

來!

學華語 1
第一冊

Let's Learn Mandarin

課本 Textbook

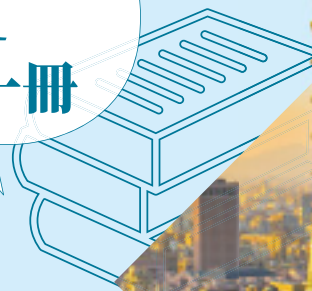


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華語熱是當前國際社會語言學習新興現象，全球各地學習需求日益殷切，學習人數不斷攀升，特別是長期投注華語教學的海外僑校也掌握華語學習需求熱潮，參與非華裔社群的華語教學工作，朝與主流接軌的方向發展。在僑教發展的基礎上，為推展海外華語文教育，並因應全球華語文教學趨勢變化以及華語學習環境改變等情勢，本會特別邀集專業編撰團隊，以外國語言教學概念，開發適合海外各行各業成人華語文能力零起點人士學習之華語教材，期透過自然對話的方式，學習日常生活所需之應對詞彙，以奠定華語文的基礎，並為日後學習進階華文作準備。

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

中華民國僑務委員會





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

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

Overseas Community Affairs Council, R.O.C.(TAIWAN)

一、編輯理念

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

二、教材架構

1. 課本：本冊共十課。
 - 1-1 本冊包括 223 個詞彙，34 條語法。
 - 1-2 課文：採對話方式，以正體字為主，搭配注音符號與漢語拼音。英文課文及簡體字課文附錄於後。
 - 1-3 生詞：標示漢語拼音、詞性及英文翻譯。依據國教院 (TBCL) 語詞分級，第一冊以第一級語詞為主，納入部分第二級的語詞。第二冊以第二級詞語為主，納入第三級詞語。
 - 1-4 語法：以國教院 (TBCL) 第一級與第二級語法條為主，每課約 3-4 條語法。
 - 1-5 課堂綜合活動：每課均包括字詞認讀與書寫、聽說讀寫之任務活動，約 4-5 個項目。
 - 1-6 本冊每課均包括語音練習單元，藉以達到拼音符號熟練、發音正確之目標。
 - 1-7 文化單元：每一冊安排三篇與語言相關的華人文化。第一單元是「親屬稱謂」，置於第三課後。第二單元是「人們打招呼的方式」，置於第六課後。第三單元是「漢字六書介紹」，置於第十課後。
 - 1-8 課室用語列於前，詞彙索引、注音符號與漢語拼音對照表附錄於後。
2. 作業本：本冊共十課。
 - 2-1 每課均包括聽力練習 3 項，如：分辨聲調、聽出語詞、理解句子等練習。
 - 2-2 在閱讀理解方面有課文理解、語法重組練習、語句理解判斷。
 - 2-3 在書寫方面有漢字習寫與翻譯之練習。

三、其他資源

1. 教師手冊：包含教學指引、課本練習解答、作業本解答、聽力文本、測驗卷一份、其他資源連結等。
2. 課文對話、生詞、作業本的錄音檔案。



I. Overview

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

II. Series of *Let's Learn Mandarin*

1. Textbooks: Volume 1 includes 10 lessons.
 - 1.1 Volume 1 contains 223 new words and 34 grammars.
 - 1.2 Text: displays dialogue in traditional character version with phonetic symbols. English texts and the texts in simplified characters are in the appendix.
 - 1.3 Vocabulary: includes phonetic symbols, the categories, and English translation. On the basis of classification of TBCL, Volume 1 covers 200 words of level 1 and a small part of level 2; Volume 2 covers words of level 2 and a small part of level 3.
 - 1.4 Grammar: On the basis of classification of TBCL, the two volumes cover the grammar of level 1 and level 2. Each lesson contains 3 to 4 grammars.
 - 1.5 Classroom activities: Each lesson includes four to five items such as characters, words, recognizing, writing, and task-based activities.
 - 1.6 Each lesson in Volume 1 includes pronunciation exercises to help learners familiarize with phonetic symbols and accurate pronunciation.
 - 1.7 Culture Notes: Volume 1 contains three culture notes in Taiwan related to the language. The first one is “Kinship Titles” placed after Lesson 3. The second one is “How Do People Greet Each Other in Taiwan” placed after Lesson 6. The third one is “Six Etymological Principles of Traditional Character” placed after Lesson 10.
 - 1.8 Classroom Expressions are in the front. The Vocabulary Index and the Comparative Table of Mandarin Phonetic Symbols and Hanyu Pinyin are in the appendix.
2. Workbooks: Volume 1 includes 10 lessons.
 - 2-1 Each lesson includes three parts of listening exercises, such as differentiating tones, recognizing the characters/words, and sentences.
 - 2-2 Reading comprehension includes text comprehension, word rearrangement and sentence comprehension.
 - 2-3 Writing exercises include character writing and translating.

III. Supplemental

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

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王明文

Wang Mingwen



Taiwanese

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

Gloria Lee



American

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

王家文

Wang Jiawen



Taiwanese

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

Lisa



American

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



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

Symbols	Parts of speech	詞類	Examples
Adv	Adverb	副詞	也、都
Conj	Conjunction	連接詞	和、可是
Det	Determiner	限定詞	這、那
M	Measure	量詞	個、雙
N	Noun	名詞	學生、公司
Num	Numeral	數詞	一、二
Pron	Pronoun	代名詞	你、他
Ptc	Particle	助詞	嗎、呢
Prep	Preposition	介詞	在、給
QPr	Question Pronoun	疑問代詞	什麼、哪裡
V	Verb	動詞	叫、吃
Vs	State Verb	狀態動詞	忙、好
Vaux	Auxiliary Verb	助動詞	想、會

Lesson

01

您好

Hello!

