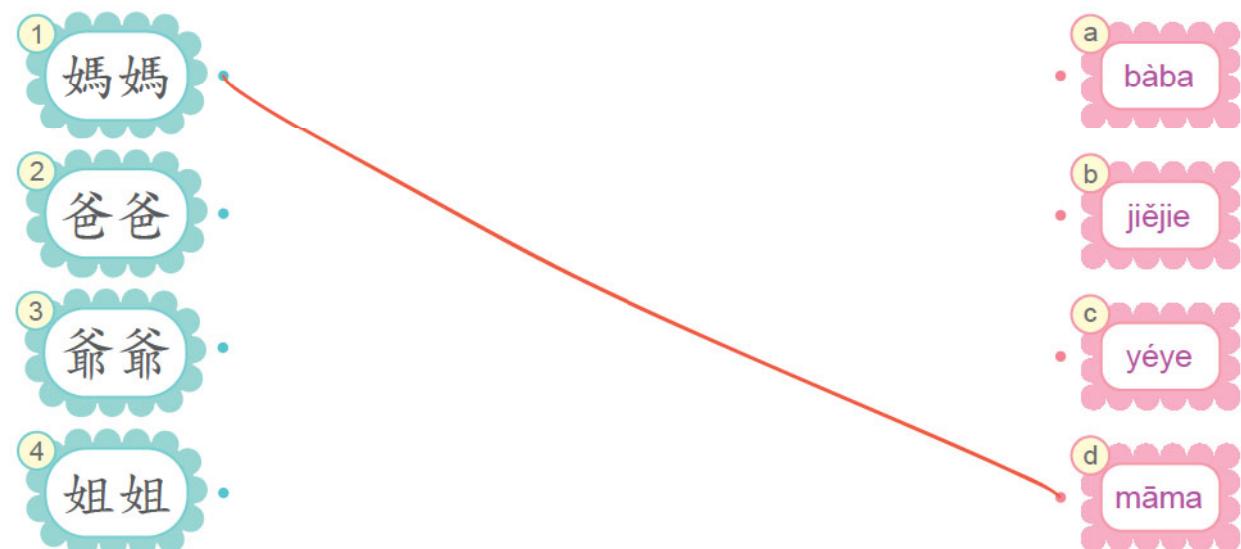
延伸練習2 Extended Practice2

1 漢字拼圖 Character Puzzle

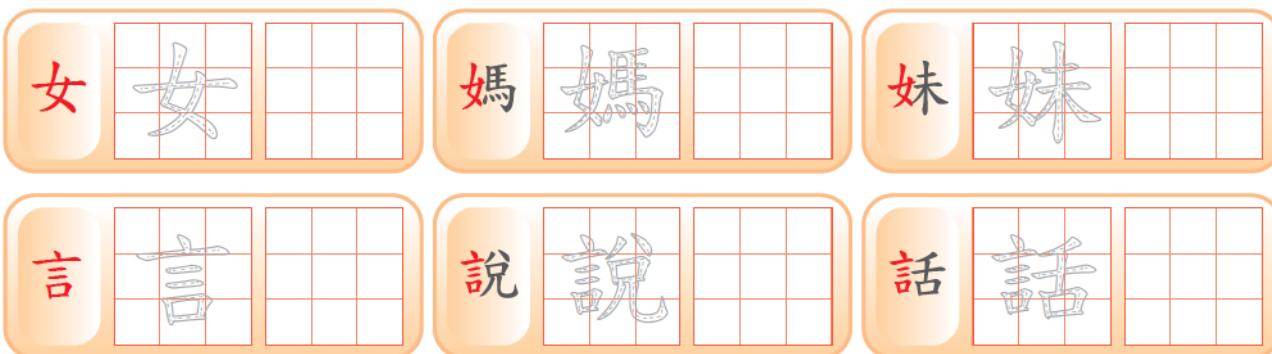
你可以拼出幾個漢字呢？快試試看吧。How many characters could you piece together? Try it.



2 形音對對碰 Matching the Character with the Sound



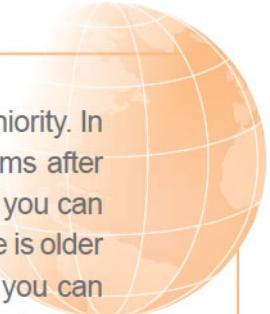
3 漢字習寫 Writing Practice





文化篇 Culture Capsule

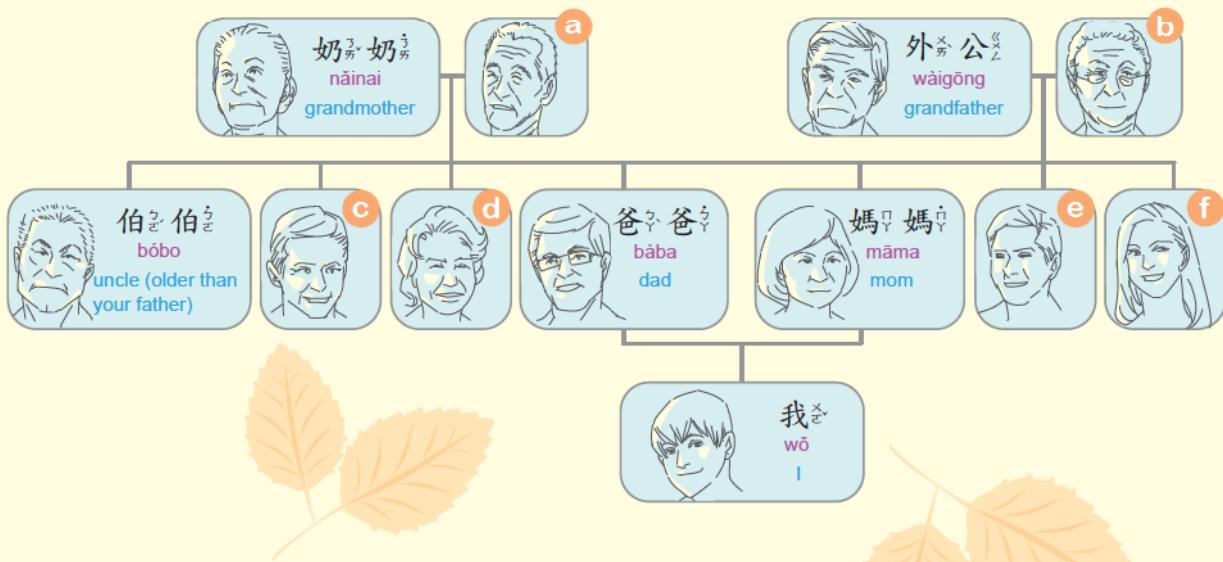
Chinese society places a lot of importance on the concept of family and seniority. In order to have a closer relationship with others, Chinese place kinship terms after each family member's name when addressing their seniors. For instance, you can address your father's friend as “李伯伯”, given that his last name is Li and he is older than your father. If the last name of your mother's female friend is Chen, you can address her as “陳阿姨”. Also, if your neighbors are an old couple with the last name Lin, and they are around the same age as your grandparents, you can address them as “林爺爺” and “林奶奶”. Moreover, you can address your classmates or friends' parents as “黃爸爸” and “黃媽媽”, given that their last name is Huang.



小遊戲 Games

怎麼樣用中文稱呼你的家人呢？

1 Using kinship terms to address your family.



- a How do you address your father's father?
- b How do you address your mother's mother?
- c How do you address your father's younger brother?
- d How do you address your father's sister?
- e How do you address your mother's brother?
- f How do you address your mother's sister?

如何用這些親屬稱謂稱呼別人？

2 Using kinship terms to address other people.

按照下列敘述，判斷你要如何稱呼他/她。

According to the following descriptions, give these people proper kinship terms.

ex 他是你爸爸的同事，姓張，年紀比爸爸大。
你要叫他張伯伯。

He is your father's colleague, he is older than your father, and his last name is "張", you could address him as "張伯伯".

1 她是你媽的朋友，姓黃，年紀跟媽差不多。
你要叫她黃阿姨。

She is your mother's friend, she is around the same age as your mother, and her last name is "黃", you could address her as 黃阿姨.

2 他住在你家附近的男人邻居，姓江，年紀比爸爸小。
你要叫他江叔叔。

He is your neighbor, he is younger than your father, and his last name is "江", you could address him as 江叔叔.

3 她是你好朋友的奶奶，姓林。
你要叫她林奶奶。

She is your friend's grandmother, and your friend's family name is "林", you could address her as 林奶奶.

4 他們是你同學的爸爸媽，你同學姓王。
他們王爸爸、王媽媽。

They are your classmate's parents, and your classmate's last name is "王", you could address them as 王爸爸、王媽媽.

跟朋友打招呼 招呼

Lesson 04



情境對話 Dialogue



1 你吃了嗎？
Nǐ chīfanle ma?

Have you eaten?



2 還沒吃。
Hái méi.

Not yet.



3 要不要一起出去吃？
Yào bù yào yìqǐ qù chī?

Do you want to get something to eat with me?



4 好啊！
Hǎo a!

Sure!



基本語序 Basic Word Order

SP	subject phrase	Particle	verbal particle / final particle
VP	verb phrase		

句型	SP	AdvP		VP	OP	Particle		
		Adv1	Adv2			Verbal Ptc		Final Ptc
①	你 ³ ₁ Nǐ			吃 ¹ chī	飯 ⁵ fàn	了 ² le		嗎 ⁴ ? ma?
	you			to eat	meal	a particle that indicates changing states		question tag
Have you eaten?								
②		還 ⁵ Hái	沒 ¹ méi.					
		still	not					
Not yet.								

句型	SP	AuxP			AdvP	VP		OP	Particle	
		Vaux	Adv	Vaux		Adv	V1		Verbal Ptc	Final Ptc
①		要 ³ Yào	不 ² bú	要 ³ yào	一起 ¹ yìqǐ	去 ⁵ qù	吃 ¹ ? chī?			
		to want	not	to want		together	to go			
Do you want to get something to eat with me?										
②						好 ⁵ Hào			啊 ⁴ ! a!	
						okay			particle*	
Sure!										

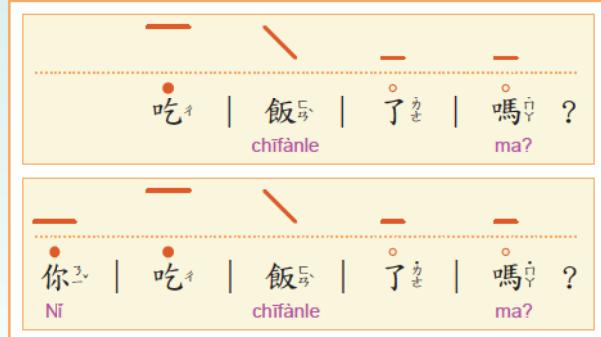
* interjection to indicate surprise or agreement



語調與擴展練習

Intonation & Speaking Drill

| 表示停頓 • 表示重音 。表示輕聲




情境練習 Situational Practice


Practice 1

A 你買書了嗎？
Nǐ mǎi shū le ma?

Have you bought the book?

B 還沒。
Hái méi.

Not yet.

A 要不要一起去買？
Yào bú yào yìqǐ qù mǎi?

Do you want to go and buy it together?

B 好啊！
Hǎo a!

Sure!

Practice 2

A 你看書展了嗎？
Nǐ kàn shūzhǎn le ma?

Have you been to the book fair?

B 還沒。
Hái méi.

Not yet.

A 要不要一起去看？
Yào bú yào yìqǐ qù kàn?

Do you want to go and visit it with me?

B 好啊！
Hǎo a!

Sure!

Practice 3

A 你報名了嗎？
Nǐ bào míng le ma?

Have you signed up?

B 還沒。
Hái méi.

Not yet.

A 要不要一起去報？
Yào bú yào yìqǐ qù bào?

Do you want to go and sign up together?

B 好啊！
Hǎo a!

Sure!

詞群 1

吃
chī
to eat

飯
fàn
rice

麵
miàn
noodles

晚飯
wǎnfàn
dinner

早點
zǎodìan
breakfast

甜點
tiáodiǎn
dessert

水果
shuǐguǒ
fruit

詞群 2

買
mǎi
to buy

書
shū
book

牛奶
niúnǎi
milk

麵包
miàn bāo
bread

手錶
shǒubìao
watch

機票
jīpiào
airplane ticket

電影票
diànyǐng piào
movie ticket

詞群 3

看
kàn
to see; to watch

報紙
bào zhǐ
newspaper

球賽
qiúsài
ball game

表演
biǎoyǎn
performance

畫展
huàzhǎn
art exhibition

車展
chēzhǎn
car exhibition

電腦展
diànnǎo zhǎn
computer exhibition


延伸練習 1

Extended Practice 1

1 你了嗎？

了嗎？

2 要不要一起去？

？



語音練習

Pronunciation

1 聲母：

飯 ㄈㄢˋ
fàn
meal; rice

吃 ㄔㄧㄈ
chīfàn
to eat

做 ㄗㄠˋ 飯 ㄈㄢˋ
zuòfàn
to cook

炒 ㄔㄠˇ 飯 ㄈㄢˋ
chǎofàn
fried rice

菜 ㄤㄞ 飯 ㄈㄢˋ
cài fàn
steam rice with minced vegetable

飯 ㄈㄢˋ 菜 ㄤㄞ
fāncài
meal

滷 ㄌㄩˋ 肉 ㄩㄝˋ 飯 ㄈㄢˋ
lǔròu fàn
stewed pork rice

畫 ㄏㄨㄚˋ
huà
to paint; painting

繪 ㄏㄨㄟˋ 畫 ㄏㄨㄚˋ
huìhuà
painting; to paint

圖 ㄊㄨㄢˊ 畫 ㄏㄨㄚˋ
túhuà
picture; painting

畫 ㄏㄨㄚˋ 圖 ㄊㄨㄢˊ
huàtú
to paint

畫 ㄏㄨㄚˋ 畫 ㄏㄨㄚˋ
huàhuà
to paint

漫 ㄇㄢˋ 畫 ㄏㄨㄚˋ
mànhuà
comics

動 ㄉㄨㄥˋ 畫 ㄏㄨㄚˋ
dònghuà
animation; cartoons

2 韻母：

不 ㄅㄨˋ / 不 ㄅㄨˊ
bù/bú
no

不 ㄅㄨˋ 去 ㄑㄔˋ
bú qù
do not go

不 ㄅㄨˋ 好 ㄏㄠˋ
bù hǎo
not good

不 ㄅㄨˋ 行 ㄒㄧㄥˊ
bù xíng
not acceptable

不 ㄅㄨˋ 能 ㄙㄥˊ
bù néng
can not

不 ㄅㄨˋ 可 ㄎㄜㄧˇ 以 ㄧ
bù kěyǐ
may not

不 ㄅㄨˋ 吃 ㄔㄧ
bù chī
do not eat

去 ㄑㄔˋ
qù
to go

去 ㄑㄔˋ 年 ㄢˇ
qùnián
last year

出 ㄔㄔˋ 去 ㄑㄔˋ
chūqù
to go out

去 ㄑㄔˋ 旅 ㄌㄩˇ 行 ㄒㄧㄥˊ
qù lǚxíng
to travel

去 ㄑㄔˋ 學 ㄒㄩㄝˋ 校 ㄂ㄞˋ
qù xuéxiào
to go to school

去 ㄑㄔˋ 醫 ㄧㄝㄧˋ 院 ㄧㄞˋ
qù yīyuàn
to go to the hospital

你 ㄋㄧ 要 ㄩㄝ 去 ㄑㄔˋ 哪 ㄉㄞ 裡 ㄉㄞ ?
Nǐ yào qù nǎlǐ?
Where are you going?