Learning Objectives

Topic: Greetings

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

1. Greet others
2. Tell others your name and nationality and inquire the same of others



課文 Text



您^您好^好。
Nín hǎo.



您^您好^好。
Nín hǎo.



我^我姓^姓王^王，請^請問^問您^您貴^貴姓^姓？
Wǒ xìng Wáng, qǐng wèn nín guì xìng?



我^我姓^姓 Lee，叫^叫 Gloria。您^您叫^叫什^什麼^麼名^名字^字？
Wǒ xìng Lee, jiào Gloria. Nín jiào shénme míngzi?



我^我叫^叫明^明文^文。請^請問^問您^您是^是哪^哪國^國人^人？
Wǒ jiào Míngwén. Qǐng wèn nín shì nǎ guó rén?



我^我是^是美^美國^國人^人。您^您呢^呢？
Wǒ shì Měiguó rén. Nín ne?



我^我是^是臺^臺灣^灣人^人。
Wǒ shì Táiwān rén.

生詞 Vocabulary

1. 您 ^{ㄣˇ}	nín	N	you (polite and respectful to elders)
2. 好 ^{ㄏㄠˇ}	hǎo	Vs	good, fine
3. 我 ^{ㄉㄨˇ}	wǒ	N	I, me
4. 姓 ^{ㄒㄧㄥˋ}	xìng	V	to be surnamed
5. 王 ^{ㄨㄤˊ}	Wáng	N	an example of a surname
6. 叫 ^{ㄐㄠˋ}	jiào	V	to be called
7. 什 ^ㄕ 麼 ^ㄇ	shénme	QPr	what
8. 名 ^{ㄇㄨㄥˊ} 字 ^ㄗ	míngzi	N	name
9. 是 ^ㄕ	shì	V	to be (am, is, are)
10. 人 ^ㄖ	rén	N	people, person

短語 Phrases

11. 請 ^ㄑ 問 ^ㄨ	qǐng wèn	May I ask you..., Excuse me, ...
12. 貴 ^ㄍ 姓 ^ㄒ ?	guì xìng	Polite way to ask someone's surname
13. 哪 ^ㄋ 國 ^ㄍ 人 ^ㄖ ?	nǎ guó rén	an interrogative phrase used to ask what someone's nationality
14. 美 ^ㄇ 國 ^ㄍ 人 ^ㄖ	Měiguó rén	American
15. 您 ^ㄣ 呢 ^ㄋ ?	nín ne	How about you? And you?
16. 臺 ^ㄊ 灣 ^ㄨ 人 ^ㄖ	Táiwān rén	Taiwanese

專有名詞 Proper Nouns

- | | | |
|---|--------------|---|
| 17. 王 _王 明 _明 文 _文 | Wáng Míngwén | an example of a name |
| 18. 美 _美 國 _國 | Měiguó | America (abbreviated version of United States of America) |
| 19. 臺 _台 灣 _灣 / 台 _台 灣 _灣 | Táiwān | Taiwan |

補充生詞 Supplementary Vocabulary

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-------|---|-------------------------|
| 20. 他 _他 | tā | N | he, him |
| 21. 張 _張 | Zhāng | N | an example of a surname |

語法 Grammar

1

姓 xìng / 叫 jiào

to be surnamed / to be named

姓 to be surnamed

“姓” is a verb to be followed by a surname.

Example:

S + 姓 + surname

我姓 Lee。

I am surnamed Lee.

(1) 我姓王。

Wǒ xìng Wáng.

I am surnamed Wang.

(2) 我姓 Lee。

Wǒ xìng Lee.

I am surnamed Lee.

(3) 我姓張。

Wǒ xìng Zhāng.

I am surnamed Zhang.

叫 to be called

“叫” is a verb to be followed by a given name / first name or a full name.

Example:

S + 叫 + given name / first name or full name

我叫 Gloria Lee。

I am called Gloria Lee.

(1) 我叫明文。

Wǒ jiào Míngwén.

I am called Mingwen. / My given name is Mingwen.

(2) 我叫 Gloria。

Wǒ jiào Gloria.

I am called Gloria. / My given name is Gloria.

(3) 我叫王明文。

Wǒ jiào Wáng Míngwén.

I am called Wang, Mingwen. / My full name is Wang, Mingwen.

(4) 我姓 Lee，叫 Gloria。

Wǒ xìng Lee, jiào Gloria.

I am surnamed Lee and I am called Gloria.

Exercise

Please put the words in the correct order.

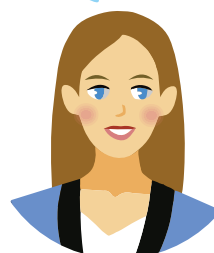
1 ①姓王 ②我。

➡ _____。

2 ①明文 ②叫 ③我。

➡ _____。

我姓 Lee，
叫 Gloria。



③ ①叫 ②我 ③王明文。

➡ _____。

④ ①姓 ②Lee ③我 ④Gloria ⑤叫。

➡ _____，_____。

2

是 shì to be

“是”is a verb which is used to link two units that are in some way equivalent. In this chapter, “是” is followed by a given name / first name, a full name or nationality.

Example:

S + 是 + given name / first name, full name, nationality

她是 Gloria。

She is Gloria.

(1) 我是明文。

Wǒ shì Míngwén.

I am Mingwen.

(2) 我是 Gloria Lee。

Wǒ shì Gloria Lee.

I am Gloria Lee.

(3) 我是臺灣人。

Wǒ shì Táiwān rén.

I am Taiwanese.

(4) Gloria Lee 是美國人。

Gloria Lee shì Měiguó rén.

Gloria Lee is American.



Exercise

Please put the words in the correct order.

1 ①是 ②我 ③明文。

➡ _____。

2 ①是 ②Gloria ③我。

➡ _____。

3 ①臺灣 ②我 ③人 ④是。

➡ _____。

4 ①是 ②Gloria Lee ③美國 ④人。

➡ _____。

我是臺灣人。



3 什麼 shénme a Question Pronoun

“什麼” is a question pronoun in Mandarin. In a question with a question pronoun, the word order is exactly the same as that in a declarative sentence. In this chapter, “什麼名字” is used to ask about someone’s given name / first name or full name.

Example:

S + V + 什麼名字 / 什麼

他叫什麼名字？

What is his name?

(1) 請問您叫什麼名字？

Qǐng wèn nín jiào shénme míngzi?

May I ask what your name is?

(2) 他叫什麼名字？

Tā jiào shénme míngzi?

What is his name?

(3) A : 明文姓什麼 ?
Míngwén xìng shénme?
What is Mingwen surnamed?

B : 明文姓王。
Míngwén xìng Wáng.
Mingwen is surnamed Wang.

(4) A : Gloria 姓什麼 ?
Gloria xìng shénme?
What is Gloria surnamed?

B : Gloria 姓 Lee。
Gloria xìng Lee.
Gloria is surnamed Lee.

Exercise

Please put the words in the correct order.

1 ①您 ②什麼名字 ③請問 ④叫？

➡ _____ ?

2 ①叫 ②他 ③名字 ④什麼？

➡ _____ ?

3 ①姓 ②明文 ③什麼？

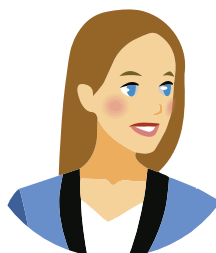
➡ _____ ?

4 ①什麼 ②Gloria ③姓？

➡ _____ ?

請問您叫
什麼名字？

我叫明文



綜合活動 Classroom Activities

1. Read aloud

王明文：您好。

Gloria：您好。

王明文：我姓王，請問您貴姓？

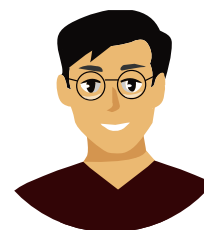
Gloria：我姓 Lee，叫 Gloria。您叫什麼名字？

王明文：我叫明文。請問您是哪國人？

Gloria：我是美國人。您呢？

王明文：我是臺灣人。

我姓王，
請問您貴姓？



2. Fill in the Blanks

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

A：您好！

B：_____！

A：我_____王，請問_____貴姓？

B：我姓_____，叫_____。

請問_____叫什麼_____？

A：我_____明文。請問您_____哪國人？

B：我是_____人。_____呢？

A：我_____臺灣人。

3. Please interview four classmates. Introduce yourself and ask them their names and which countries they are from. (their nationality)



You may use the questions below for your interview.

- (1) 您貴姓？
- (2) 您叫什麼名字？
- (3) 您是哪國人？

Write the information provided by your classmates in the grid below.

	姓 Surname	名字 Given name	哪國人 Nationality
例	Lee	Gloria	美國人
1			
2			
3			
4			

4. Look at the two business cards, then answer the following questions.



- (1) Please circle their surnames / family names.
(2) Please underline their given names / first names.

語音 Pinyin - Phonetic System

Initials:

b p m f

Finals:

a o e -i -u -ü

1. Tones: The four tones

First tone:	—	bā
Second tone:	✓	bá
Third tone:	∨	bǎ
Fourth tone:	∖	bà

- (1) Read the following syllables

bā	bá	bǎ	bà
pō	pó	pǒ	pò
mī	mí	mǐ	mì
fā	fá	fǎ	fà

Explanation

Each character is only one syllable in length. A syllable can contain up to three parts: an initial, a final, and a tone. Some syllables, however, do not have an initial. Tone marks are placed over the final.

	Tone
(Initial)	Final

Ex. 1: bā

	—
b	a

Ex. 2: ā

	—
	a

(2) Please mark the tone you hear.

ba	mu	fa	bu	po	fa	ma
----	----	----	----	----	----	----

(3) Recognizing tones: Please circle the syllable you hear.

bā-bá	mú-mù	fá-fà	bǔ-bù	mǎ-mā	pó-pò	tǔ-tú
-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------

2. Recognizing sounds

(1) Recognizing initial sounds: Please circle the syllable you hear.

bá-pá	mǔ-pǔ	bǔ-mǔ	pó-bó	fā-bā	mù-pù	pà-mà
-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------

(2) Recognizing final sounds: Please circle the syllable you hear.

bā-bō	fú-fó	mǎ-mǔ	mó-má	pà-pò	fǎ-fǔ	mò-mà
-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------