漢語拼音延伸練習

1 lǔ
滷 ㄌㄩˋ
stew; braise

lù
路 ㄌㄨˋ
road

nǔ
努 ㄋㄨˇ
effort

2 lǚ
旅 ㄌㄩˋ
travel

lǜ
綠 ㄌㄩˋ
green

nǚ
女 ㄉㄩˇ
female

3 zhú
竹 ㄓㄨˊ
bamboo

chū
出 ㄔㄔˋ
to go out

shū
書 ㄕㄨㄅ
book

4 qù
去 ㄑㄔˋ
to go

xū
需 ㄒㄩ
to need

jù
句 ㄐㄔˋ
sentence

5 wú
無 ㄨㄤ
no; nothing

wǔ
五 ㄨㄤ
five

wù
霧 ㄨㄤˋ
mist; fog

6 yú
魚 ㄩㄩˊ
fish

yū
雨 ㄩㄩˊ
rain

yù
玉 ㄩㄩˋ
jade



漢字組合

Character Combination

土 + 止 = 址 a location or site	1	ム = 去 què to go
	2	也 = 地 dì earth
	3	从 = 坐 zuò to sit
	4	鬼 = 塊 kuài piece
	5	才 = 在 zài to be at
	6	

走 + 召 = 超 to exceed	1	巳 = 起 qǐ to rise
	2	召 = 超 chāo to exceed
	3	早 = 趕 gǎn to catch up
	4	尚 = 趟 tàng measure word for trips
	5	取 = 趣 qù interest

形似字比較:	書 = 書 shū book
	買 = 書 mǎi shū to buy books
	賣 = 書 mài shū to sell books
	看 = 書 kàn shū to read books
	書 = 本 shū běn books
	讀 = 書 dúshū to read; to study
	教 = 科 = 書 jiàokēshū textbook
	書 = 畫 shū huà pictures; paintings
	畫 = 本 huà běn picture book
	漫 = 畫 màn huà comics

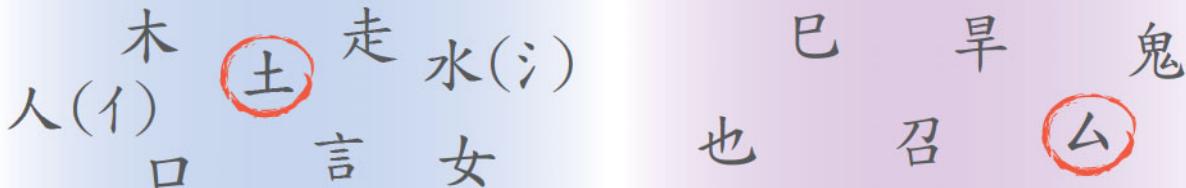
畫 = 日 day	白 = 畫 báizhàng daytime
	短 = 夜 zhònduǎn the days are short and the nights are long
	夜 = 日 yècháng the nights are long and the days are short
	長 = 日 zhàng yèduǎn
畫 = 日 day	夜 = 日 zhàng yèduǎn
	顛 = 倒 diāndǎo turn night into day



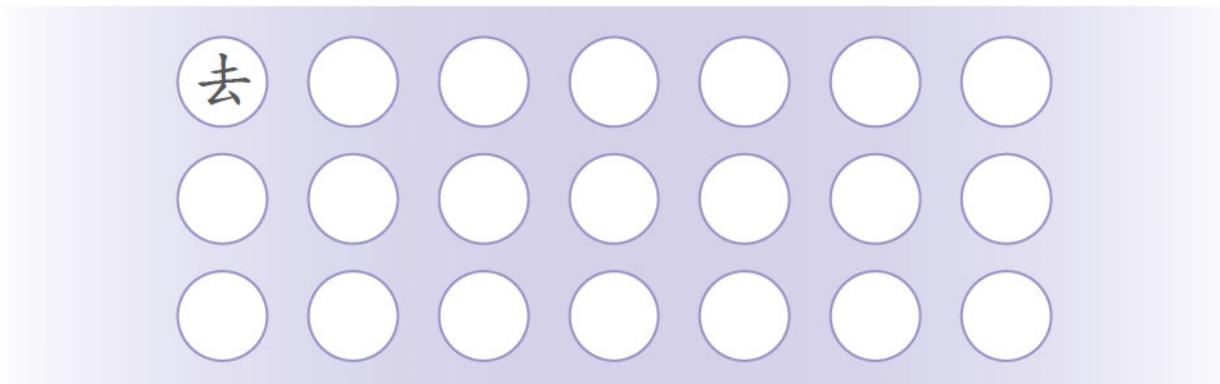
延伸練習2 Extended Practice2

1 漢字拼圖 Character Puzzle

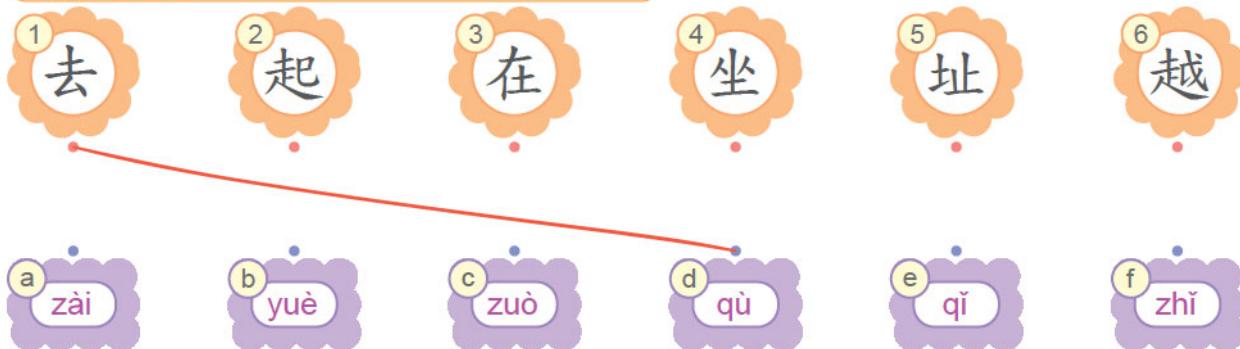
你可以拼出幾個漢字呢？快試試看吧。How many characters could you piece together? Try it.



例子example : 土+厃=去



2 形音對對碰 Matching the Character with the Sound



文化篇 Culture Capsule

Greetings are how people express concern for other people that they have just encountered. Greetings vary from culture to culture. For example, Japanese say “こんにちは” (Have a good day!), while English speakers say “Hello!”. People also use body language to greet others, for example, bowing, shaking hands, waving, hugging, kissing another's cheek, and so on.

Aside from “你好！” (hello) and “早安！” (good morning), Chinese people also greet others by asking questions. For example, when you meet a friend on the street, you could say “上哪兒去？” (Where are you going?) or “你吃飯了嗎？” (Have you eaten?) You could also say “你的衣服好漂亮啊！” (I like your clothing!) If you meet a friend who is wearing new clothing, thereby not only complimenting them, but also showing that you care about them.



小遊戲 Games



你怎樣跟這些人打招呼？

How would you greet these people?

a 家明，吃飯了嗎？(3)	b 你也住在這裏啊？()	
c 欣怡，剪頭髮了啊？()	d 回來啦！()	
e 雅婷，去哪裡？()	f 黃媽，去買菜嗎？()	
g 這件衣服好漂亮， 在這裡買的？()	h 老師好， 老師早！()	i 你好。()
		j 晚安！()

2 你今天和別人打招呼時，用了哪些問候語呢？
How did you greet people you met today?

禮貌用語

Lesson 05

情境對話 Dialogue



對不起，借過一下。

Duibùqǐ, jièguò yí xià.

Sorry, can I get by?



不好意思，請問

Bùhǎoyisi,

現在幾點了？

xiànzài jǐdiǎn le?

Excuse me, do you have the time?



麻煩（你）幫我

Máfán (nǐ) bāng wǒ

按一下十樓。

àn yí xià shí lóu.

Could you press 10 for me?



對不起，請問郵局怎麼走？

Duibùqǐ, qǐngwèn yóujú zěnme zǒu?

Excuse me, how do I get to the post office?



基本語序 Basic Word Order

FE	fixed expression	AdvP	adverb phrase	CP	complement phrase
SP	subject phrase	VP	verb phrase	OP	object phrase

句型	FE	Topic	SP	AdvP	VP1		VP2		
					V	OP	V	CP	OP
1	對不起, sorry				借 (我) jiè (wǒ)		過一一下。 yí xià.		
	Sorry, can I get by?				to lend	I	to pass	a moment	
	不好意思 / excuse me/ may I ask	現 在 xiànzài	now		幾 jǐ	點 diǎn?			
2	Excuse me, do you have the time?				幾 jǐ	點 diǎn?			
	麻煩 (你) Máfán (nǐ)				幫 bāng	我 wǒ	按 àn	一下 yí xià	十樓 shí lóu.
	could I trouble you to				to help	me	to press	a moment	10 th floor
3	Could you press 10 for me?								
	對不起 / sorry	郵局 yóujú	post office		怎樣 zěnme	走 zǒu?			
	Excuse me, how do I get to the post office?				how	to walk			
4									

Objects

The basic sentence structure in Chinese is Subject-Verb-Object, the same as in English. However, in Chinese, verb phrases can take the place of the object. For example, if you want to ask someone to help you press the button for the 10th floor in an elevator in Chinese, you would ask "請你幫我按十樓。"

"你" is the subject and "幫" is the verb, but instead of an object you can put the sentence "我按十樓。" In this case, the first verb- "幫", "to help", serves the same function as the English preposition "for". Whereas in English "for me" is added to the back of the sentence "could you press 10 for me?", in Chinese "你幫我" is placed in the front of the main sentence, thereby creating a sentence within a sentence.

Topics

If a speaker thinks the listener will already know what s/he is talking about, and wants to provide (or ask for) further information about that topic, they can place the object at the front of the sentence. For example:

"票, 我昨天買好了。"

In this situation, the speaker is sure that the listener will know what tickets s/he is talking about, and wants to discuss them further.



語調與擴展練習 Intonation & Speaking Drill



| 表示停頓 • 表示重音
• 表示次重音 。表示輕聲

郵	局	怎	麼	走
yóu	jú	zěn	me	zǒu

請	問	郵	局	怎	麼	走
qǐng	wèn	yóu	jú	zěn	me	zǒu

對	不	起	,	請	問	郵	局	怎	麼	走
Dui	bù	qǐ,	,	qǐng	wèn	yóu	jú	zěn	me	zǒu?

 **情境練習** Situational Practice

對不起，請問圖書館怎麼走？

1 圖書館	停車場	捷運站	火車站	百貨公司	超級市場
túshūguān	tíngchēchǎng	jiéyùn zhàn	huǒchēzhàn	bǎihuò gōngsī	chāojíshichǎng

library parking lot MRT station railway station department store supermarket

麻煩（你）幫我按一下十樓。

2 一樓	二樓	三樓	四樓	五樓	地下一樓	地下二樓
yī lóu	èr lóu	sān lóu	sì lóu	wǔ lóu	dìxià yì lóu	dìxià èr lóu

first floor second floor third floor fourth floor fifth floor 1st basement 2nd basement

 **延伸練習1** Extended Practice 1

1 對不起，請問怎樣走？

2 麻煩（你）幫我按一下。

Phonetic	語音練習	Pronunciation
	借	jiè
	去	qù
	下	xià
	在	zài
	菜	cài
	思	sī
jièguò	借過	to allow someone to pass
xiàngqù	上去	to go up
xiàqù	下車	to get off the car
búzài	不在	to not be at
fàn	飯	fàn
sīxiāng	思想	thought
jièqián	借錢	to borrow/ lend money
xiàwǔ	下午	afternoon
zàijiā	在家	to be at home
cāifàn	菜飯	steamed rice with minced vegetable
jièyòng	借用	to borrow
xiàkè	下課	to finish class
xiànzài	現在	now
jiào	叫菜	to order dishes
sīnian	思念	to think of sb. or some place
jièwǒ	借我	to lend me
xiàcì	下次	next time
zài nǎlǐ	在那裡	Where is...?
diǎncài	點菜	to order food
bújiè	不借	won't lend
xiàiyǔ	下雨	to rain
shàngcài	上菜	(for dishes) to arrive
jièshū	借書	to borrow/ to lend a book
jìnqù	進去	to get in
xiàbān	下班	to get off work
zài xuéxiào	在學校	to be at school
tàng	燙青菜	quick-boiled vegetables



漢語拼音延伸練習

1	zì	cí	sī
	word; character	word	silk
2	jǐ	qǐ	xī
	how much/ how many	to start	west



漢字組合 Character Combination

1	夊	=	快	4	受	=	愛
			kuài fast				ài to love
2	心	+	白	5	音	=	意
			pà to fear				yi meaning
3	青	=	情	6	田	=	思
			qíng feelings				sī thoughts

1	安	=	按
			àn to press
2	丁	=	打
			dǎ to hit
3	手	+	巴
			把
4	白	=	拍
			pāi to pat
5	答	=	搭
			dā to travel by

形似字比較:	不 _ㄅ / 不 _ㄅ bù/ bù no	下 _ㄒ xià below	找 _ㄗ zhǎo to look for	我 _ㄭ wǒ I
	不 _ㄅ 去 _ㄅ bú qù to not go	下 _ㄒ 去 _ㄅ xiàqù to go down	找 _ㄗ 人 _ㄣ zhǎo rén to look for someone	我 _ㄭ 的 _ㄉ wǒ de mine
	不 _ㄅ 來 _ㄌ bù lái to not come	下 _ㄒ 來 _ㄌ xiàlái to come down	找 _ㄗ 誰 _ㄉ zhǎo shéi to look for whom	我 _ㄭ 家 _ㄉ wǒjiā my home
	不 _ㄅ 好 _ㄅ bù hǎo to be not good	下 _ㄒ 山 _ㄅ xiàshān to go downhill	找 _ㄗ 他 _ㄅ zhǎo tā to look for him/ her	我 _ㄭ 們 _ㄣ wǒmen our
	不 _ㄅ 會 _ㄅ bù hui to be unable to	下 _ㄒ 雨 _ㄅ xiàyǔ to rain	找 _ㄗ 爸 _ㄅ 爸 _ㄅ zhǎo bàba to look for father	我 _ㄭ 爸 _ㄅ 爸 _ㄅ wō bàba my father
	不 _ㄅ 行 _ㄅ bùxíng to not be doable	下 _ㄒ 車 _ㄅ xiàchē to get out of a car	找 _ㄗ 媽 _ㄉ 媽 _ㄉ zhǎo māma to look for mother	我 _ㄭ 媽 _ㄉ 媽 _ㄉ wō māma my mother
	不 _ㄅ 可 _ㄅ 以 _ㄅ bù kěyǐ to not be allowed to	下 _ㄒ 棋 _ㄅ xiàqí to play chess	找 _ㄗ 不 _ㄅ 到 _ㄅ zhǎo bú dào to be unable to find	我 _ㄭ 的 _ㄉ 書 _ㄅ wō de shū my book

下 _ㄒ xià below	下 _ㄒ 去 _ㄅ xiàqù to go down	找 _ㄗ 人 _ㄣ zhǎo rén to look for someone
下 _ㄒ 來 _ㄌ xiàlái to come down	下 _ㄒ 來 _ㄌ xiàlái to come down	找 _ㄗ 誰 _ㄉ zhǎo shéi to look for whom
下 _ㄒ 山 _ㄅ xiàshān to go downhill	下 _ㄒ 山 _ㄅ xiàshān to go downhill	找 _ㄗ 他 _ㄅ zhǎo tā to look for him/ her
下 _ㄒ 雨 _ㄅ xiàyǔ to rain	下 _ㄒ 雨 _ㄅ xiàyǔ to rain	找 _ㄗ 爸 _ㄅ 爸 _ㄅ zhǎo bàba to look for father
下 _ㄒ 車 _ㄅ xiàchē to get out of a car	下 _ㄒ 車 _ㄅ xiàchē to get out of a car	找 _ㄗ 媽 _ㄉ 媽 _ㄉ zhǎo māma to look for mother
下 _ㄒ 棋 _ㄅ xiàqí to play chess	下 _ㄒ 棋 _ㄅ xiàqí to play chess	找 _ㄗ 不 _ㄅ 到 _ㄅ zhǎo bú dào to be unable to find

找 _ㄗ 人 _ㄣ zhǎo rén to look for someone	找 _ㄗ 誰 _ㄉ zhǎo shéi to look for whom	找 _ㄗ 他 _ㄅ zhǎo tā to look for him/ her
找 _ㄗ 人 _ㄣ zhǎo rén to look for someone	找 _ㄗ 誰 _ㄉ zhǎo shéi to look for whom	找 _ㄗ 他 _ㄅ zhǎo tā to look for him/ her
找 _ㄗ 爸 _ㄅ 爸 _ㄅ zhǎo bàba to look for father	找 _ㄗ 媽 _ㄉ 媽 _ㄉ zhǎo māma to look for mother	找 _ㄗ 爸 _ㄅ 爸 _ㄅ zhǎo bàba to look for father
找 _ㄗ 媽 _ㄉ 媽 _ㄉ zhǎo māma to look for mother	找 _ㄗ 媽 _ㄉ 媽 _ㄉ zhǎo māma to look for mother	找 _ㄗ 媽 _ㄉ 媽 _ㄉ zhǎo māma to look for mother
找 _ㄗ 不 _ㄅ 到 _ㄅ zhǎo bú dào to be unable to find	找 _ㄗ 不 _ㄅ 到 _ㄅ zhǎo bú dào to be unable to find	找 _ㄗ 不 _ㄅ 到 _ㄅ zhǎo bú dào to be unable to find

我 _ㄭ 的 _ㄉ wǒ de mine	我 _ㄭ 家 _ㄉ wǒjiā my home	我 _ㄭ 們 _ㄣ wǒmen our
我 _ㄭ 的 _ㄉ wǒ de mine	我 _ㄭ 家 _ㄉ wǒjiā my home	我 _ㄭ 們 _ㄣ wǒmen our
我 _ㄭ 爸 _ㄅ 爸 _ㄅ wō bàba my father	我 _ㄭ 爸 _ㄅ 爸 _ㄅ wō bàba my father	我 _ㄭ 爸 _ㄅ 爸 _ㄅ wō bàba my father
我 _ㄭ 媽 _ㄉ 媽 _ㄉ wō māma my mother	我 _ㄭ 媽 _ㄉ 媽 _ㄉ wō māma my mother	我 _ㄭ 媽 _ㄉ 媽 _ㄉ wō māma my mother
我 _ㄭ 的 _ㄉ 書 _ㄅ wō de shū my book	我 _ㄭ 的 _ㄉ 書 _ㄅ wō de shū my book	我 _ㄭ 的 _ㄉ 書 _ㄅ wō de shū my book



延伸練習2 Extended Practice2

1 漢字拼圖 Character Puzzle

你可以拼出幾個漢字呢？快試試看吧。 How many characters could you piece together? Try it.

心(心)
言
水(水)
女
手(手)

少
白
青
安
台
丁

例子example : 手+安=按

按



2 形音對對碰 Matching the Character with the Sound

1 在

2 菜

3 思

4 借

5 請

6 下

a sī

b qǐng

c cài

d zài

e xià

f jiè



文化篇 Culture Capsule

In Chinese, just as in English, you have to be polite when you make a request, and how polite you have to be depends on a number of factors, especially who the other person is and how hard it will be to fulfill the request. In Chinese, requests are typically prefaced with one of four phrases, the two most common being “不好意思” (similar to “excuse me”) or “對不起” (sorry). “不好意思” is more common and used for easier requests; “對不起” is stronger and used for more difficult requests. “麻煩(你)” (can I trouble you to...) is used for requests that will take some efforts, for example “麻煩你幫我開門” (Could you open the door for me?), or “麻煩你幫我倒杯水” (Could you pour me a glass of water?). Finally, “請問” (literally “may I ask”) is used when asking questions, and is almost always used when questions are addressed to strangers, in formal situations or people with high status (for example, teachers), like “請問捷運站怎麼走?” (Excuse me, how can I get to the MRT station?)



小遊戲 Games

1 填填看

請在下列空格中，填入合適的「禮貌性質的請求 / 要求 / 詢問用語」。

Please fill in the appropriate polite request/ question term in the spaces below.



不好意思、麻煩你



幫我倒一杯水。



王老媽在嗎？



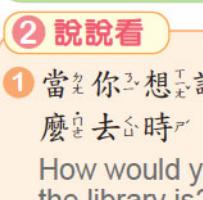
請問圖書館怎麼走？



現在幾點？



借過一下。

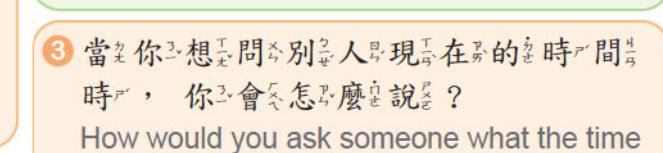


你是陳老師嗎？



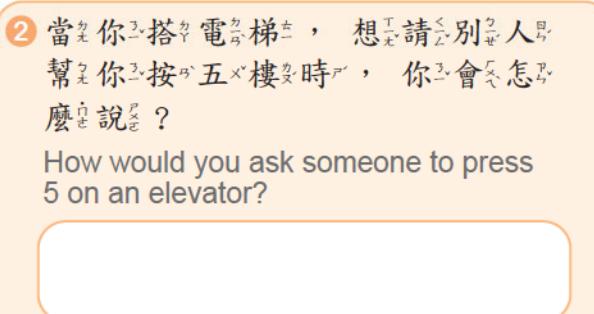
1 當你想詢問路人圖書館怎麼去時，你會怎麼說？

How would you ask a passerby where the library is?



3 當你想問別人現在的時間時，你會怎麼說？

How would you ask someone what the time is?



2 當你搭電梯，想請別人幫你按五樓時，你會怎麼說？

How would you ask someone to press 5 on an elevator?



總複習

Lesson 06

第一～第五單元總複習

問候語複習



早¹啊²！ 陳¹先²生³。

Zǎo¹ a!² Chén¹ xiānshēng²。

Good morning, Mr. Chen!

1



早¹， 叫²我³ Alex就⁴好⁵。

Zǎo¹, jiào² wǒ³ Alex⁴ jiù⁵ hǎo⁶.

Morning, you can just call me Alex.



Alex¹， 你²好³。

Alex¹, nǐhǎo².

Hi, Alex.



你¹要²叫³「Alex叔⁴叔⁵」或⁶「陳¹叔⁴叔⁵」， 不⁷可⁸以⁹一¹⁰只¹¹叫¹²名¹³字¹⁴。

Nǐ¹ yào² jiào³ "Alex shūshū"⁴ huò⁶ "Chén shūshū",⁵ bùkěyǐ⁷
zhī¹¹ jiào¹² míngzì¹³.

You should call him "Uncle Alex" or "Uncle Chen", you can't only call him by his name.



你¹吃²飯³了⁴嗎⁵？

Nǐ¹ chīfàn² le⁴ ma⁵?

Have you eaten yet?

2



還¹沒²。

Hái¹ méi².

No.



我¹們²去³吃⁴水⁵餃⁶， 好⁷嗎⁸？

Wǒmen¹ qù² chī³ shuǐjiǎo⁵,⁴ hǎo⁷ ma⁸?

How about we go get dumplings?



好¹啊²！ 我³要⁴吃⁵二⁶十⁷個⁸。

Hǎo¹ a!² Wǒ³ yào⁴ chī⁵ èrshí⁶ gè⁸.

OK! I want to eat 20.


飲食禁忌複習



要不要一起去吃饭？
Yào bù yào yìqǐ qù chī fàn?
Do you want to go eat together?



你想吃什么？
Nǐ xiǎng chī shénme?
What do you want to eat?

3



我想吃牛排。
Wǒ xiǎng chī niúpái.
I want to eat steak.



对不起，我不吃牛肉。
Duìbùqǐ, wǒ bù chī niúròu.
Sorry, I don't eat beef.



也有鸡排、猪排啊！
Yě yǒu jīpái, zhūpái a!
There are also chicken and pork chops!



語音總複習

1 請寫出拼音

雞		ji
橘		—
騎		—
去		—
洗		—
鬚		—

2

紙		—
竹		—
吃		—
出		—
獅		—
樹		—
日		—

3

衣		—
舞		—
魚		—
髮		—
飯		—
花		—
喊		—

我會說華語 1

② 易混淆的語音比較

rù 入 <small>日</small> to enter	lù 路 <small>カス</small> road	shù 樹 <small>カス</small> tree	xù 畜 <small>カス</small> to raise animals	zhāo 招 <small>カス</small> to recruit	chāo 超 <small>カス</small> to surpass
sì 四 <small>ム</small> four	shì 是 <small>カス</small> to be	xī 西 <small>カス</small> west	sī 絲 <small>カス</small> silk	qù 去 <small>カス</small> to go	qì 汽 <small>カス</small> steam/ air
zì 字 <small>リ</small> character/ letter	jì 記 <small>リ</small> to remember	jǐ 幾 <small>リ</small> a few	zǐ 紫 <small>リ</small> purple	cài 菜 <small>カス</small> dish; vegetables	zài 在 <small>リ</small> to be at
zhù 柱 <small>カス</small> pillar	jù 句 <small>カス</small> sentence	fàn 飯 <small>カス</small> rice	huàn 換 <small>カス</small> to exchange	fā 發 <small>カス</small> to send out	huā 花 <small>カス</small> flower

③ 延伸練習

rùkǒu 入 <small>日</small> 口 <small>カス</small> entrance	lùkǒu 路 <small>カス</small> 口 <small>カス</small> intersection; crossing	shùmù 樹 <small>カス</small> 木 <small>カス</small> tree	xùmù 畜 <small>カス</small> 牧 <small>カス</small> animal husbandry	zhāoshēng 招 <small>カス</small> 生 <small>リ</small> to enroll/ recruit students	chāoshēng 超 <small>カス</small> 生 <small>リ</small> reborn
lǎo sì 老 <small>カス</small> 四 <small>ム</small> the fourth eldest (son/ daughter)	lǎoshi 老 <small>カス</small> 是 <small>カス</small> to be always (doing sth.)	xīguā 西 <small>カス</small> 瓜 <small>カス</small> watermelon	sīguā 絲 <small>カス</small> 瓜 <small>カス</small> loofah	qù yóu 去 <small>カス</small> 油 <small>カス</small> to degrease	qìyóu 汽 <small>カス</small> 油 <small>カス</small> gasoline
zìyì 字 <small>リ</small> meaning (of a word)	jìyì 記 <small>リ</small> memory	jǐsè 幾 <small>リ</small> 色 <small>カス</small> How many color?	zǐsè 紫 <small>リ</small> 色 <small>カス</small> purple	càichǎng 菜 <small>カス</small> 場 <small>カス</small> Chinese traditional food market	zài chǎng 在 <small>リ</small> 場 <small>カス</small> to be present
zhùzǐ 柱 <small>カス</small> 子 <small>リ</small> pillar	jùzǐ 句 <small>カス</small> 子 <small>リ</small> sentence	fànqián 飯 <small>カス</small> 錢 <small>カス</small> money for food	huànqián 換 <small>カス</small> 錢 <small>カス</small> to change money	fāshēng 發 <small>カス</small> 生 <small>リ</small> to occur	huāshēng 花 <small>カス</small> 生 <small>リ</small> peanut

④ 短語跟讀練習



1 早 <small>カス</small> 上 <small>カス</small> 起 <small>カス</small> 床 <small>カス</small> 做 <small>カス</small> 早 <small>カス</small> 操 <small>カス</small> 。 Zǎoshàng qǐchuáng zuò zǎocāo. Get up early in the morning and do stretches.	2 西 <small>カス</small> 施 <small>カス</small> 喜 <small>カス</small> 歡 <small>カス</small> 在 <small>リ</small> 溪 <small>カス</small> 邊 <small>カス</small> 沉 <small>カス</small> 思 <small>カス</small> 。 Xīshī xǐhuān zài xī biān chénsī. Xishi likes to think by the stream.
3 我 <small>カス</small> 家 <small>リ</small> 老 <small>カス</small> 四 <small>ム</small> 老 <small>カス</small> 是 <small>カス</small> 吃 <small>カス</small> shízǐ。 Wǒ jiā lǎo sì lǎoshi chī The fourth eldest son/ daughter in my family is always eating persimmons.	4 請 <small>カス</small> 問 <small>カス</small> ， 這 <small>カス</small> 盒 <small>カス</small> 彩 <small>カス</small> 色 <small>カス</small> 筆 <small>カス</small> 有 <small>カス</small> 幾 <small>リ</small> 。 zhī zǐsè de? Qǐngwèn, zhè hé cāisèbì yǒu jǐ Excuse me, how many purple pens are there in this colored pen case?



漢字總複習

請圈出下列漢字的部首。
Please circle the radicals in the characters below.

按 打 拿

請圈出部首是「人」的漢字。
Please circle the characters with the "person(人)" radical.

沐 怕 他 介
你 在 好

請寫出三個「木」的漢字。

Please write three characters with the "wood(木)" radical.



請圈出下列漢字的部首。

Please circle the radical in the characters below.

河 清 泉

請圈出部首是「口」的漢字。

Please circle the characters with the "mouth(口)" radical.

法 你 請 喝
叫 吃 姐

請圈出部首是「走」的漢字。
Please circle the characters with the "walking(走)" radical.

奶 材 江 走
起 超 個

請圈出下列漢字的部首。

Please circle the radical in the characters below.

去 地 坐

請圈出下列漢字的部首。

Please circle the radical in the characters below.

意 怕 愛

請寫出三個「言」的漢字。

Please write three characters with the "language(言)" radical.

請寫出三個「女」的漢字。

Please write three characters with the "female(女)" radical.

形似字比較

姓、性	請、情	話、語
怕、拍	去、走	起、超
找、我	喝、渴	忙、忘
		上、下

1 shàngmiàn 上面 <small>ㄇㄤˋ</small> above	xiàmiàn 下面 <small>ㄒㄧㄚˋ</small> below
2 hē shuǐ ____水 <small>ㄏㄜ ㄕㄨㄟˇ</small> to drink water	kǒu kē 口 <small>ㄎㄡˇ</small> ____ <small>ㄎㄜ</small> to be thirsty
3 zhǎoqián ____錢 <small>ㄓㄉㄉㄎㄢˊ</small> to give change	wǒ jiā ____家 <small>ㄨㄛˇ ㄐㄧㄚ</small> my home
4 pà shé ____蛇 <small>ㄭㄚˋ</small> to be afraid of snakes	pāi shǒu ____手 <small>ㄭㄞ ㄕㄡˇ</small> to clap
5 shuō huà 說 <small>ㄊㄝ</small> ____ <small>ㄏㄨㄚˋ</small> to speak	yǔyán ____言 <small>ㄧㄩㄢˊ</small> language
6 xìngmíng ____名 <small>ㄕㄥˋ ㄇㄧㄥˊ</small> full name	gèxìng 個 <small>ㄍㄜˋ</small> ____ <small>ㄒㄧㄥˋ</small> personality
7 qǐng shuō ____說 <small>ㄑㄧㄥˇ ㄊㄝ</small> please speak	shìqǐng 事 <small>ㄕˋ</small> ____ <small>ㄑㄧㄥˇ</small> things (to do)
8 chūqù 出 <small>ㄔㄔ</small> ____ <small>ㄑㄔˋ</small> to go out	zǒu qù ____去 <small>ㄗㄡˇ ㄑㄔˋ</small> to walk over
9 hěn máng 很 <small>ㄏㄣˇ</small> ____ <small>ㄇㄤˊ</small> to be very busy	wàng le ____了 <small>ㄨㄤˋ ㄌㄜ</small> to have forgotten
10 tái tóu ____頭 <small>ㄊㄞ ㄊㄡˊ</small> raise (one's) head	shíyuán ____元 <small>ㄕㄧˊ ㄩㄢˊ</small> 10 dollars
11 qǐlái ____來 <small>ㄑㄧˇ ㄌㄞ</small> to raise	chāoshi ____市 <small>ㄔㄞ ㄕ</small> supermarket



文化情境練習

Cultural Situation Comparison

1 說說看

請根據情境，回答下列問題：
Please answer the following questions, taking into consideration the situation.

1 吃飯時，你的朋友把蝦子給你吃，可是你對蝦子過敏，你可以怎麼說？

Your friend gives you a shrimp during dinner, but you are allergic to shrimp. What can you tell your friend?

2

你³的²中文¹名¹字²是²什麼¹？ 請²向¹大¹家²介¹紹¹你³的²中文¹名¹字²。

(請²儘¹量¹介¹紹¹你³的²中文¹名¹字²的²寫¹法¹， 如¹： 「 我³叫¹『 林²怡¹芬² 』， 林²是²『 雙¹木¹林² 』、 怡¹是²『 心¹台¹怡¹ 』、 芬²是²芬¹芳¹的²『 芬² 』 』 的²句¹型¹。 ）

What is your Chinese name? Please introduce your Chinese name to everyone. (In particular, please explain how to write your name, for example, "My name is '林怡芬'. My surname is '林(Lin)', as in with two '木', '怡(yi)' with a '心' and a '台', and '芬(fen)' as in '芬芳(fenfang)'".)

3

跟²大¹家²介¹紹¹你³的²家¹裡²有²哪¹些¹人²。

Introduce your family members to everyone.

4

你³在²學¹校²遇²到¹了²你³的²老¹師²， 你³可²以¹怎²麼¹跟²他¹打¹招²呼¹？

If you run into your teacher at school, how would you greet him?

5

你想到停車場，可是你不知道停車場在那裡，你可以怎麼詢問路人？

You want to go to the parking lot, but you don't know where it is. How can you ask a passerby?

6

你在路上遇到了你爸爸的朋友，他姓王，你可以怎麼跟他打招呼？

You run into your friend's father on the street. His surname is Wang, how would you greet him?

② 自我介紹練習 Self-introduction practice

EX

你們好，我叫杰夫，我是德國人。我家有四個人，爸爸、媽媽、妹妹和我。我喜欢喝茶，不喜欢喝咖啡。我喜欢吃猪脚，不喜欢吃鸡脚。

自我介紹填空練習 Self-introduction fill-in-the-blanks

你們好，我叫 []，我是 [] 人，我家有 [] 個人，[]、[]、[] 和我。我喜欢 []，不喜欢 []。我喜欢 []，不喜欢 []。

讚美與回應(一)

—— Lesson 07 ——

情境對話 Dialogue



1 你中文說得很^好。
Nǐ Zhōngwén shuō de hěn hǎo.
Your Chinese is really good.

2 我說得^不太^好。
Wǒ shuō de bù tài hǎo.
I don't speak Chinese very well.
(我^的老師教^得好^{。)}
(Wǒ de lǎoshī jiāo de hǎo.)
(I have a very good teacher.)
(謝謝，我學^五年了^{。)}
(Xièxie, wǒ xué wǔ nián le.)
(Thank you, I've studied Chinese for five years.)

3 你^打籃球^打得^真好[！]
Nǐ lánqiú dǎ
de zhēn hǎo!
You're really good at basketball!



4 找^一天^{我們}一^起打[。]
Zhǎo yì tiān wǒmen yìqǐ dǎ.
Let's find a chance to play with each other.
(你^剛才^還蓋^我一^個火鍋^{。)}
(Nǐ gāngcái hái gài wǒ yí ge huǒguō.)
(You just blocked my shot.)



基本語序 Basic Word Order

S	subject	Complementizer	a particle used between a verb or adjective and its complement to indicate manner or degree
V	verb		
O	objective		
AdvP	adverb phrase		
CP	complement phrase		

句型	S1	V1	O1	S2	AdvP		V2		O2
					AdvP1	AdvP2	V	Comp	CP
1	你 ³ Nī	(說 ² shuō)	中 ¹ 文 ² Zhōngwén	(你 ³ nī)			說 ² shuō	得 ² de	很 ¹ 好 ² hǎo.
	you	(to speak)	Chinese	(you)			to speak	complement particle	very well
You speak Chinese very well.									
2	你 ³ Nī	(打 ² dǎ)	籃 ¹ 球 ² lánqiú	(你 ³ nī)			打 ² dǎ	得 ² de	真 ¹ 好 ² zhēn hǎo.
	you	(to play)	basketball	(you)			to play	complement particle	really well
You play basketball really well.									



語調與擴展練習

Intonation & Speaking Drill

| 表示停頓 • 表示重音 • 表示次重音

說 ² shuō	得 ² de	很 ¹ hěn	好 ² hǎo
---------------------	-------------------	--------------------	--------------------

中 ¹ Zhōng	文 ² wén	說 ² shuō	得 ² de	很 ¹ hěn	好 ² hǎo.
你 ³ Nī	中 ¹ Zhōng	文 ² wén	說 ² shuō	得 ² de	很 ¹ hěn 好 ² hǎo.


情境練習 Situational Practice


他 ^主 中 ^狀 文 ^名 說 ^狀 得 ^狀 很 ^狀 好 ^狀 , 你 ^主 籃 ^狀 球 ^名 打 ^狀 得 ^狀 真 ^狀 好 ^狀 。
 Tā Zhōngwén shuō de hěn hǎo, nǐ lánqiú dǎ de zhēn hǎo.

He speaks Chinese very well, and you play basketball very well.