Lesson

02

我有兩個弟弟

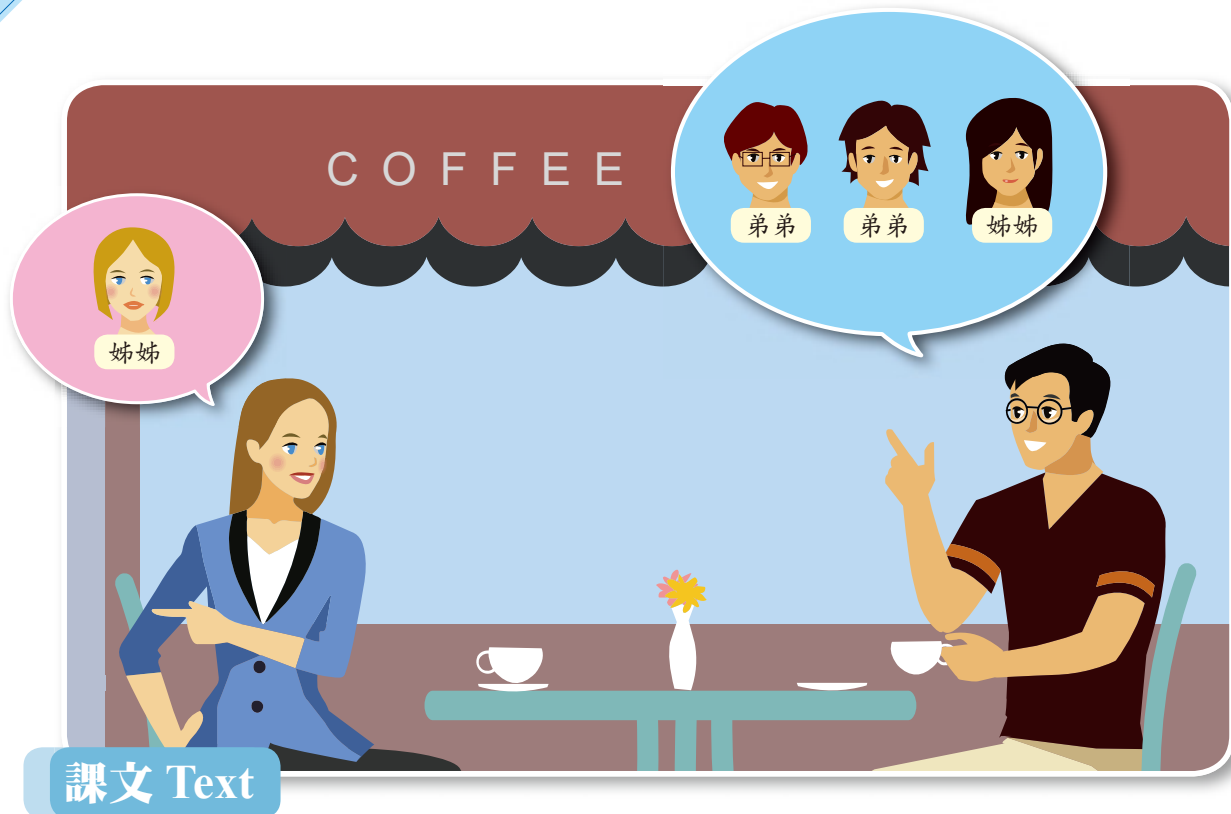
I Have Two Younger Brothers

Learning Objectives

Topic: Family

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

1. Quantify and describe family members
2. Ask others if they have siblings



課文 Text



明₂文₁，你₃好₄。
Míngwén, nǐ hǎo.



妳₃好₄，Gloria。
Nǐ hǎo, Gloria.



明₂文₁，你₃有₂兄₁弟₂姊₃妹₄嗎₅？
Míngwén, nǐ yǒu xiōngdì jiěmèi ma?



我₁有₂一₃個₄姊₃姊₄，兩₂個₃弟₁弟₂。妳₃呢₄？
Wǒ yǒu yí ge jiějie, liǎng ge dìdì. Nǐ ne?



我₁也₂有₂一₃個₄姊₃姊₄。
Wǒ yě yǒu yí ge jiějie.



妳₃有₂哥₁哥₂嗎₅？
Nǐ yǒu gēge ma?



我₁沒₂有₂哥₁哥₂，也₂沒₂有₂弟₁弟₂。我₁只₂
Wǒ méi yǒu gēge, yě méi yǒu dìdì. Wǒ zhǐ

有₂一₃個₄姊₃姊₄。
yǒu yí ge jiějie.

生詞 Vocabulary

1. 有 _有	yǒu	V	to have, there is / are
2. 兩 _兩	liǎng	N	two (to express for quantity)
3. 個 _個	ge	M	generic measure word
4. 弟 _弟 、弟 _弟	dìdì	N	younger brother
5. 你 _你 / 妳 _妳	nǐ / nǐ	N	you (male or generic) / you (female only)
6. 嗎 _嗎	ma	Ptc	question particle
7. 一 _一 / 一 _一 / 一 _一	yī / yí / yì	Num	one
8. 姊 _姊 、姊 _姊 / 姐 _姐 、姐 _姐	jiějie	N	older sister
9. 也 _也	yě	Adv	also
10. 哥 _哥 、哥 _哥	gēge	N	older brother
11. 沒 _沒	méi	Adv	not
12. 只 _只	zhǐ	Adv	only

短語 Phrases

13. 兄 _兄 、弟 _弟 、姊 _姊 (姐 _姐)、妹 _妹	xiōngdì jiěmèi	siblings
---	----------------	----------

補充生詞 Supplementary Vocabulary

14. 妹 _妹 、妹 _妹	mèimei	N	younger sister
------------------------------------	--------	---	----------------

語法 Grammar

1

有 yǒu / 沒有 méi yǒu

to have, there is, there are / to not have, there is not, there are not

The adverb “沒” is placed in front of the verb “有” to negate it. “沒” is one of two main negative adverbs in Mandarin.

Example:

S + 沒 (Negative Adverb) + 有 (V) + O (N)

我沒有弟弟。

I do not have any younger brothers.

(1) 我有哥哥。

Wǒ yǒu gēge.

I have an older brother / older brothers.

(2) 我有妹妹。

Wǒ yǒu mèimei.

I have a younger sister / younger sisters.

(3) 我沒有哥哥。

Wǒ méi yǒu gēge.

I do not have older brothers.

(4) Gloria 沒有哥哥，也沒有弟弟。

Gloria méi yǒu gēge, yě méi yǒu dìdì.

Gloria has neither older brothers nor younger brothers.

(5) Gloria 只有一個姊姊。

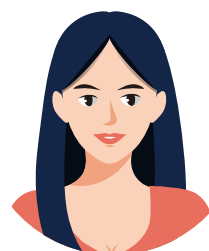
Gloria zhǐ yǒu yí ge jiějie.

Gloria only has one older sister.

我有妹妹



我有哥哥



Exercise

Please put the words in the correct order.

1 A: 你有哥哥嗎？

B: ①我 ②哥哥 ③有

➡ _____。

2 A: 你有妹妹嗎？

B: ①有 ②我 ③妹妹

➡ _____。

3 A: 你有兄弟姊妹嗎？

B: ①有 ②姊姊 ③一個 ④我 ，兩個弟弟。

➡ _____，兩個弟弟。

4 A: Gloria 有哥哥嗎？

B: Gloria ①沒有 ②哥哥 ③沒有 ④也 ⑤弟弟

➡ Gloria _____。

5 A: 他有兄弟姊妹嗎？

B: ①只 ②他 ③一個 ④有 ⑤弟弟

➡ _____。



2

嗎 ma Sentence Final Particle Indicating a Question

“嗎” is an interrogative particle. Adding it to the end of a declarative statement turns it into a question.

Example:

statement + 嗎?

您姓王嗎?

Are you surnamed Wang?

S + V + O + 嗎

你有弟弟嗎?

Do you have a younger brother / younger brothers?

(1) 你是美國人嗎?

Nǐ shì Měiguó rén ma?

Are you American?

(2) 你叫明文嗎?

Nǐ jiào Míngwén ma?

Is your given name Míngwén?

(3) 你有哥哥嗎?

Nǐ yǒu gēge ma?

Do you have an older brother / older brothers?

(4) 你有姊姊嗎?

Nǐ yǒu jiějie ma?

Do you have an older sister / older sisters?

(5) 你有兄弟姊妹嗎?

Nǐ yǒu xiōngdì jiěmèi ma?

Do you have siblings?

Exercise

Please put the words in the correct order.

1 A: ①嗎 ②你 ③姓 ④王?

► _____ ?

B: 我姓王。

2 A: ①美國人 ②嗎 ③你 ④是?

► _____ ?

B: 我是美國人。

我姓王。



3 A: ①嗎 ②明文 ③他 ④叫？

► _____ ？

B: 他叫明文。

4 A: ①你 ②有 ③嗎 ④兄弟姊妹？

► _____ ？

B: 我只有一個姊姊。

5 A: ①嗎 ②王明文 ③臺灣人 ④是？

► _____ ？

B: 王明文是臺灣人。

我有一個
姊姊。



3

個 ge

Generic Measure Word

“個” is the most common measure word. To indicate quantity in Mandarin, a measure word is added between the number and the noun.

Example:

Numeral + Measure Word + N

一個弟弟

one younger brother

(1) 一個哥哥

yí ge gēge

one older brother

(2) 兩個哥哥

liǎng ge gēge

two older brothers

(3) 一個妹妹

yí ge mèimei

one younger sister

(4) 兩個妹妹

liǎng ge mèimei

two younger sisters

(5) 我有一個姊姊。

Wǒ yǒu yí ge jiějie.

I have one older sister.

(6) 我有兩個弟弟。

Wǒ yǒu liǎng ge didi.

I have two younger brothers.

Exercise

Please put the characters in the correct order.

1 ①我有 ②一個 ③弟弟。

➡ _____。

2 ①兩個 ②我 ③有 ④哥哥。

➡ _____。

3 ①王明文 ②兩個 ③弟弟 ④有。

➡ _____。

4 ①有 ②個 ③我 ④姊姊 ⑤一，兩個弟弟。

➡ _____，兩個弟弟。

4

也 yě also, too

The adverb “也” indicates a similar situation is being brought up. In Mandarin, adverbs are placed after subjects and in front of verbs.

Example:

S + Adverb + V + O

我也是臺灣人。

I am also Taiwanese.

(1) 他姓王，我也姓王。

Tā xìng Wáng, wǒ yě xìng Wáng.

He is surnamed Wang. I am also surnamed Wang.

(2) 他有一個姊姊，我也有一個姊姊。

Tā yǒu yí ge jiějie, Wǒ yě yǒu yí ge jiějie.

He has one older sister. I also have one older sister.

(3) 明文有姊姊，Gloria 也有姊姊。

Míngwén yǒu jiějie, Gloria yě yǒu jiějie.

Míngwén has an older sister. Gloria also has an older sister.