中 ^狀 文 ^名	籃 ^狀 球 ^名
Zhōngwén	lánqiú
Chinese	basketball
日 ^狀 文 ^名	羽 ^狀 毛 ^狀 球 ^名
Riwen	yǔmáoqiú
Japanese	badminton
德 ^狀 文 ^名	桌 ^狀 球 ^名
Déwén	zhuōqiú
German	table tennis
泰 ^狀 文 ^名	曲 ^狀 棍 ^狀 球 ^名
Tàiwén	qūgùnqiú
Thai	hockey
法 ^狀 文 ^名	美 ^狀 式 ^狀 足 ^狀 球 ^名
Fáwén	měishi
French	zúqiú
西 ^狀 班 ^狀 牙 ^狀 文 ^名	American football
Xibānyáwén	
Spanish	
英 ^狀 文 ^名	高 ^狀 爾 ^狀 夫 ^狀 球 ^名
Yīngwén	gāo'érfūqiú
English	golf

真 ^狀 好 ^狀	很 ^狀 好 ^狀
zhēn hǎo	hěn hǎo
very nice	very good
真 ^狀 好 ^狀	很 ^狀 棒 ^狀
zhēn hǎo	hěn bàng
very nice	great; awesome
不 ^狀 錯 ^狀	還 ^狀 好 ^狀
búcuò	hái hǎo
not bad	okay
不 ^狀 太 ^狀 好 ^狀	不 ^狀 太 ^狀 好 ^狀
bú tài hǎo	bú tài hǎo
not good	not good


延伸練習1 Extended Practice1

1 你 ^主 說 ^狀 得 ^狀 很 ^狀 好 ^狀 。

2 你 ^主 打 ^狀 得 ^狀 真 ^狀 好 ^狀 。



語音練習 Pronunciation

1

球 ㄎㄩ

qiú

ball

籃球 ㄌㄢㄑㄩ

lánqiú
basketball

羽毛球 ㄩㄢㄩㄑㄩ

yǔmáoqiú
badminton

棒球 ㄊㄤㄑㄩ

bàngqiú
baseball

曲棍球 ㄑㄅㄩㄑㄩ

qūgùnqiú
hockey

桌球 ㄓㄨㄢㄑㄩ

zhuōqiú
table tennis

高爾夫球 ㄅㄠˊㄦㄋㄅㄔㄑㄩ

gāo'ěrfūlúqiú
golf

美式足球 ㄇㄞㄕㄜㄊㄔㄑㄩ

měishì zúqiú
football

2

文 ㄨㄣ

wén

writing; language

中文 ㄓㄨㄥㄨㄣ

Zhōngwén
Chinese

日文 ㄉㄢˊㄨㄣ

Ri wén
Japanese

法文 ㄉㄢˊㄨㄣ

Fǎwén
French

泰文 ㄊㄞㄎㄨㄣ

Tàiwén
Thai

德文 ㄉㄜㄭㄨㄣ

Déwén
German

英文 ㄧㄥˊㄨㄣ

Yīngwén
English

西班牙文 ㄒㄧㄬㄅㄞㄙㄚˊㄨㄣ

Xībānyáwén
Spanish



漢字練習 Character Drills

① 漢字辨識

1

火

炒

煙

烤

照

煮

熱

湯

金

鍋

銀

鈔

錢

針

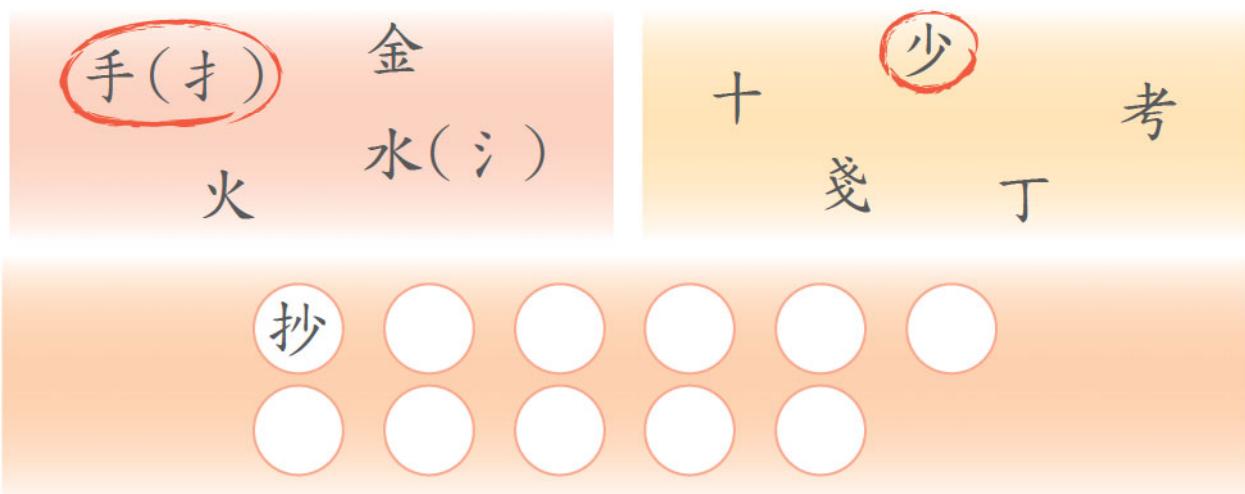
鐘

鐵

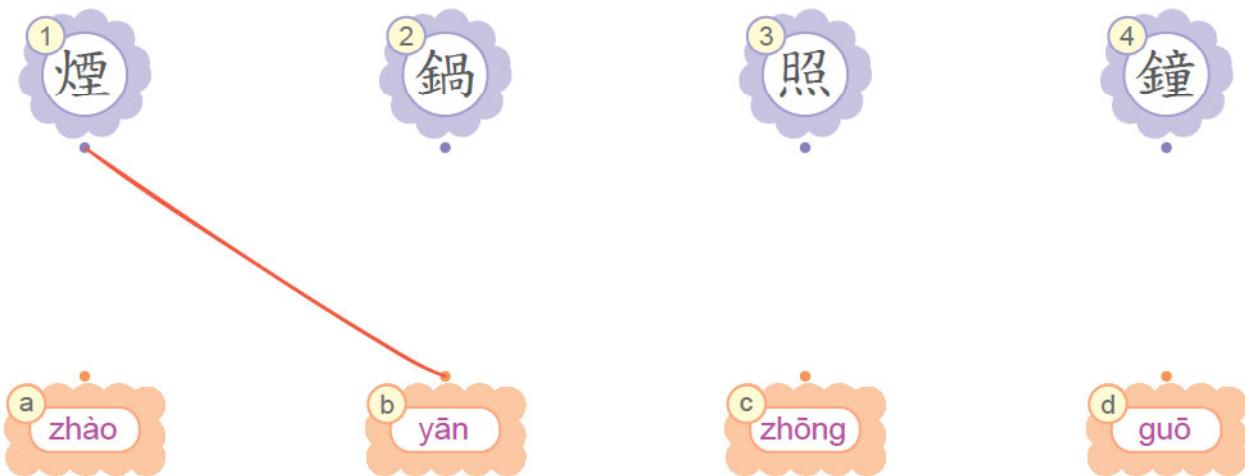
② 漢字組合 Character Combination

延伸練習2 Extended Practice2

你可以拼出幾個漢字呢？快試試看吧。 How many characters could you piece together? Try it.



② 形音對對碰 Matching the Character with the Sound



文化篇 Culture Capsule

Compliments can reflect a culture's values. People with Chinese cultural background emphasize images, abilities and wealth, so their compliments are often related to these topics, as in the examples below:

“你籃球打得真好！” (You're really good at basketball!!)

“哪裡，哪裡！” (Not at all!)

“你的衣服好漂亮。” (Your clothing is really pretty.)

“真的嗎？” (Really?)





小遊戲 Games

說說看

根據下列情境說出讚美的話及回應語。

Using the situations outlined below make up a compliment and a response.

ex



Appreciating a friend's drawing.

讚美語

你^ㄉ圖^ㄉ畫^ㄉ得^ㄉ真^ㄉ好^ㄉ！
Your drawing is really good!

回應語

我^ㄉ隨^ㄉ便^ㄉ畫^ㄉ畫^ㄉ的^ㄉ。
I just scribbled something.

1



Playing table tennis with a male classmate.

讚美語

回應語

2



Your classmate's hand writing is really pretty!

讚美語

回應語

讚美與回應(二)

Lesson 08



情境對話 Dialogue

1



1

今晚的菜真好吃。

Jīnwǎn de cài zhēn hǎochī.

Dinner was really good tonight.

2

沒什麼白菜，招待不好。

Méishénme cài, zhāodài

不周啊！
bù zhōu a!

There weren't many dishes, I'm not a good host!

1



你這件衣服真好看。

Nǐ zhè jiàn yīfú
zhēn hǎokān.

Your clothes is so nice.

2



3



你在哪里買的？

Zhēnde ma?
Really?

Nǐ zài nǎ mǎi de?

Where did you buy it?

4



我在士林夜市買的，很便宜。

Wǒ zài Shilin yèshì mǎi de, hěn pián.

I bought it in Shilin night market. It is very cheap.



基本語序 Basic Word Order

句型	S					P	
	NP					AdvP	VP
	D1	D2	Num	MW	N		
1	今 ⁴ 晚 ² 的 ² <small>Jīn wǎn de</small>	(這 ²) <small>(zhè)</small>	(幾 ⁴) <small>(jǐ)</small>	(道 ²) <small>(dào)</small>	菜 ² <small>cài</small>	真 ² <small>zhēn</small>	好 ² 吃 ¹ <small>hǎochī.</small>
	tonight's	this	(number)	course	dishes	really	delicious
Dinner was really good tonight.							
2	你 ³ (的 ²) <small>Nǐ (de)</small>	這 ² <small>zhè</small>	(一 ⁴) <small>(yì)</small>	件 ² <small>jiàn</small>	衣-服 ² <small>yīfú</small>	真 ² <small>zhēn</small>	好 ² 看 ¹ <small>hǎokàn.</small>
	you	this	(number)	piece	clothing	really	pretty
Your dress / blouse is really pretty.							

S	subject	NP	noun phrase	D	determiner	MW	measure word
P	predicate	VP	verb phrase	AdvP	adverb phrase		



語調與擴展練習

Intonation & Speaking Drill

| 表示停頓 • 表示重音 • 表示次重音

真 ² 好 ² 吃 ¹
菜 ² 真 ² 好 ² 吃 ¹
今 ⁴ 晚 ² 的 ² 菜 ² 真 ² 好 ² 吃 ¹ 。

情境練習

Situational Practice

這^些件^物衣^服真^是好^看。
Zhè jiàn yīfú zhēn hǎokàn.

The clothes is so nice.

件^物
jiàn
classifier for clothes

套^套
tào
refer to a suit

副^副
fù
a pair of (glasses)

輛^輛
liàng
classifier for automobiles

條^條
tiáo
classifier for something long and soft

支^支
zhī
classifier for cell phones, watches...

雙^雙
shuāng
a pair of

衣^服
yīfú
clothing



西^裝
xīzhuāng
men's suit



眼^鏡
yǎnjìng
glasses



鞋^子
xiézi
shoes

裙^子
qúnzi
skirt



手^機
shǒujī
cell phone



跑^車
pǎochē
sports car



好^看
hǎokàn
pretty

挺^挺
tǐng
well-pressed

漂^亮
piàoliàng
beautiful

時^髦
shímáo
fashionable

酷^酷
kù
cool

高^級
gāojí
high-class

新^新
xīn
new

延伸練習 1

Extended Practice 1

1

這^些

真^是



語音練習 Pronunciation

1

菜
cài

vegetables; dishes

小菜
xiǎocài

appetizer

主菜
zhǔcài

main dish

菠菜
bōcài

spinach

芹菜
qíncài

celery

上菜
shàng cài

to place dishes on the table

剩菜
shèngcài

leftovers

2

市
shì

city; market

夜市
yèshì

night market

紐約市
Niǔyuēshì

New York city

高雄市
Gāoxióngshì

Kaoshiung city

臺北市
Táiběishì

Taipei city

超巿
chāoshì

supermarket

花市
huāshì

flower market



漢字練習 Character Drills

1 漢字辨識

1

艸

2

宀

菜

草

花

苦

英

茶

葉

宀

完

宀

室

宀

家

寫

② 漢字組合 Character Combination







cǎo
grass

+

1



=



cài
vegetables

2



=



huā
flower

3



=



yīng
outstanding

4



=



cǎo
grass

5



=



kǔ
bitter

6



=



chá
tea

7



=



yè
leaf







mián
roof

+

1



=



yí
appropriate; ought to

2



=



kè
visitor; guest

3



=



ān
to be safe

4



=



wán
to complete; to finish

5



=



shì
room

6



=



jiā
family; home

7



=



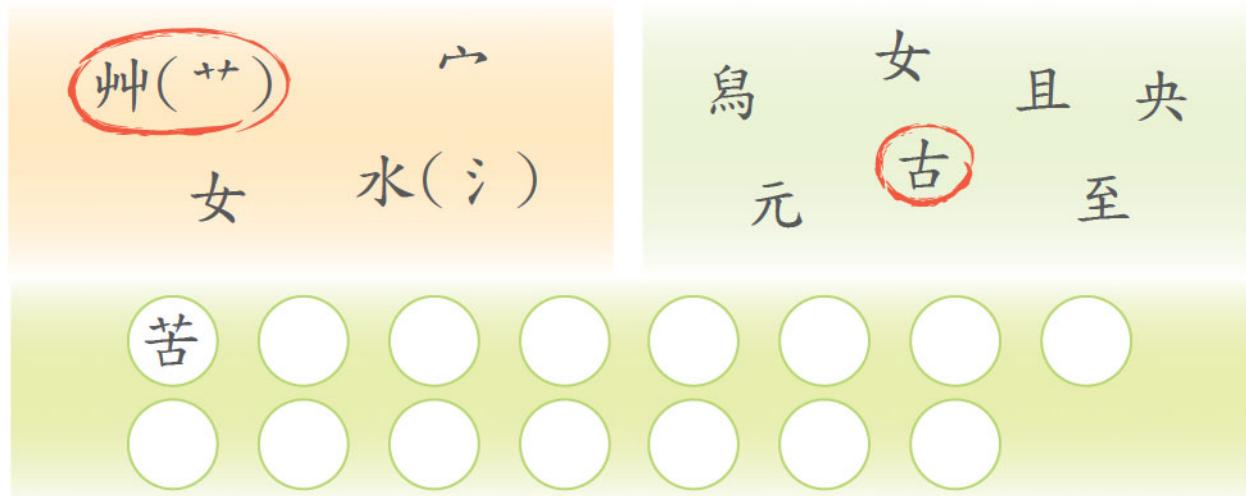
xiě
to write



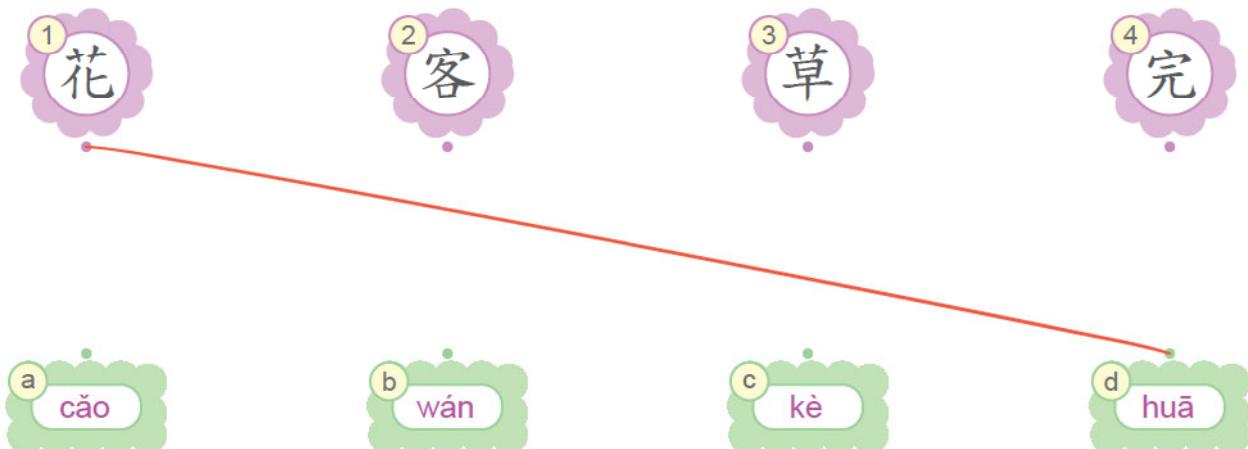
延伸練習2 Extended Practice2

① 漢字拼圖 Character Puzzle

你可以拼出幾個漢字呢？快試試看吧。 How many characters could you piece together? Try it.



② 形音對對碰 Matching the Character with the Sound



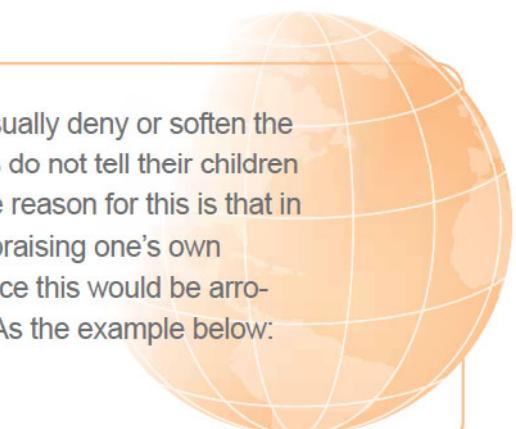
文化篇 Culture Capsule

Culture Capsule

Because Chinese culture emphasizes humility, people usually deny or soften the compliments they receive. Furthermore, Chinese parents do not tell their children that they are proud of them, like Western parents do. The reason for this is that in Chinese culture the family is considered to be a unit, so praising one's own children is seen as the equivalent of praising oneself. Since this would be arrogant, Chinese parents avoid praising their own children. As the example below:

“你兒子真聰明！”(Your son is really clever!)