(4) 我是臺灣人，他也是臺灣人。

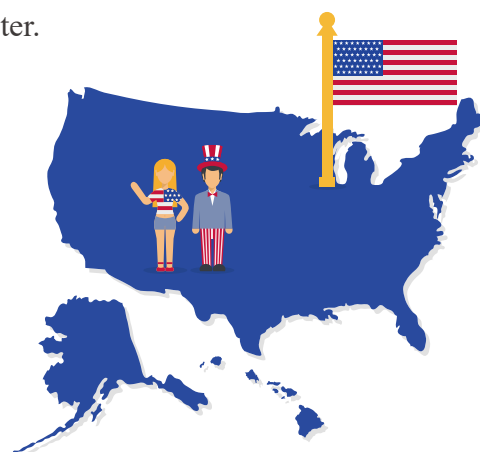
Wǒ shì Táiwan rén, tā yě shì Táiwan rén.

I am Taiwanese. He is also Taiwanese.

(5) Gloria 是美國人，Mary 也是。

Gloria shì Měiguó rén, Mary yě shì.

Gloria is American. Mary is too.



Exercise

Please put the words in the correct order.

① 他姓王，①姓 ②王 ③我 ④也。

▶ 他姓王，_____。

② 他有一個姊姊，①我 ②一個 ③姊姊 ④有 ⑤也。

▶ 他有一個姊姊，_____。

③ 明文有姊姊，①有 ②Gloria ③姊姊 ④也。

▶ 明文有姊姊，_____。

④ 我是臺灣人，①也 ②他 ③臺灣人 ④是。

▶ 我是臺灣人，_____。

綜合活動 Classroom Activities

1. Read aloud

Gloria : 明文，你好。

王明文：妳好，Gloria。

Gloria : 明文，你有兄弟姊妹嗎？

王明文：我有一個姊姊，兩個弟弟。妳呢？

Gloria : 我也有一個姊姊。

王明文：妳有哥哥嗎？

Gloria : 我沒有哥哥，也沒有弟弟。我只有一個姊姊。



2. Fill in the Blanks

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

A : 明文，你有_____嗎？

B : 我有一_____姊姊，兩_____弟弟。你呢？

A : 我_____一個姊姊。

B : 你有哥哥嗎？

A : 我_____哥哥，_____沒有弟弟，我_____有一個姊姊。

3. Please interview four classmates. Ask them if they have any siblings.



You may use the questions below for your interview.

- (1) 你有兄弟姊妹嗎？
- (2) 你有哥哥 / 弟弟 / 姊姊 / 妹妹嗎？
- (3) 我有一個姊姊 / 哥哥，你呢？

Write the information provided by your classmates in the grid below.

	姓名	姊姊	妹妹	哥哥	弟弟
例	王明文	一個	沒有	沒有	兩個
1					
2					
3					
4					

語音 Pinyin - Phonetic System

Initials: d t n l
 Finals: ao ei

1. Tones: The four tones

(1) Read the following syllables

dī	dí	dǐ	dì
tū	tú	tǔ	tù
(nū)	nú	nǚ	nù
(lǔ)	lú	lǚ	lù
dāo	dáo	dǎo	dào
fēi	féi	fěi	fèi

Note
1Note
2

Notes:

1. When adding a tone mark above the final “i”, do not dot the “i”. Simply add the tone mark, e.g., di (弟 younger brother)
2. Tone marks are placed above the main vowel. The sequence of main vowel is as follows: a o e i u ü. For example, in “ei” the main vowel is “e”, in “ia” the main vowel is “a”, e.g., mèi (妹 younger sister), liǎng (兩 two)

(2) Please mark the tone you hear.

di	mi	hao	fei	dao	bao	tao
----	----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

(3) Recognizing tones: Please circle the syllable you hear.

mǐ-mí	tū-tú	lú-lù	dá-dǎ	lǎo-láo	nèi-něi	tāo-táo
-------	-------	-------	-------	---------	---------	---------

2. Recognizing sounds

(1) Recognizing initial sounds: Please circle the syllable you hear.

lǐ-nǐ	mí-ní	nǚ-lǚ	dǎ-tǎ	mǔ-pǔ	bà-pà	tì-dì
-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------

(2) Recognizing final sounds: Please circle the syllable you hear.

là-lào	nēi-ne	má-máo	běi-bǎo	nú-nǐ	lí-lú	mèi-mào
--------	--------	--------	---------	-------	-------	---------

Lesson

03

她不是學生

She Is Not a Student

Learning Objectives

Topic: Occupations (I)

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

1. Ask others if they are students
2. Ask others common occupations and work places
3. Describe marital status and family members



課文 Text



Gloria，妳姊姊是學生嗎？

Gloria, nǐ jiějie shì xuéshēng ma?



她不是學生，她大學畢業了。

Tā bú shì xuéshēng, tā dàxué bìyè le.



她在哪裡工作？

Tā zài nǎlǐ gōngzuò?



我姊姊在銀行工作，她先生先在電腦

Wǒ jiějie zài yínháng gōngzuò, tā xiānshēng zài diànnǎo

公司工作。

gōngsī gōngzuò.



妳姊姊結婚了，他們有孩子嗎？

Nǐ jiějie jiéhūn le, tāmen yǒu háiizi ma?



他們有兩個孩子，一個兒子、一個

Tāmen yǒu liǎng ge háiizi, yí ge érzi, yí ge

女兒。兩個小孩都在小學念書。

nǚ'ér. Liǎng ge xiǎohái dōu zài xiǎoxué niàn shū.

生詞 Vocabulary

1. 她 _她 / 他 _他	tā	N	she, her / he, him
2. 不 _不 / 不 _不	bú / bù	Adv	no, not
3. 學 _學 生 _生	xuéshēng	N	student
4. 大 _大 學 _學	dàxué	N	university, college
5. 在 _在	zài	Prep	in, on, at
6. 哪 _哪 裡 _裡 (哪 _哪 兒 _兒)	nǎlǐ (nǎr)	QPr	where
7. 工 _工 作 _作	gōngzuò	V / N	to work, work
8. 銀 _銀 行 _行	yínháng	N	bank
9. 先 _先 生 _生	xiānshēng	N	husband, Mr.
10. 電 _電 腦 _腦	diànnǎo	N	computer
11. 公 _公 司 _司	gōngsī	N	company
12. 孩 _孩 子 _子	háizi	N	child
13. 兒 _兒 子 _子	érzi	N	son
14. 女 _女 兒 _兒	nǚ'ér	N	daughter
15. 小 _小 孩 _孩	xiǎohái	N	child
16. 都 _都	dōu	Adv	both, all
17. 小 _小 學 _學	xiǎoxué	N	elementary school

短語 Phrases

- | | | |
|---|-----------|-----------------------------|
| 18. 畢 _ㄅ 業 _ㄩ 了 _ㄌ | biyè le | graduated |
| 19. 結 _ㄐ 婚 _ㄩ 了 _ㄌ | jiéhūn le | married |
| 20. 他 _ㄊ 們 _ㄇ / 她 _ㄊ 們 _ㄇ | tāmen | they (plural of “he / she”) |
| 21. 念 _ㄋ 書 _ㄕ | niàn shū | to study |

補充生詞 Supplementary Vocabulary

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------|------|--------|
| 22. 法 _ㄉ 國 _ㄍ | Fǎguó | N | France |
| 23. 和 _ㄏ / 和 _ㄏ | hàn / hé | Conj | and |

語法 Grammar

- 1 不 bú / bù no, not
S + 不 bú / bù (Negative Adverb) + V

The negative adverb “不” is placed in front of verb to form negative sentences.

Examples:

我不是美國人。

I am not American.

我不叫 Mary。

My given name is not Mary.

- (1) 我不是學生。
Wǒ bú shì xuéshēng.
I am not a student.

(2) 我姊姊工作，我哥哥不工作。
 Wǒ jiějie gōngzuò. Wǒ gēge bù gōngzuò.
 My older sister works. My older brother does not work.

(3) 我不叫學文，我叫明文。
 Wǒ bú jiào Xuéwén, wǒ jiào Míngwén.
 My given name is not Xuewen. My given name is Mingwen.

(4) 我不是美國人，我是法國人。
 Wǒ bú shì Měiguó rén, wǒ shì Fǎguó rén.
 I am not American. I am French.

Exercise

Please put the words in the correct order.

- ① A: 你是學生嗎?
 B: ①我 ②學生 ③不是
 ➔ _____。
- ② A: 您姓 Lee 嗎?
 B: ①Lee ②我 ③不姓
 ➔ _____。
- ③ A: 您叫學文嗎?
 B: ①學文 ②不 ③我 ④叫
 ➔ _____。
- ④ A: 您是法國人嗎?
 B: ①法國人 ②我 ③不 ④是
 ➔ _____。



5 A: 您是臺灣人嗎？

B: ①不 ②臺灣人 ③是 ④我 ，我是美國人。

➡ _____ ，我是美國人。

2

在 zài at, in, on

Word order:

S (N) + 在 zài (Preposition) + Place Word (location) + V (O)

(1) 我在電腦公司工作。

Wǒ zài diànnǎo gōngsī gōngzuò.

I work at a computer company.

(2) 他在銀行工作。

Tā zài yínháng gōngzuò.

He works at a bank.

(3) 我在小學工作。

Wǒ zài xiǎoxué gōngzuò.

I work at an elementary school.

(4) 你在哪裡（哪兒）工作？

Nǐ zài nǎlǐ (nǎr) gōngzuò?

Where do you work?

Exercise

Please put the words in the correct order.

1 A: 你在哪裡工作？

B: ①我 ②工作 ③在 ④電腦公司

➡ _____ 。

2 A: 他在哪裡工作？

B: ①在 ②他 ③工作 ④銀行

➡ _____ 。



3 A: 美生在哪裡工作？

B: ①小學 ②美生 ③在 ④工作

► _____ 。

4 A: 你哥哥在哪裡工作？

B: ①我哥哥 ②工作 ③在 ④電腦公司

► _____ 。

5 A: ①工作 ②你 ③哪裡 ④在

► _____ ？

B: 我不工作。

3

都 dōu both; all

3-1 (N plural) + 都 dōu + V + (O)

The adverb “都” is always placed in front of a verb and it refers to people or things that have already been mentioned in the sentence.

Example:

John 和 Mary 都是學生。

John and Mary are both students.

(1) 他們都是學生。

Tāmen dōu shì xuéshēng.

They are both / all students.

(2) Gloria 和 Mary 都姓 Lee。

Gloria hàn / hé Mary dōu xìng Lee.

Gloria and Mary are both surnamed Lee.

(3) 他們都是臺灣人。

Tāmen dōu shì Táiwān rén.

They are both / all Taiwanese.

(4) 我先生和我都在銀行工作。

Wǒ xiānshēng hàn wǒ dōu zài yínháng gōngzuò.