“哪裡！哪裡！”(Not at all.)





小遊戲 Games

說說看

根據下列情境說出讚美的話及回應語。

Using the situations outlined below make up a compliment and a response.

	讚美語	回應語	
ex1	 <p>A male friend dressed particularly well today.</p>	<p>你^ㄉ今^ㄉ天^ㄉ好^ㄉ帥^ㄉ！</p> <p>You're really handsome today!</p>	<p>謝^ㄉ謝^ㄉ， 因^ㄉ為^ㄉ我^ㄉ今^ㄉ天^ㄉ要^ㄉ報^ㄉ告^ㄉ。</p> <p>Thanks, I have to do a presentation today.</p>

	讚美語	回應語	
ex2	 <p>A female friend dressed particularly well today.</p>	<p>你^ㄉ今^ㄉ天^ㄉ好^ㄉ漂^ㄉ亮^ㄉ！</p> <p>You're really pretty today!</p>	<p>沒^ㄉ有^ㄉ啦^ㄉ！</p> <p>Not at all!</p>

1	讚美語	回應語
	 <p>A female classmate is wearing attractive new clothing.</p>	

2	讚美語	回應語
	 <p>Your aunt made beef noodles for you.</p>	

抱怨與回應(一)

—— Lesson 09 ——

情境對話 Dialogue



好煩喔！

Hǎo fán ö!

How annoying!

我們去逛街吧！

Wǒmen qù guàngjiē ba!

Let's go shopping!

1 好熱喔！

Hǎo rè ö!

It's so hot.

2 我們去吃冰吧！

Wǒmen qù chī bīng ba!

Let's go for some shaved ice.

2





基本語序 Basic Word Order

SP	subject phrase	VP	verb phrase
AdvP	adverbial phrase	FP	final particles

句型	SP	AdvP	VP	FP
1	(我) (Wō)	好 <small>ㄉ</small> Hǎo	煩 <small>ㄉ</small> fán	喔 <small>ㄛ</small> ! ō!
	(I)	very	annoyed	
How annoying!				
(我) (Wō)	好 <small>ㄉ</small> Hǎo	熱 <small>ㄉ</small> rè	喔 <small>ㄛ</small> ! ō!	
	very	hot		
	It's so hot.			

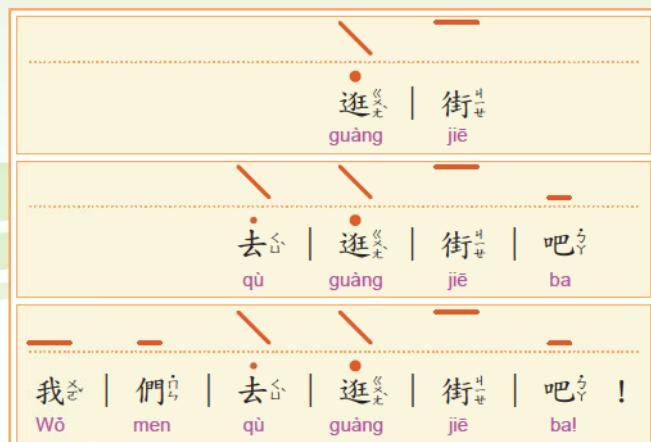
句型	SP	VP	FP
		V1	V2
2	我們 <small>ㄉ</small> Wǒmen	去 <small>ㄉ</small> qù	逛 <small>ㄉ</small> 街 <small>ㄉ</small> guàngjiē
	we	go	shopping
Let's go shopping!			
2	我們 <small>ㄉ</small> Wǒmen	去 <small>ㄉ</small> qù	吃 <small>ㄉ</small> 冰 <small>ㄉ</small> chī bīng
	we	go	have shaved ice
Let's go for some shaved ice.			



語調與擴展練習

Intonation & Speaking Drill

| 表示停頓 • 表示重音 • 表示次重音




情境練習 Situational Practice


好煩喔！我們去逛街吧！

Hǎo fán öl Wǒmen qù guàngjiē ba!

How annoying! Let's go shopping!



煩
fán
to be annoyed

熱
rè
hot

吵
chāo
noisy

氣
qì
angry

冷
lěng
cold

餓
è
hungry

累
lèi
tired

逛街
guàngjiē
to go shopping

看電影
kàn diànyǐng
to see a movie

喝下午茶
hē xiàwǔchá
to have afternoon tea

泡溫泉
pào wēnquán
to go to a hot spring

吃大餐
chī dàcān
to eat a big meal

散步
sàn步
to take a walk

吃冰淇淋
chī bīngqilín
to have ice cream


延伸練習1 Extended Practice 1

1 好

喔！

2 我們去

吧！



語音練習

Pronunciation

1

熱 ㄖㄜˋ
rè
hot

真 ㄓㄣ
zhēn
really

太 ㄊㄞ
tài
too

熱 ㄊㄞ
rèliè
ardently

熱 ㄖㄜˋ
rè
hot

熱 ㄊㄞ
rèxīn
enthusiastic

熱 ㄊㄞ
rènào
bustling

2

冷 ㄉㄥˇ
lěng
cold

很 ㄏㄣˇ
hěn
very

冷 ㄉㄥˇ
lěngdòng
freeze

冷 ㄉㄥˇ
lěngqì
air conditioning

冷 ㄉㄥˇ
lěngshuǐ
cold water

冰 ㄅㄧㄥˇ
bīnglěng
ice cold

寒 ㄏㄢˊ
hánlěng
chilly



漢字練習

Character Drills

1 漢字辨識

1

食

飯

餅

飽

餐

餓

餃

館

走

這

進

遠

邊

近

過

逛

② 漢字組合 Character Combination

食 (shí: eat and food)

1. 反 = 飯 (fan: steam rice; meal)
2. 包 = 飽 (bāo: be full with; satisfied)
3. 我 = 餓 (é: hungry)
4. 并 = 餅 (bǐng: biscuits; cakes; pastry)
5. 叔 = 餐 (cān: meal)
6. 交 = 餃 (jiāo: dumpling)
7. 官 = 館 (guān: public building)

行 (chuò: to walk and to travel)

1. 言 = 這 (zhè: this)
2. 袁 = 遠 (yuǎn: far)
3. 斤 = 近 (jìn: close; near)
4. 行 = 進 (jìn: enter)
5. 言 = 邊 (biān: side)
6. 過 = 過 (guò: to pass)
7. 狂 = 逛 (guàng: to stroll)

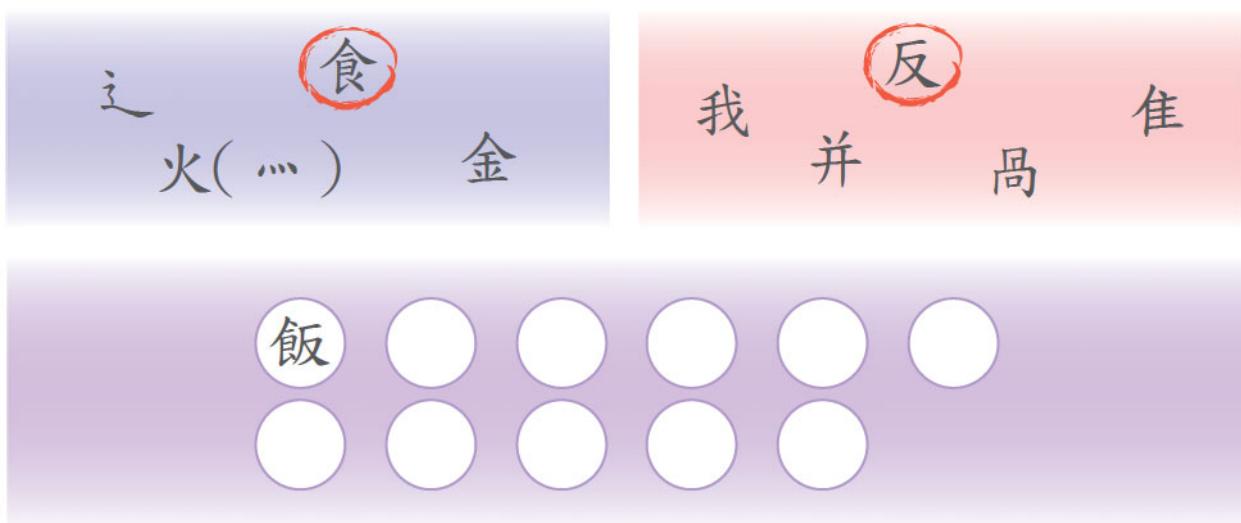


延伸練習2

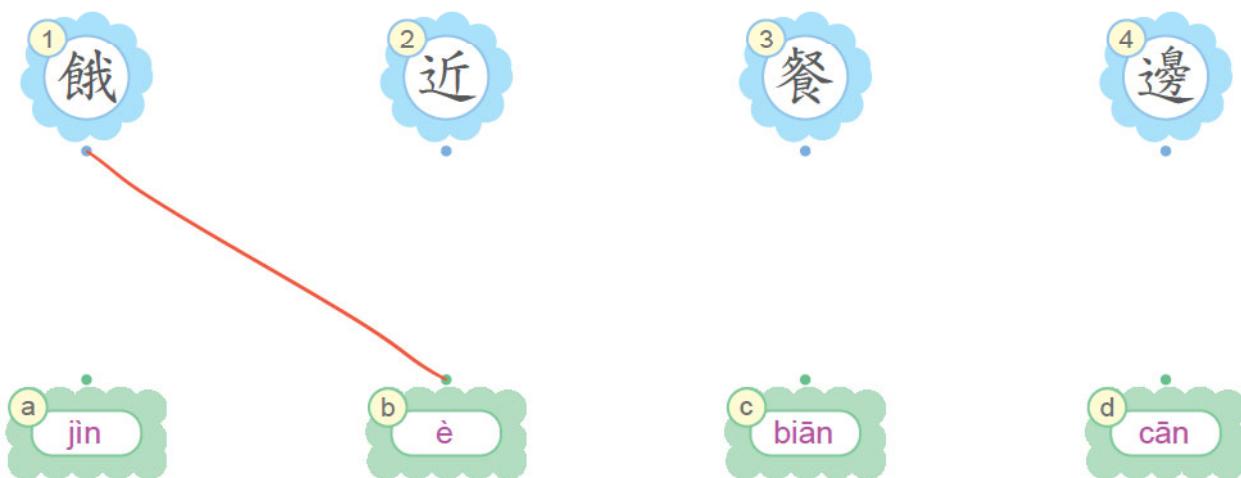
Extended Practice2

1 漢字拼圖 Character Puzzle

你可以拼出幾個漢字呢？快試試看吧。 How many characters could you piece together? Try it.



2 形音對對碰 Matching the Character with the Sound



文化篇

Culture Capsule

There are certain ways that Chinese people usually express their emotions or feelings when complaining. For example, when it is hot they complain by saying: “好熱喔” (It's so hot.) When they are annoyed by something, they usually say “好煩喔” (How annoying.)





小遊戲 Games

說說看

遇到下列情形，可以怎麼說？

ex

抱怨語

好忙喔。

So busy.



I am super busy because I have a lot of work to do.

回應語

我們去喝咖啡吧。

Let's go for a cup of coffee.

1

抱怨語

The sun is blazing. It is 35°C/95°F outside.

回應語

2

抱怨語

There is too much housework. I can't finish it.

回應語

抱怨與回應(二)

Lesson 10



情境對話 Dialogue



他老是遲到。

Tā làoshi chídào.

He is always late.

下次不要約他。

Xiācì bùyào yuē

他了。

tā le.

Don't invite him next time.

1 他老是說謊。

Tā làoshi shuōhuǎng.

She is always lying.

2 下次不要相信她了。

Xiācì bùyào xiāng-

xìn tā le.

Don't believe her next time.

這件衣服30000元





基本語序 Basic Word Order



SP	subject phrase	AdvP	adverbial phrase
VP	verb phrase		

句型	SP	AdvP	VP
1	他 <small>ㄊㄚ</small> (Tā)	老 <small>ㄌㄠˇ</small> 是 <small>ˋ</small> lǎoshi	遲 <small>ㄔㄧˊ</small> 到 <small>ㄉㄤˋ</small> 。 chí dào.
	he	always	late
He is always late.			

句型	SP	AdvP	VP
2	她 <small>ㄊㄚ</small> (Tā)	老 <small>ㄌㄠˇ</small> 是 <small>ˋ</small> lǎoshi	說 <small>ㄕㄨㄛˇ</small> 謊 <small>ㄏㄨㄤˇ</small> 。 shuōhuǎng.
	she	always	tell a lie
She is always lying.			



語調與擴展練習

Intonation & Speaking Drill

| 表示停頓 • 表示重音 • 表示次重音



 **情境練習** Situational Practice



他 古 老 𠂔 是 𠂔 遲 𠂔 到 𠂔 。
Tā lǎoshì chídào.

He is always late.



老 𠂔 是 𠂔

lǎoshì
always

總 𠂔 是 𠂔
zǒngshì
always

經 𠂔 常 𠂔
jīngcháng
frequently

常 𠂔 常 𠂔
chángcháng
very often

時 𠂔 常 𠂔
shícháng
often

天 𠂔 天 𠂔
tiāntiān
every day

每 𠂔 天 𠂔
měitiān
each day

遲 𠂔 到 𠂔
chídào
to be late

蹠 𠂔 課 𠂔
qiāokè
to cut classes

蹠 𠂔 班 𠂔
qiāobān
to skip work

早 𠂔 退 𠂔
zǎotui
to leave early

請 𠂔 假 𠂔
qǐngjià
to ask for leave

缺 𠂔 席 𠂔
quēxí
to be absent

曠 𠂔 課 𠂔
kuàngkè
to skip school

 **延伸練習1** Extended Practice 1

1 他 古 老 𠂔 是 𠂔 。

2 他 古 遲 𠂔 到 𠂔 。



語音練習 Pronunciation

1

遲

chí

late

遲到

chídào

to be late

遲緩

chihuǎn

tardy

延遲

yánchí

to postpone; to delay

遲早

chízǎo

sooner or later

遲疑

chíyí

to hesitate

推遲

tuīchí

to defer

2

約

yuē

to make an appointment

約會

yuēhuì

a date

約

fùyuē

to go to an appointment

簽約

qiānyuē

to sign a contract

約

jiéyuē

to economize

合約

héyuē

a contract

約

jiēyuē

to rescind a contract



漢字練習 Character Drills

1

糸

約

紙

紅

經

線

綠

紫

目

相

真

看

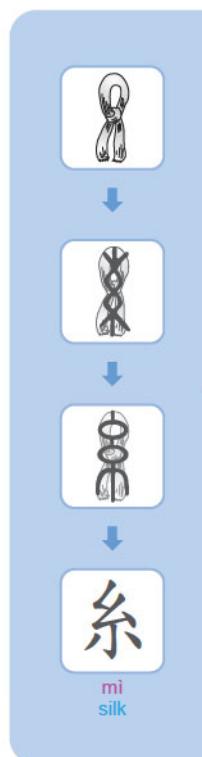
睛

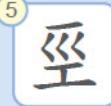
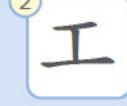
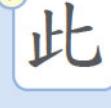
眼

睡

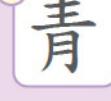
眾

② 漢字組合 Character Combination



    糸 <small>mì silk</small>	 =  <small>yuē to make an appointment</small>	 =  <small>jīng straight vertical thread</small>
	 =  <small>hóng red</small>	 =  <small>lǜ green</small>
	 =  <small>xiàn thread</small>	 =  <small>zǐ purple</small>
	 =  <small>zhǐ paper</small>	



    目 <small>mù eye</small>	 =  <small>xiāng/ xiàng mutually/ look, looks</small>	 =  <small>jīng eyeball</small>
	 =  <small>kàn to look at</small>	 =  <small>shuì to sleep</small>
	 =  <small>yǎn eye</small>	 =  <small>zhòng numerous, crowd</small>
	 =  <small>zhēn to be true, to be real</small>	



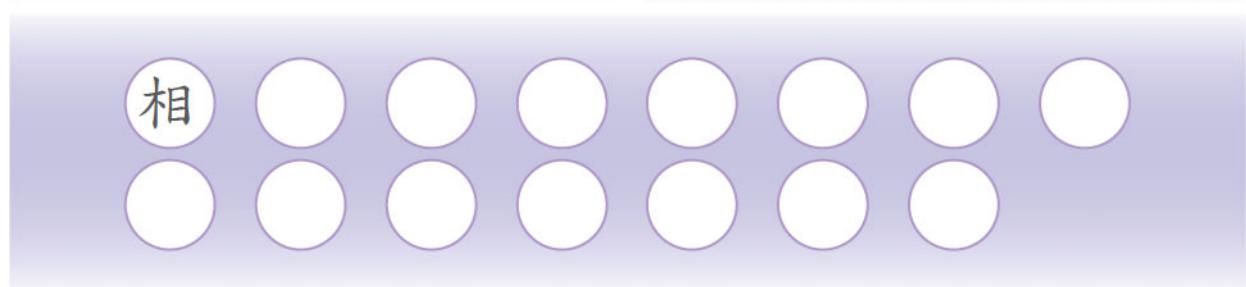
延伸練習2

Extended Practice2

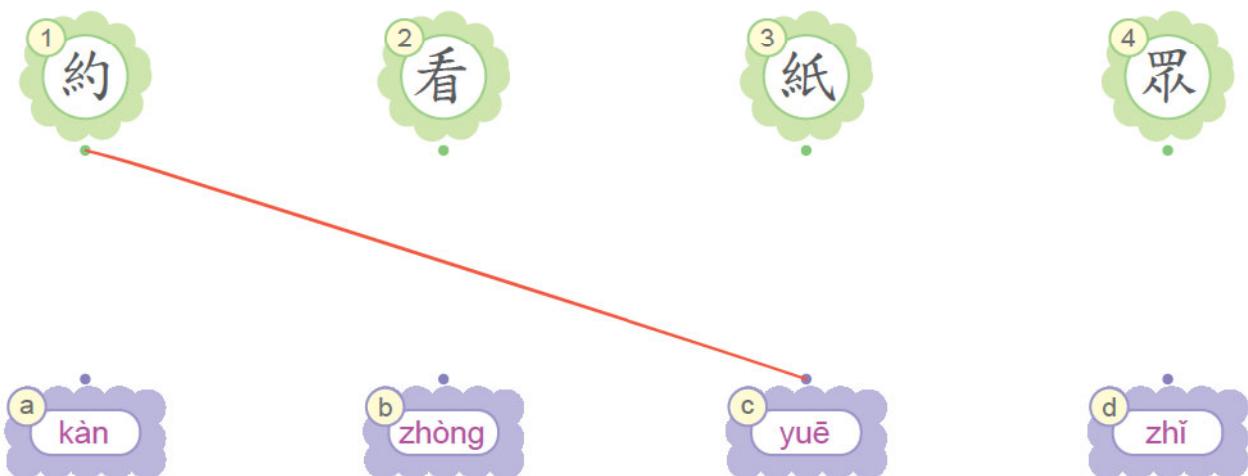
①

漢字拼圖 Character Puzzle

你可以拼出幾個漢字呢？快試試看吧。 How many characters could you piece together? Try it.



② 形音對對碰 Matching the Character with the Sound



文化篇

Culture Capsule

Chinese people don't like to confront one another, but typically complain in private or tell the person directly using euphemisms. If someone is always late, people might indirectly complain that "he is always late". If someone tells a lie, people might not directly point it out to that person, but would complain his back that "he is always lying".





小遊戲 Games

說說看

遇到下列情形，可以怎麼說？

ex



你^ㄉ的^ㄉ朋^ㄉ友^ㄉ經^ㄉ常^ㄉ遲^ㄉ到^ㄉ。
Your friend is often late.

抱怨語

他^ㄉ老^ㄉ是^ㄉ遲^ㄉ到^ㄉ。
He is always late.

回應語

下^ㄉ次^ㄉ不^ㄉ要^ㄉ約^ㄉ他^ㄉ了^ㄉ。
Don't invite him next time.

1

我又買了
新車。



你^ㄉ的^ㄉ朋^ㄉ友^ㄉ總^ㄉ是^ㄉ說^ㄉ謊^ㄉ。
Your friend is always lying.

抱怨語

下^ㄉ次^ㄉ不^ㄉ要^ㄉ相^ㄉ信^ㄉ他^ㄉ了^ㄉ。
Don't believe him next time.

2



你^ㄉ的^ㄉ朋^ㄉ友^ㄉ天^ㄉ天^ㄉ跳^ㄉ課^ㄉ。
Your friend cuts classes every day.

抱怨語

下^ㄉ次^ㄉ一^ㄉ定^ㄉ會^ㄉ被^ㄉ老^ㄉ師^ㄉ發^ㄉ現^ㄉ。
She would be caught by the teacher next time.

3

好煩喔！



你^ㄉ的^ㄉ朋^ㄉ友^ㄉ常^ㄉ常^ㄉ抱^ㄉ怨^ㄉ。
Your friend often complains.

抱怨語

別^ㄉ把^ㄉ她^ㄉ的^ㄉ話^ㄉ當^ㄉ一^ㄉ回^ㄉ事^ㄉ。
Don't take it too seriously.

十二生肖

Lesson 11

情境對話

Dialogue



1 今⁴年³是²什¹麼⁴？
Jīnnián shì shénme nián?
What year is it according to the Chinese zodiac?

2 龍²年³。
Lóngnián.
The year of the dragon.

1 你³屬²什¹麼⁴？
Nǐ shǔ shénme?
What year were you born?

2 我³屬²龍¹。
Wǒ shǔ lóng.
你³呢⁴？
Nǐ ne?
I was born in the year of the dragon. And you?

3 我³屬²蛇¹。
Wǒ shǔ shé.
I was born in the year of snake.





基本語序 Basic Word Order

SP	subject phrase	VP	verb phrase
OP(QP)	object phrase/ question phrase		

句型	SP	VP	OP(QP)
1	今 ⁴ 年 ³ Jīnnián	是 ² shì	什 ⁵ 麼 ⁶ 年 ³ ? shénme nián?
	this year	is	what year
What year is it according to the Chinese zodiac?			
2			龍 ² 年 ³ 。 Lóngnián.
			year of the dragon
The year of the dragon.			

句型	SP	VP	OP(QP)
1	你 ³ Nǐ	屬 ² shǔ	什 ⁵ 麼 ⁶ ? shénme?
	you	to belong	what
What year were you born?			
2	我 ³ Wǒ	屬 ² shǔ	龍 ² 。 lóng.
	I	to belong	dragon
I was born in the year of the dragon.			



語調與擴展練習

Intonation & Speaking Drill

| 表示停頓 • 表示重音 • 表示次重音

什 ⁵ 麼 ⁶ ? shén me?
屬 ² 什 ⁵ 麼 ⁶ ? shǔ shén me?
你 ³ 屬 ² 什 ⁵ 麼 ⁶ ? Nǐ shǔ shén me?


情境練習 Situational Practice


今⁴年³是²什¹麼²年³? 龍²年³。 Jīnnián shì shénme nián? Lóngnián.

What year is it according to the Chinese zodiac?
The year of the dragon.



今⁴年³ jīnnián
this year

前 ⁴ 年 ³ qiánnián the year before last year	大 ¹ 前 ⁴ 年 ³ dàqiánnián three years ago	去 ⁴ 年 ³ qùnián last year	明 ¹ 年 ³ míngnián next year	後 ² 年 ³ hòunián the year after next year	大 ¹ 後 ² 年 ³ dàhòunián three years later
---	--	---	---	---	---

龍²年³ lóngnián
year of the dragon

鼠²年³ shǔnián
year of the rat

牛²年³ niúnián
year of the ox

虎²年³ hǔnián
year of the tiger

兔²年³ túnian
year of the rabbit/ hare

蛇²年³ shénián
year of the snake

馬²年³ mǎnián
year of the horse

羊²年³ yángnián
year of the goat

猴²年³ hóunián
year of the monkey

雞²年³ jīnián
year of the rooster

狗²年³ gǒunián
year of the dog

豬²年³ zhūnián
year of the pig/ boar


延伸練習1 Extended Practice 1

1 你²什¹麼²年³?

2 我²屬¹什²年³。



語音練習

Pronunciation

1

年 nián
nián
year

年 nián 糕 niángāo
nián gāo
Chinese traditional sticky rice cake

年 nián 級 niánjí
nián jí
grade

年 nián 輕 niánqīng
nián qīng
young

年 nián 齡 niánlíng
nián líng
age

過 guò 年 guónián
guò nián
(to celebrate) the Chinese New Year

新 xīn 年 xīnnián
xīn nián
The Chinese New Year

2

龍 lóng
lóng
dragon

龍 lóng 子 lóngzǐ
lóng zǐ
baby boys born in the year of the dragon

烏 wū 龍 wúlóng 茶 chá
wū lóng chá
oolong tea

划 huá 龍 lóng 舟 zhōu
huá lóng zhōu
dragon boat race



漢字練習

Character Drills

1 漢字辨識

1

虫

蚊

蛇

蛋

蜂

蜜

蟲

2

尸

屁

尿

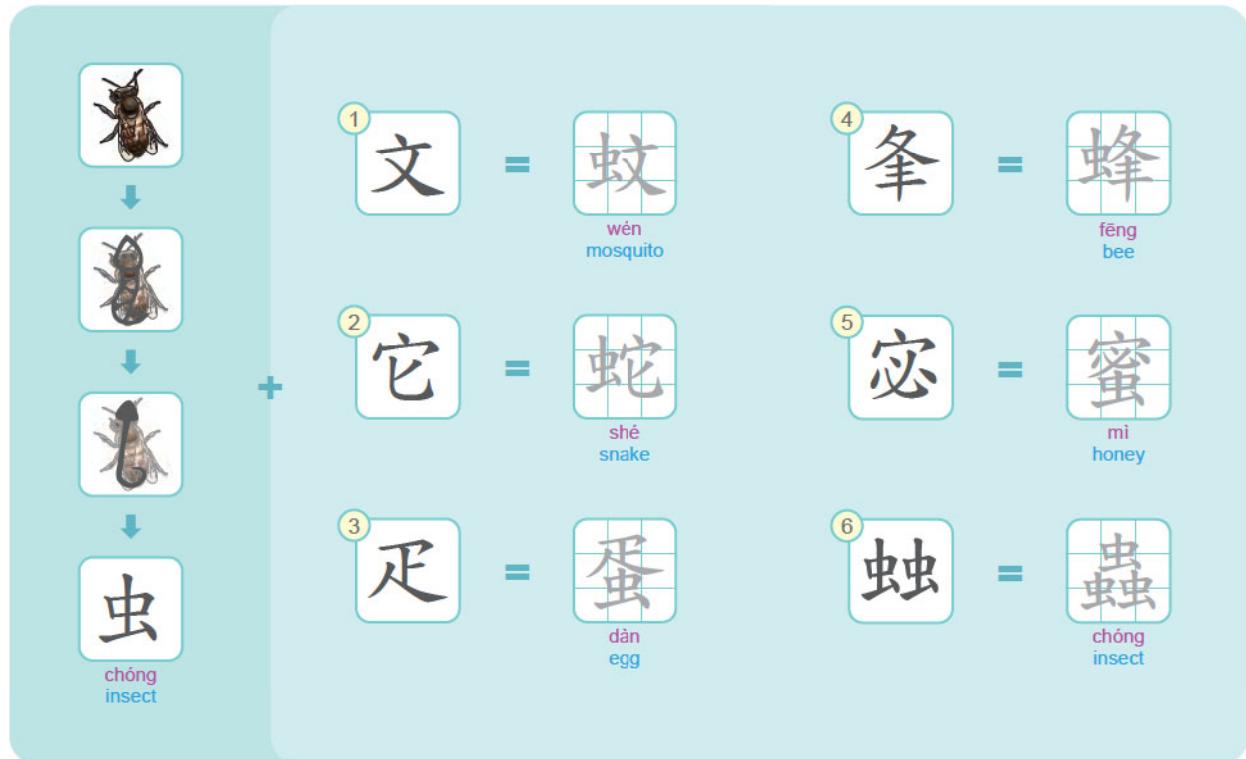
尾

屁

屁

屬

② 漢字組合 Character Combination



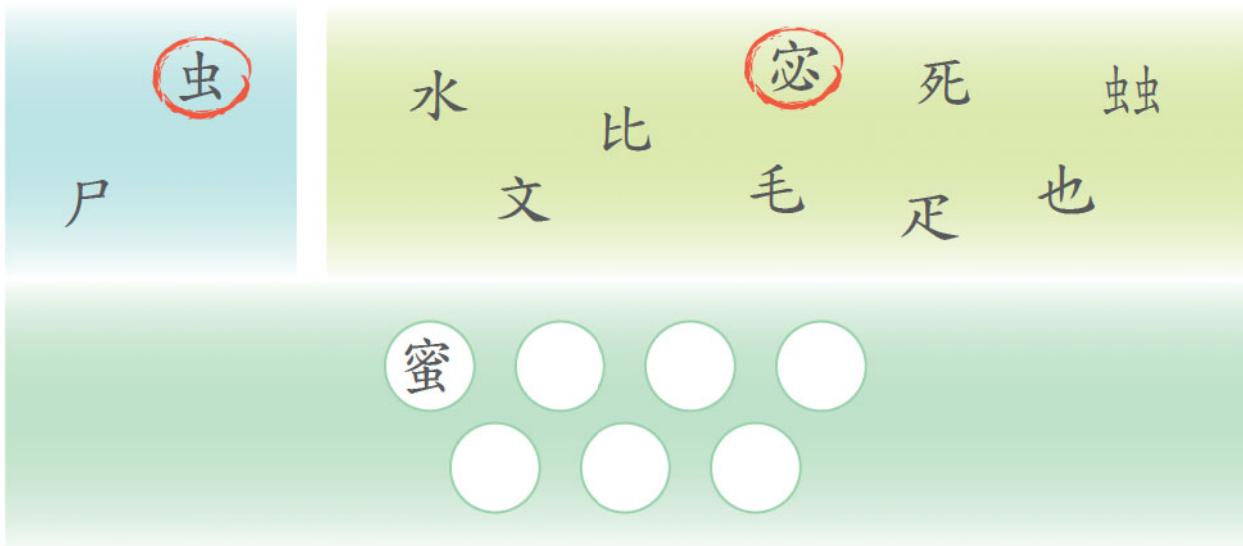


延伸練習2

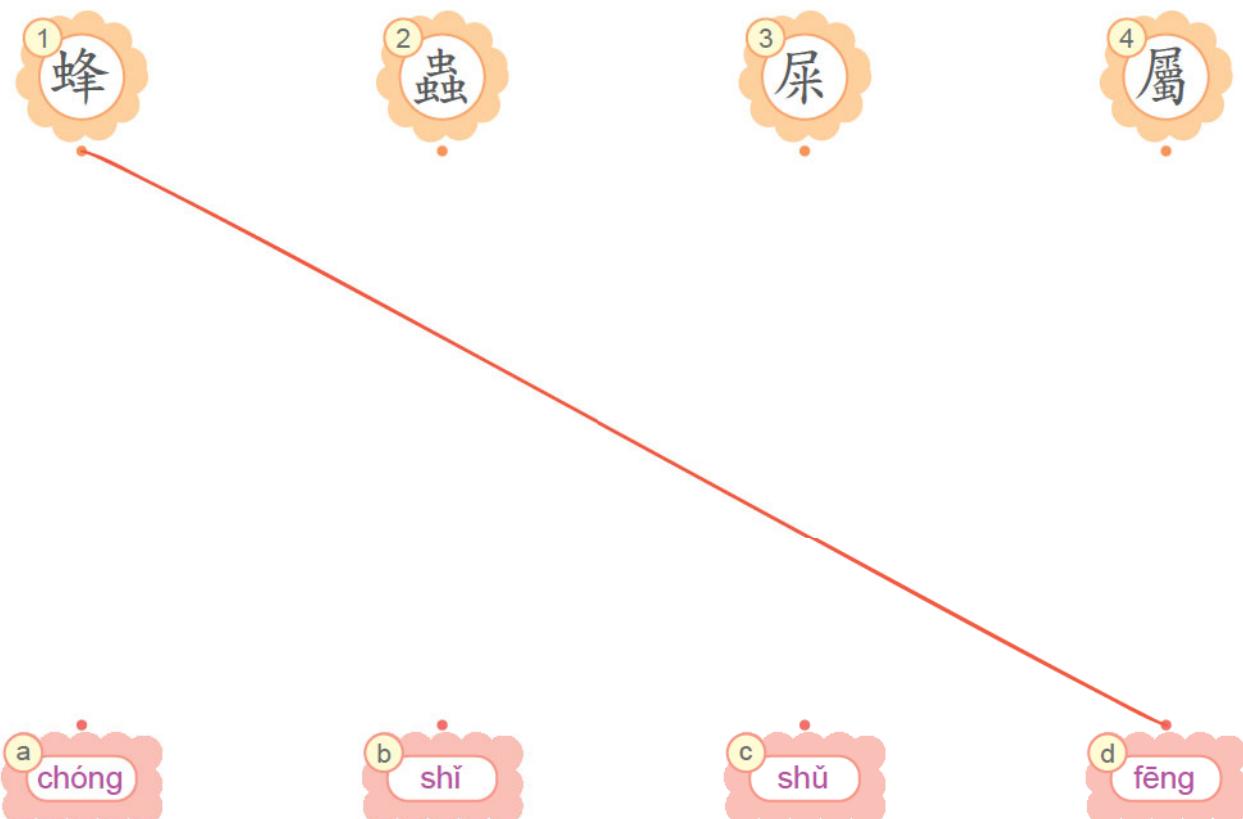
Extended Practice2

1 漢字拼圖 Character Puzzle

你可以拼出幾個漢字呢？快試試看吧。 How many characters could you piece together? Try it.



2 形音對對碰 Matching the Character with the Sound





文化篇 Culture Capsule

Chinese Dragon VS. Western Dragon (European Dragon)

The “龍” in Chinese culture and the “dragons” found in Western culture are actually entirely different!

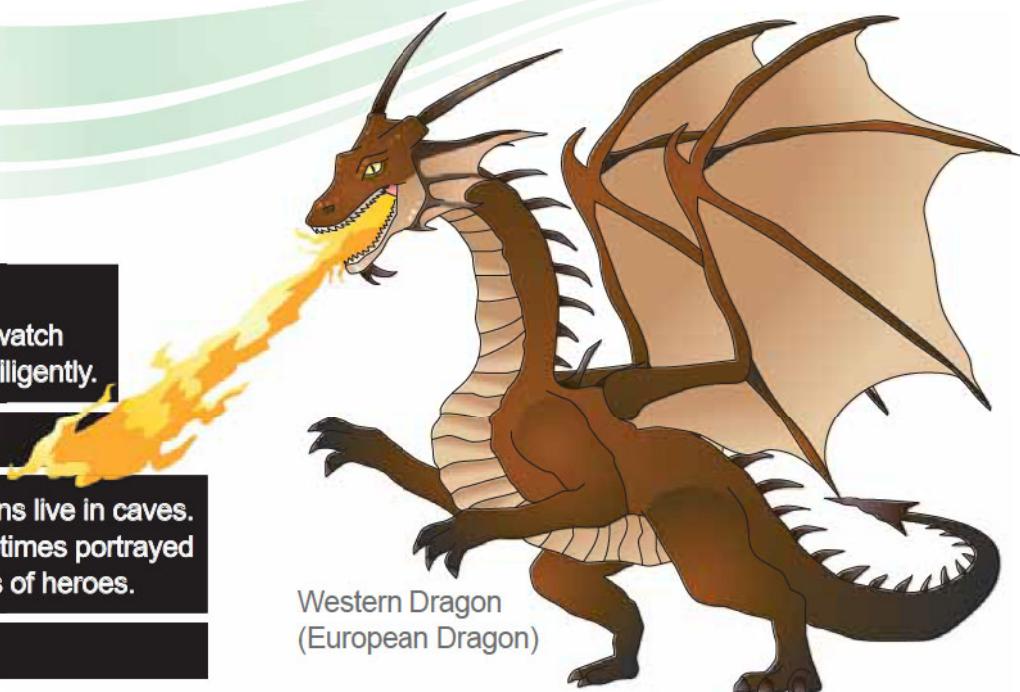


spouting water
Ruler of weather and water.

positive role

Chinese dragons live under the sea. Chinese dragons are also the symbol of auspicious and imperial authority.

noble and sacred



breathing fire
Monsters that watch treasure very diligently.

negative role

Western dragons live in caves.
They are sometimes portrayed as the enemies of heroes.

dark and evil



小遊戲 Games

大前年 2009



前年 2010



去年 2011



今年 2012



明年 2013



後年 2014



大後年 2015



1 填填看

Question

ex1 今⁴年³是²哪³一年³?
What year is this year?

ex2 今⁴年³是²什²麼¹年³?
What year is it according to the Chinese zodiac?

1 去⁵年³是²哪³一年³?
What year was last year?

2 去⁵年³是²什²麼¹年³?
What year was last year according to the Chinese zodiac?

3 後⁵年³是²哪³一年³?
What year will be next year?

4 後⁵年³是²什²麼¹年³?
What year will be next year according to the Chinese zodiac?

5 前⁵年³是²哪³一年³?
What year was the year before last year?

6 前⁵年³是²什²麼¹年³?
What year was the year before last year according to the Chinese zodiac?

Answer

今⁴年³是²2012年³。
It's 2012.

今⁴年³是²龍²年³。
The year of dragon.

2 選擇題

今年是2012年，請回答下列問題：

ex (3) 2009 年是牛年，這一年是？
2009 was the year of the ox, but what about this year?

① 今年。
This year.

② 前年。
The year before last year.

③ 大前年。
Three years ago.

1 () 2015 年是羊年，這一年是？
① 大後年。
② 大前年。
③ 明年。

2 () 2013 年是蛇年，這一年是？
① 後年。
② 明年。
③ 前年。

3 () 2011 年是兔年，這一年是？
① 明年。
② 後年。
③ 去年。

3 說說看

1 2009 年出生的人屬牛，請問你是在哪一年出生的？
你屬什麼？

For someone born in 2009, his/her Chinese zodiac sign is the ox. What year were you born? What is your Chinese zodiac sign?

2 訪問兩位家人或朋友，他(她)是在哪一年出生的？
他(她)屬什麼？

Ask two of your family members or friends what year they were born? What are their Chinese zodiac signs?

總複習

Lesson 12

第七～第十一單元總複習



情境對話複習 Dialogue



你兒子屬什麼？

Nǐ érzi shǔ shénme?

What's your son's Chinese zodiac sign?



屬龍。

Shǔ lóng.

The Dragon.



你兒子英文說得真好。

Nǐ érzi Yīngwén shuō de zhēn hǎo.

Your son's English is very good.



是老師教得好。

Shì lǎoshī jiāo de hǎo.

He has a very good teacher.



我兒子屬馬，就是喜愛打籃球，不喜歡讀書。

Wǒ érzi shǔ mǎ, jiùshì xǐhuān dǎ lánqiú, bù xǐhuān dùshù.

My son was born in the Year of Horse. He likes to play basketball, but he doesn't like to study.



自我介紹 Self-introduction

例子：

你們好，我叫大衛，我是1992年出生的，我屬猴。我大前年在臺灣學華語，很多人說我的中文很好，我想是我的老師教得好。臺灣的夏天好熱，我天天喝珍珠奶茶。我常常去士林逛夜市。

自我介紹填空練習：Self-introduction: Fill-in-the-blanks

你們好，我叫，我是年出生的，我屬。我，在學華語，很多人說我的中文很好，我想是。我天天喝。我常常去。



語音總複習

① 請寫出拼音



1

ri

2

② 易混淆的語音比較

nián	lián	rè	lè
年 <small>nián</small> year	連 <small>lián</small> to link; to connect	熱 <small>rè</small> hot	樂 <small>lè</small> happy; cheerful; joyful
		chí	cí
		遲 <small>chí</small> late	詞 <small>cí</small> word

③ 延伸練習

niánjié	liánjié	hěn rè	hěn lè
年 <small>nián</small> 節 <small>jié</small> New Year's festival; holidays & festivals	連 <small>lián</small> 結 <small>jié</small> to link	很 <small>hěn</small> 热 <small>rè</small> very hot	很 <small>hěn</small> 樂 <small>lè</small> very happy; very cheerful; very joyful
		yánchí	yáncí
		延 <small>yán</small> 遲 <small>chí</small> to postpone; to delay	言 <small>yán</small> 詞 <small>cí</small> words

④ 短語跟讀練習



1

龍生龍、鳳生鳳，老鼠的兒子會打洞。

Lóng shēng lóng, fèng shēng fèng, lǎoshǔ de érzi huì dǎ dòng.

Like father, like son.

望子成龍、望女成鳳。

Wàng zǐ chéng lóng, wàng nǚ chéng fèng.

All parents hope their children will have a bright future.

2

老劉的女兒屬牛，去馬尼拉旅遊。

Lǎo Liú de nǚ'ér shù niú, qù Mǎnlā lǚyóu.

Laoliu's daughter was born in the Year of the Ox. She took a trip to Manila.

不入虎穴，焉得虎子。

Bú rù hǔ xué, yān dé hǔzǐ.

Nothing ventured, nothing gained.



漢字總複習



請圈出下列漢字的部首。

Please circle the radicals in the characters below.

炒 照 燙

請圈出部首是「艸(草)」的漢字。

Please circle the characters with the "grass(艸)" radical.

菜 家 花 茶
蜜 完 紫

請寫出三個「辵(走)」的漢字。

Please write three characters with the "walk & travel(辵)" radical.



休息一下

請圈出下列漢字的部首。

Please circle the radical in the characters below.

蚊 蜂 蛋



請圈出部首是「食(飠)」的漢字。

Please circle the characters with the "eat & food (食)" radical.

餓 飽 餐 飯
屁 逛 宜

請圈出部首是「目(目)」的漢字。

Please circle the characters with the "eye(目)" radical.

邊 館 銀 眾
看 睡 真

請圈出下列漢字的部首。

Please circle the radical in the characters below.

紫 綠 經

請圈出下列漢字的部首。

Please circle the radical in the characters below.

尾 尸 屬



請圈出下列漢字的部首。

Please circle the radical in the characters below.

宜 家 室

請寫出三個「金(金)」的漢字。

Please write three characters with the "gold & metal (金)" radical.





形似字比較

Comparing similar characters

炒、鈔

chǎo
to stir-frychāo
paper money; currency

綠、線

lǜ
greenxiàn
thread

屎、尿

shǐ
feces; excrementniào
urine

茶、菜

chá
teacài
vegetables

形似字練習

1 chǎofàn

zhǐchāo

飯

fried rice

鈔

paper money; paper currency

2 lǜsè

máoxiān

色

green

毛

yarn; knitting wool

3 jīdàn

fēngmi

chicken egg

honey

4 cháyè

qīngcài

葉

tea leaves

青

vegetables



文化情境練習

Comparative Cultural Situations

1 說說看

請根據情境，回答下列問題：
Please answer the following questions, taking into consideration the situation.

例

你朋友說你做的衣服很好看，你會怎麼說？

Your friend tells you your clothes are so nice. What would you say?

答

真的嗎？

Really?

1

你朋友稱讚你中文說得很好，你會怎麼說？

Your friend praises you that you speak Chinese very well. What would you say?

答

2

你朋友說你做的菜真好吃，你會怎麼說？

Your friend tells you that you're an excellent cook. What would you say?

答

3

你朋友說你籃球打得很好，你會怎麼說？

Your friend praises you that you play basketball very well. What would you say?

答

4

你³的朋友²常常被¹騙⁴， 他²很⁴生²氣¹， 你³會²怎麼¹說⁴？

Your friend is very angry that he/she is cheated very often. What would you say?

答

5

你³覺得²很⁴冷¹， 你³會²怎麼¹說⁴？

What would you say when you feel very cold?

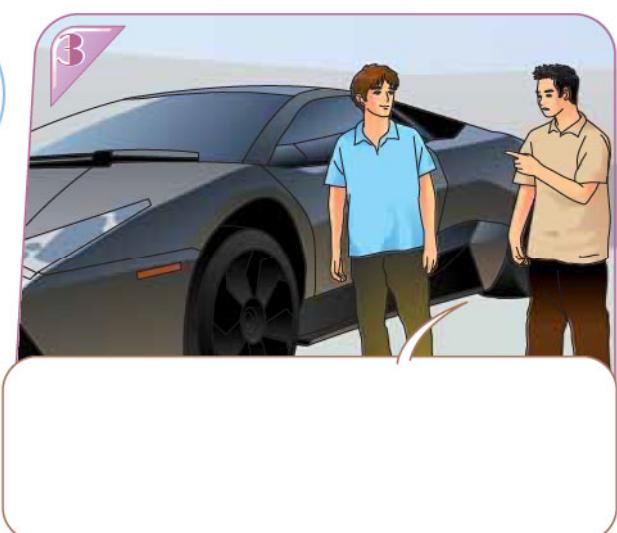
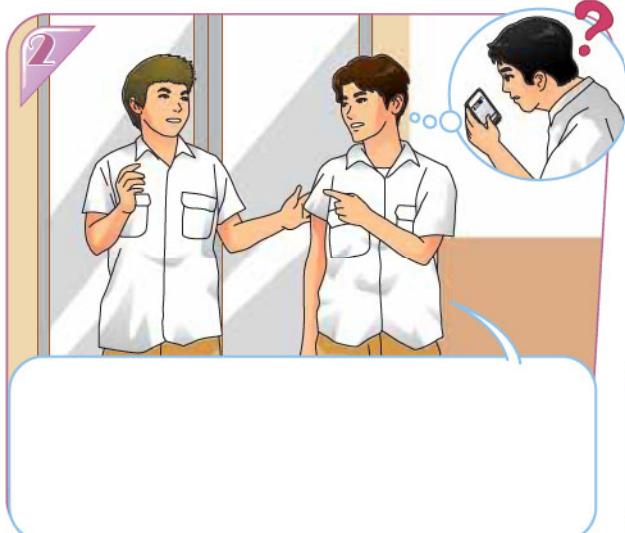
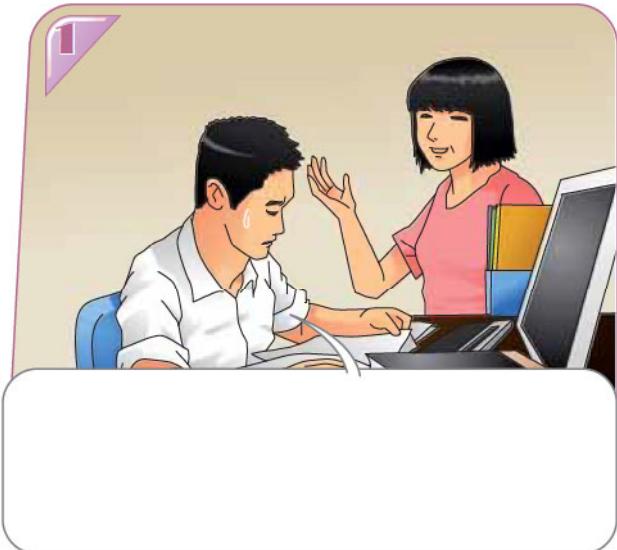
答



漫畫填空 Cartoon fill in the blanks



好熱喔，
我們去吃冰。



參考答案

Answers

◆ Lesson 01

延伸練習2

1.漢字拼圖：河、清、涼、海、江、泳、沐、
泊、梅、林、本、李、柏、柯
2.形音對對碰：2.→ a 3.→ d 4.→ b

文化篇

2.小遊戲：

1.孔子→ 孔 李白→ 李 諸葛亮→ 諸葛
司馬遷→ 司馬 杜甫→ 杜 鄭和→ 鄭
2.男生：周杰倫、王力宏、馬友友
女生：曾雅妮、張惠妹、蔡依林
3.男生：柏漢、家明、志偉、杰夫、建國、宗源
女生：文琳、雅婷、淑芳、思佳、安妮

◆ Lesson 02

延伸練習2

1.漢字拼圖：他、們、仁、什、佳、丁、伽、
乞、併、偈、咖、啡、吃、喝、
問、可、叮、古、哇
2.形音對對碰：2.→ d 3.→ c 4.→ a

小遊戲

1.→ f 2.→ d 3.→ e 4.→ b
5.→ c 6.→ a

◆ Lesson 03

延伸練習2

1.漢字拼圖：奶、娘、妹、姑、姨、嬪、婆、
姐、婧、語、請、誰、話、說、
謂、詰、詛
2.形音對對碰：2.→ a 3.→ c 4.→ b

小遊戲

1. a.爺爺 b.外婆 c.叔叔 d.姑姑
e.舅舅 f.阿姨

◆ Lesson 04

延伸練習2

1.漢字拼圖：愧、他、槐、桿、起、超、趕、
圯、塊、地、汜、沼、池、台、
她、詔、她
2.形音對對碰：2.→ e 3.→ a 4.→ c
5.→ f 6.→ b

小遊戲

1. b.→ 9 c.→ 8 d.→ 10 e.→ 7 f.→ 1
g.→ 2 h.→ 6 i.→ 4 j.→ 5

◆ Lesson 05

延伸練習2

1.漢字拼圖：汀、打、訂、沙、抄、妙、泊、
拍、怕、治、抬、怡、始、清、
情、請、婧
2.形音對對碰：2.→ c 3.→ a 4.→ f
5.→ b 6.→ e

小遊戲

1.填填看：
1.請問、不好意思 2.請問、不好意思
3.不好意思、麻煩你 4.不好意思、麻煩你
5.不好意思、對不起 6.請問、對不起
2.說說看：
1.對不起，請問圖書館怎麼走？
2.麻煩(你)幫我按一下五樓。
3.不好意思，請問現在幾點了？



◆ Lesson 06

語音總複習

1.請寫出拼音：

- 1.jú、qí、qù、xī、xū
- 2.zhī、zhú、chī、chū、shī、shù、rì、rù、zī、
zú、cì、cū、sī、sū
- 3.yī、wǔ、yú、fā、fàn、huā、hǎn

漢字總複習

按、打、拿／你、他、介／林、本、相／
叫、吃、喝／匱、青、最／起、超、走／
舌、他、坐／意、怕、愛／媽、奶、好／
話、語、說

形似字比較

- 2.喝、渴
- 3.找、我
- 4.怕、拍
- 5.話、語
- 6.姓、性
- 7.請、情
- 8.去、走
- 9.忙、忘
- 10.抬、拾
- 11.起、超

◆ Lesson 07

延伸練習2

- 1.漢字拼圖：炒、沙、鈔、針、汁、拷、烤、
鍔、淺、錢、灯、打、釘、汀
- 2.形音對對碰：2.→ d 3.→ a 4.→ c

◆ Lesson 08

延伸練習2

- 1.漢字拼圖：英、莞、寫、宣、室、完、安、
姐、姑、姪、汝、沽、浹、沅、
汨、渴
- 2.形音對對碰：2.→ c 3.→ a 4.→ b

◆ Lesson 09

延伸練習2

- 1.漢字拼圖：返、餅、迸、餓、進、焦、鍋、
過
- 2.形音對對碰：2.→ a 3.→ d 4.→ c

◆ Lesson 10

延伸練習2

- 1.漢字拼圖：睡、睛、眼、邊、逕、退、紅、
綠、經、縫、沐、江、涇、清
- 2.形音對對碰：2.→ a 3.→ d 4.→ b

◆ Lesson 11

延伸練習2

- 1.漢字拼圖：蚊、屁、屁、蟲、尾、蛋、尿
- 2.形音對對碰：2.→ a 3.→ b 4.→ c

小遊戲

1.填填看：

- 1.去年是2011年。
- 2.去年是兔年。
- 3.後年是2014年。
- 4.後年是馬年。
- 5.前年是2010年。
- 6.前年是虎年。

2.選擇題：1.→ ① 2.→ ② 3.→ ③

◆ Lesson 12

語音總複習

- 1.請寫出拼音：
- 1.rè、zhè、shī、chī
- 2.lán、nián、niào、chǎo

漢字總複習

炒、照、邊／菜、花、茶／遲、這、連／
餓、飽、餐、飯／匱、蜂、蛩／
看、睡、真、眾／紫、綠、經／
尾、屁、屁／鍋、鈔、針／宣、家、室

形似字比較

形似字練習：

- 2.綠、線
- 3.蛋、蜜
- 4.茶、菜

漫畫填空

- 1.好煩喔，我們去吃大餐。
- 2.他老是遲到，下次不要約他了。
- 3.你的跑車真高級。



正 簡 對 照 表

Contrast

◆ a

注音符號	漢語拼音	正體字	簡化字	單元
ㄞ	ài	愛	爱	5.6

◆ b

注音符號	漢語拼音	正體字	簡化字	單元
ㄅ	bāng	幫	帮	1.5
ㄆ	bǎo	飽	饱	9.12
ㄆ	bào	報	报	4.8
ㄆ	bǐ	筆	笔	6
ㄆ	biān	邊	边	6.9.12
ㄆ	biǎo	錶	表	4
ㄆ	bié	別	别	4.5.10.12
ㄆ	bǐng	餅	饼	9

◆ c

注音符號	漢語拼音	正體字	簡化字	單元
ㄔ	chāo	鈔	钞	7.12
ㄔ	cháng	長	长	1
ㄔ	chǎng	場	场	5.6

◆ c

注音符號	漢語拼音	正體字	簡化字	單元
ㄔ	chē	車	车	1.4.5.6.8
ㄔ	chén	陳	陈	1.3.5.6
ㄔ	chēng	稱	称	3.12
ㄔ	chóng	蟲	虫	11
ㄔ	chuán	傳	传	11
ㄔ	chí	遲	迟	10.12
ㄔ	cí	詞	词	2.5.12
ㄔ	cōng	葱	葱	2
ㄔ	cuò	錯	错	7

◆ d

注音符號	漢語拼音	正體字	簡化字	單元
ㄔ	dān	單	单	6.12
ㄔ	dāng	當	当	5.10
ㄔ	diān	顛	颠	4
ㄔ	diǎn	點	点	2.4.5
ㄔ	diàn	電	电	4.5.9



◆ d

注音符號	漢語拼音	正體字	簡化字	單元
ㄉ	diào	調	调	1.2.3.4.5.7. 8.9.10.11
ㄉ	dōng	東	东	4.5.9
ㄉ	dòng	動	动	4
ㄉ	dòng	凍	冻	9
ㄉ	dú	讀	读	4.6.12
ㄉ	duàn	斷	断	3
ㄉ	duì	對	对	1~12
ㄉ	dùn	頓	顿	1.4.5.7.8. 9.10.11

◆ f

注音符號	漢語拼音	正體字	簡化字	單元
ㄈ	fèng	鳳	凤	12
ㄈ	fù	複	复	6.12

◆ g

注音符號	漢語拼音	正體字	簡化字	單元
ㄍ	gài	蓋	盖	7
ㄍ	gǎn	趕	赶	4
ㄍ	gāng	剛	刚	7
ㄎ / ㄎ	ge / gè	個	个	1~12
ㄎ	guō	鍋	锅	7
ㄎ	guó	國	国	1.6
ㄎ	guò	過	过	5.6.9.11
ㄎ	guǎn	館	馆	5.9.12

◆ h

注音符號	漢語拼音	正體字	簡化字	單元
ㄏ	hái	還	还	1.4.6.7
ㄏ	hàn	漢	汉	1~12
ㄏ	héng	橫	横	1
ㄏ	hòu	後	后	11
ㄏ	hóng	鴻	鸿	1
ㄏ	hóng	紅	红	10
ㄏ	hǔ	虎	虎	11.12



◆ h

注音符號	漢語拼音	正體字	簡化字	單元
ㄏㄨㄚ	huá	華	华	1.12
ㄏㄨā	huā	花	花	6.8
ㄏㄨㄚˋ	huà	化	化	1~12
ㄏㄨㄚˋ	huà	話	话	1~12
ㄏㄨㄚˋ	huà	畫	画	4.7.12
ㄏㄨㄢ	huān	歡	欢	2.6.12
ㄏㄨㄢ	huǎn	緩	缓	10
ㄏㄨㄢˋ	huàn	換	换	6
ㄏㄨㄤ	huáng	黃	黄	1.3.4
ㄏㄨㄤ	huǎng	謊	谎	10
ㄏㄨˋ	huì	繪	绘	4
ㄏㄨˋ	huì	會	会	5.10.12
ㄏㄨˋ	huò	貨	货	5

◆ j

注音符號	漢語拼音	正體字	簡化字	單元
ㄐ	jī	雞	鸡	2.6.11.12
ㄐ	jī	機	机	4.8
ㄐ	jí	級	级	5.8.11
ㄐ	jǐ	幾	几	1.3.4.5.6.7.8.9
ㄐ	jì	紀	纪	3
ㄐ	jì	記	记	6
ㄐㄚ	jiá	挾	挟	6
ㄐㄢ	jiān	間	间	5

◆ j

注音符號	漢語拼音	正體字	簡化字	單元
ㄐㄧㄢ	jiān	夾	夹	7
ㄐㄧㄢˋ	jiàn	見	见	1.6
ㄐㄧㄠ	jiǎo	腳	脚	2.6
ㄐㄧㄠ	jiǎo	餃	饺	2.6.9
ㄐㄧㄠ	jiào	較	较	4.5.6.12
ㄐㄧㄝ	jié	傑	杰	1
ㄐㄧㄝ	jié	節	节	10.12
ㄐㄧㄝ	jié	結	结	12
ㄐㄧㄝ	jiě	解	解	10
ㄐㄧㄣ	jīn	儘	尽	6
ㄐㄧㄣ	jìn	進	进	2.5.9
ㄐㄧㄥ	jīng	經	经	10.12
ㄐㄧㄥ	jīng	鏡	镜	8
ㄐㄩ	jù	據	据	6.7.8.12
ㄐㄩ	jué	覺	觉	12

◆ k

注音符號	漢語拼音	正體字	簡化字	單元
ㄎㄞ	kāi	開	开	5
ㄎㄞ	kǎi	凱	凯	1
ㄎㄜ	kè	課	课	5.10
ㄎㄞ	kuāi	呙	呙	7.9
ㄎㄞ	kuài	塊	块	4
ㄎㄞ	kuàng	曠	旷	10

◆ k

注音符號	漢語拼音	正體字	簡化字	單元
ㄉㄨㄛˋ	kuò	擴	扩	1.2.3.4.5.7. 8.9.10.11

◆ l

注音符號	漢語拼音	正體字	簡化字	單元
ㄉㄞ	lái	來	来	4.5
ㄉㄢ	lán	籃	篮	7.12
ㄉㄝ	lè	樂	乐	2.12
ㄉㄧˇ	lǐ	裡	里	4.5.6.7.8
ㄉㄧˇ	lǐ	禮	礼	5
ㄉㄧㄢ	lián	連	连	12
ㄉㄧㄤ	liáng	涼	凉	1
ㄉㄧㄤ	liǎng	兩	两	11
ㄉㄧㄤ	liàng	亮	亮	4.7.8
ㄉㄧㄤ	liàng	輛	辆	8
ㄉㄧㄢ	liǎn	臉	脸	1
ㄉㄧㄢ	liàn	練	练	1~12
ㄉㄧㄣ	lín	鄰	邻	3
ㄉㄧㄥ	líng	齡	龄	11
ㄉㄧㄡ	liú	劉	刘	1.12
ㄉㄡˊ	lóu	樓	楼	5
ㄉㄨㄥ	lóng	龍	龙	1.11.12

◆ l

注音符號	漢語拼音	正體字	簡化字	單元
ㄉㄨ	lǔ	滬	卤	4
ㄉㄨˋ	lù	綠	绿	4.10.12
ㄉㄨㄣ	lún	倫	伦	1

◆ m

注音符號	漢語拼音	正體字	簡化字	單元
ㄇㄚ	ma	嗎	吗	1.4.5.6. 7.8.12
ㄇㄚ	māma	媽媽	妈妈	3.4.5.6
ㄇㄚ	mǎ	馬	马	1.3.11.12
ㄇㄚ	me	麼	么	1~12
ㄇㄞㄚ	Mǎláixīyà	馬來西亞	马来西亚	1
ㄇㄞ	mǎi	買	买	4.5.8.12
ㄇㄞ	mài	賣	卖	4
ㄇㄣ	mēn	們	们	2.3.5.6. 7.9.12
ㄇㄣ	mén	門	门	2
ㄇㄣ	mì	糸	丝	10
ㄇㄣ	miàn	麵	面	2.4

◆ n

注音符號	漢語拼音	正體字	簡化字	單元
ㄉㄠ	nǎo	腦	脑	4
ㄉㄠ	nào	鬧	闹	4



◆ p

注音符號	漢語拼音	正體字	簡化字	單元
ㄅ	piàn	騙	骗	12

◆ q

注音符號	漢語拼音	正體字	簡化字	單元
ㄑ	qí	騎	骑	6
ㄑ	qǐ	起	起	4.5.6.7
ㄑ	qì	氣	气	9.12
ㄑ	qiān	遷	迁	1
ㄑ	qiān	簽	签	10
ㄑ	qián	錢	钱	5.6.7
ㄑ	qiāo	蹠	蹠	10
ㄑ	qīn	親	亲	2.3
ㄑ	qīng	輕	轻	3.4.5.11
ㄑ	qǐng	請	请	1.2.3.5.6.10.11.12

◆ r

注音符號	漢語拼音	正體字	簡化字	單元
ㄩ	rè	熱	热	7.9.12
ㄩ	rèn	認	认	2

◆ s

注音符號	漢語拼音	正體字	簡化字	單元
ㄩ	sī	絲	丝	5.6
ㄩ	shào	紹	绍	1.6.12
ㄩ	shéi	誰	谁	3.5
ㄩ	shēng	聲	声	3.4.5
ㄩ	shěn	審	审	3
ㄩ	shěnshen	嬌嬌	娇嬌	3
ㄩ	shī	師	师	4.5.6.7.10.12
ㄩ	shī	獅	狮	6
ㄩ	shī	屍	尸	12
ㄩ	shí	時	时	4.5.6.8.10
ㄩ	shì	適	适	1.5
ㄩ	shì	試	试	1.2.3.4.5.7.8.9
ㄩ	shì	識	识	2.7.8.9.10.11
ㄩ	shū	書	书	4.5.12
ㄩ	shǔ	屬	属	11.12
ㄩ	shù	豎	竖	1
ㄩ	shù	樹	树	1.6
ㄩ	shù	數	数	3
ㄩ	shuài	帥	帅	8
ㄩ	shuāng	雙	双	1.6.8
ㄩ	shuō	說	说	1~12
ㄩ	sū	蘇	苏	2
ㄩ	suí	隨	随	7





◆ t

注音符號	漢語拼音	正體字	簡化字	單元
ㄊ	Táiwān	臺灣	台湾	12
ㄊ	tāng	湯	汤	7
ㄊ	tàng	燙	烫	5.7.12
ㄊ	題	题	6.12	
ㄊ	tiáo	條	条	8
ㄊ	tiě	鐵	铁	7
ㄊ	tóu	頭	头	1.4.6
ㄊ	tīng	廳	厅	2
ㄊ	tú	圖	图	1.2.3.4.5.7.8.9.10

◆ w

注音符號	漢語拼音	正體字	簡化字	單元
ㄨ	wū	烏	乌	11
ㄨˊ	wú	吳	吴	1
ㄨˊ	wú	無	无	4
ㄨˋ	wù	霧	雾	4

◆ x

注音符號	漢語拼音	正體字	簡化字	單元
ㄒ	ㄒí	習	习	1~12
ㄒ	ㄒì	戲	戏	1.2.3.4.5.7.8.9.10.11
ㄒ	xiā	蝦	虾	2.6
ㄒ	xiàn	現	现	5.10
ㄒ	xiàn	線	线	10.12
ㄒ	xiě	寫	写	1.2.3.6.8.12
ㄒ ㄝ	ㄒㄧㄝ	謝謝	谢谢	7.8
ㄒ	ㄒū	鬚	须	6
ㄒ	ㄒù	敘	叙	3
ㄒ	xué	學	学	3.4.5.6.7.12
ㄒ	xún	詢	询	5.6
ㄒ	xùn	訊	讯	1

◆ w

注音符號	漢語拼音	正體字	簡化字	單元
ㄨ	wéi	維	维	5
ㄨ	wěi	偉	伟	1
ㄨ	wèi	為	为	2.8
ㄨ	wèi	謂	谓	3
ㄨ	wèi	衛	卫	12
ㄨ	wēn	溫	温	9
ㄨ	wèn	問	问	2.3.4.5.6.11.12

◆ y

注音符號	漢語拼音	正體字	簡化字	單元
ㄞ	yān	煙	烟	7
ㄞ	yáng	楊	杨	1
ㄞ	yàng	樣	样	1
ㄞ	yéye	爺爺	爷爷	3
ㄞ	yè	葉	叶	8.12
ㄧ	yī	醫	医	4
ㄧ	yì	義	义	1
ㄧ	yì	憶	忆	6
ㄧ	yín	銀	银	7.12
ㄧ	yǐn	飲	饮	2.6
ㄥ	yìng	應	应	7.8.9.10
ㄚ	yā	鴨	鸭	2
ㄡ	yóu	郵	邮	5
ㄡ	yóu	遊	游	1.2.3.4.5.7. 8.9.10.11.12
ㄩ	yú	魚	鱼	2.4.6
ㄩ	yǔ	與	与	1.2.3.4.5.7. 8.9.10.11
ㄩ	yǔ	語	语	1~12
ㄩ	yuǎn	遠	远	9
ㄩ	yuē	約	约	10.12

◆ y

注音符號	漢語拼音	正體字	簡化字	單元
ㄩ	yùn	韻	韵	4
ㄩ	yùn	運	运	5

◆ z

注音符號	漢語拼音	正體字	簡化字	單元
ㄔ	zàn	讚	赞	7.8.12
ㄔ	zāng	臍	脏	2
ㄔ	zǒng	總	总	6.10.12
ㄓ	zhāng	張	张	1.3
ㄓ	zhè	這	这	1.3.4.5.6. 8.9.11.12
ㄓ	zhēn	針	针	7
ㄓ	zhèng	鄭	郑	1
ㄓ	zhǐ	紙	纸	4.6.10.12
ㄓ	zhōng	鐘	钟	7
ㄓ	zhòng	眾	众	10.12
ㄓ	zhòu	晝	昼	4
ㄓ	zhū	豬	猪	2.6.11
ㄓ	zhū	諸	诸	1
ㄔ	zǔ	組	组	1.2.3.4.7. 8.9.10.11



串起全球僑胞的心



LINE官方帳號



YouTube頻道



僑務電子報

僑胞卡
Overseas Compatriot Card (OCC)

線上申辦好便利



申辦中文版傳送門



申辦英文版傳送門
Application Online



中華民國僑務委員會

僑生服務專區



網址：Students.Taiwan-World.Net , QRcode

臺灣是東西文化交流薈萃之地，具備優質的教育環境與完善的教育制度，為鼓勵全球各地更多優秀僑生來臺升學，培育成為海外僑臺商企業及當地產業所需之技術人才，僑委會除專為僑生辦理大學先修教育外，近年亦加強推廣3+4僑生技職專班及海外青年技術訓練班，針對僑生提供完善的在學輔導措施與照護，如新僑生接機、僑生社團補助、工讀金及學習扶助金、獎助學金、醫療急難救助、僑保及健保補助等，讓海外家長放心將小孩送到臺灣讀書及學習。

為提供僑生來臺就學相關資訊，僑委會於官方網站闢建「僑生服務專區」，只要以手機掃描下方QRcode即可瞭解相關就學資訊。

一、海外僑生來臺就學管道

國小



國中、高中、高職、五專



大學及研究所



二、僑生申請來臺就讀3+4產學攜手合作僑生專班

東南亞地區(越南、印尼、馬來西亞、緬甸、泰國、柬埔寨、菲律賓)招生簡章及宣傳摺頁



三、海外僑生申請來臺就讀海外青年技術訓練班

海青班線上招生服務專區



國家圖書館出版品預行編目(CIP)資料

我會說華語 / 曾金金等編撰.
—— 二版. —— 臺北市：僑委會，民108.12
冊：21*29.7公分
中英對照
ISBN 978-986-5433-47-5 (第1冊：平裝). ——
ISBN 978-986-5433-48-2 (第2冊：平裝)
1.漢語 2.讀本
802.85 108018074

◆◆ 我會說華語1 ◆◆

發行：中華民國僑務委員會
規劃指導：曾金金
中文編撰：曾金金 林秋芳 蔡蓉芝 盧廣誠 葉力嘉
英文編撰：周康岱 孔立哲(*Joseph Breed*)
設計：陸鋒科技有限公司
出版機關：中華民國僑務委員會
地址：臺北市徐州路五號十六樓
電話：02-2327-2600
網址：<http://www.ocac.gov.tw>

本書另有電子版本及語音檔置於「全球華文網」(<http://www.huayuworld.org>)

出版年月：中華民國一〇三年八月初版
中華民國一〇八年十二月二版
版(刷)次：中華民國一〇八年十二月二版一刷
定價：新臺幣120元

展售處(提供網路訂購服務)：
國家書店松江門市 地址：臺北市松江路209號
電話：02-2518-0207 網址：<http://www.govbooks.com.tw>
五南文化廣場 地址：臺中市中區中山路6號
電話：04-2226-0330 網址：<http://www.wunanbooks.com.tw>

承印：華大國際興業有限公司
GPN：1010801846
ISBN：978-986-5433-47-5

本會保留本書所有權利，欲利用本書全部或部分內容者，須徵求本會書面同意或授權
本著作採用創用CC「姓名標示-非商業性-禁止改作」3.0版臺灣





《我會說華語1》共有10個主題性單元及2個單元總複習。各單元以不同主題為主軸，進而延伸出一系列的活動練習，讓學習者從中學習基本的溝通會話、練習中文的發音和書寫、以及認識中西方文化上的差異等，內容豐富且實用，不僅能幫助學習者提升中文能力，也能實際運用於日常生活中。



ISBN 978-986-5433-47-5



9 789865 433475

GPN : 1010801846 定價:新臺幣120元