My husband and I both work at a bank.

Exercise

Please put the words in the correct order.

1 ①他們 ②都 ③是 ④學生

➡ _____ 。

2 ①他們 ②姓 ③都 ④王

➡ _____ 。

3 ①都 ②他們 ③在銀行 ④工作

➡ _____ 。

4 ①都 ②工作 ③和 ④我 ⑤我先生

➡ _____ 。



3-2 S (N plural) + 都 dōu + 不 bú / 不 bù + V + (O)

(1) 他們都不是學生。

Tāmen dōu bú shì xuéshēng.

Neither / none of them is a student. (They are all not students.)

(2) 他們都不姓王。

Tāmen dōu bù xìng Wáng.

Neither / none of them is surnamed Wang.

(3) 明文和小生都不是美國人。

Míngwén hàn Xiǎoshēng dōu bú shì Měiguó rén.

Both Míngwén and Xiǎoshēng are not American.

(4) 他們都不在銀行工作。

Tāmen dōu bú zài yínháng gōngzuò.

Neither / none of them works at a bank.

Exercise

Please put the words in the correct order.

1 ①不是 ②他們 ③都 ④學生

➡ _____。

2 ①王 ②不姓 ③他們 ④都

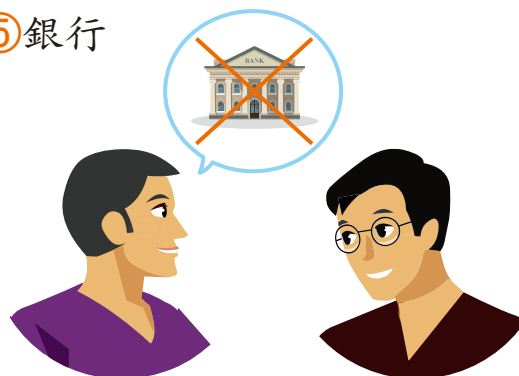
➡ _____。

3 ①不是 ②他們 ③都 ④美國人

➡ _____。

4 ①都 ②他們 ③工作 ④不在 ⑤銀行

➡ _____。



綜合活動 Classroom Activities

1. Read aloud

王明文：Gloria，妳姊姊是學生嗎？

Gloria：她不是學生，她大學畢業了。

王明文：她在哪裡工作？

Gloria：我姊姊在銀行工作，她先生在電腦公司工作。

王明文：妳姊姊結婚了，他們有孩子嗎？

Gloria：他們有兩個孩子，一個兒子、一個女兒。兩個小孩都在小學念書。

2. Fill in the Blanks

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

A：你好！你姊姊是_____嗎？

B：她_____是學生，她大學_____了。

A：她在_____工作？

B：我姊姊_____銀行_____，她先生在_____
_____公司工作。

A：你姊姊_____了，他們有_____嗎？

B：他們有兩個_____，一個_____、一個
_____。兩個小孩_____在小學_____。

3. Interview four classmates. Ask them the following questions and write the information provided by them in the grid below.



You may use the questions below for your interview.

- (1) 你姊姊 / 妹妹 / 哥哥 / 弟弟是學生嗎？
- (2) 你姊姊 / 妹妹 / 哥哥 / 弟弟工作嗎？
- (3) 你姊姊 / 妹妹 / 哥哥 / 弟弟在哪裡工作？

Write the information provided by your classmates in the grid below.

	名字	兄弟姐妹是不是學生？	兄弟姐妹工作嗎？	他們在哪裡工作？
例	Gloria	姊姊不是學生	姊姊工作	銀行
1				
2				
3				
4				

4. Look at the two business cards, then answer the questions below.



- (1) Where does Mr. Wang work? Please circle the company's name.
- (2) What is the surname of the person who works at the bank? Please underline her / his surname.

語音 Pinyin - Phonetic System

Initials:

g

k

h

Finals:

ai

-uo

ang

1. Tones: The four tones

- (1) Read the following syllables

gē	gé	gě	gè
kā	(ká)	kǎ	kà
hū	hú	hǔ	hù
guō	guó	guǒ	guò
kāi	(kái)	kǎi	kài
hāng	háng	(hǎng)	hàng
wō	(wó)	wǒ	wò

Note:

When there is no initial in front of the -uo, it is written as "wo", e.g., wǒ (我, I, me)

Note

※ **Third Tone Change:**

When two syllables with third tones occur one after the other, the first one changes to a second tone when speaking, but the third tone mark remains over the syllable in the written form, e.g., 你好 nǐ hǎo, 我有 wǒ yǒu.

(2) Please mark the tone you hear.

ke	he	ge	hai	hang	wo	guo
----	----	----	-----	------	----	-----

(3) Recognizing tones: Please circle the syllable you hear.

mǎi-mái	huǒ-huó	fáng-fāng	duǒ-duó
hāng-háng	gǎi-gāi	pài-pái	kǔ-kū

2. Recognizing sounds

(1) Recognizing initial sounds: Please circle the syllable you hear.

hē-kē	gē-kē	hù-gù	guò-tuò
háng-táng	duō-guō	kāng-gāng	kǎ-dǎ

(2) Recognizing final sounds: Please circle the syllable you hear.

gài-guò	tài-tuò	wò-huò	mǎi-měi
hāo-hā	lè-lài	hú-huó	kù-kuò



文化單元 (一) Culture Notes

Kinship Titles



明文，你好。她們是……？



妳好。Gloria，她們是我的 cousin。這是我堂妹王明美，
這是我表妹張安安。



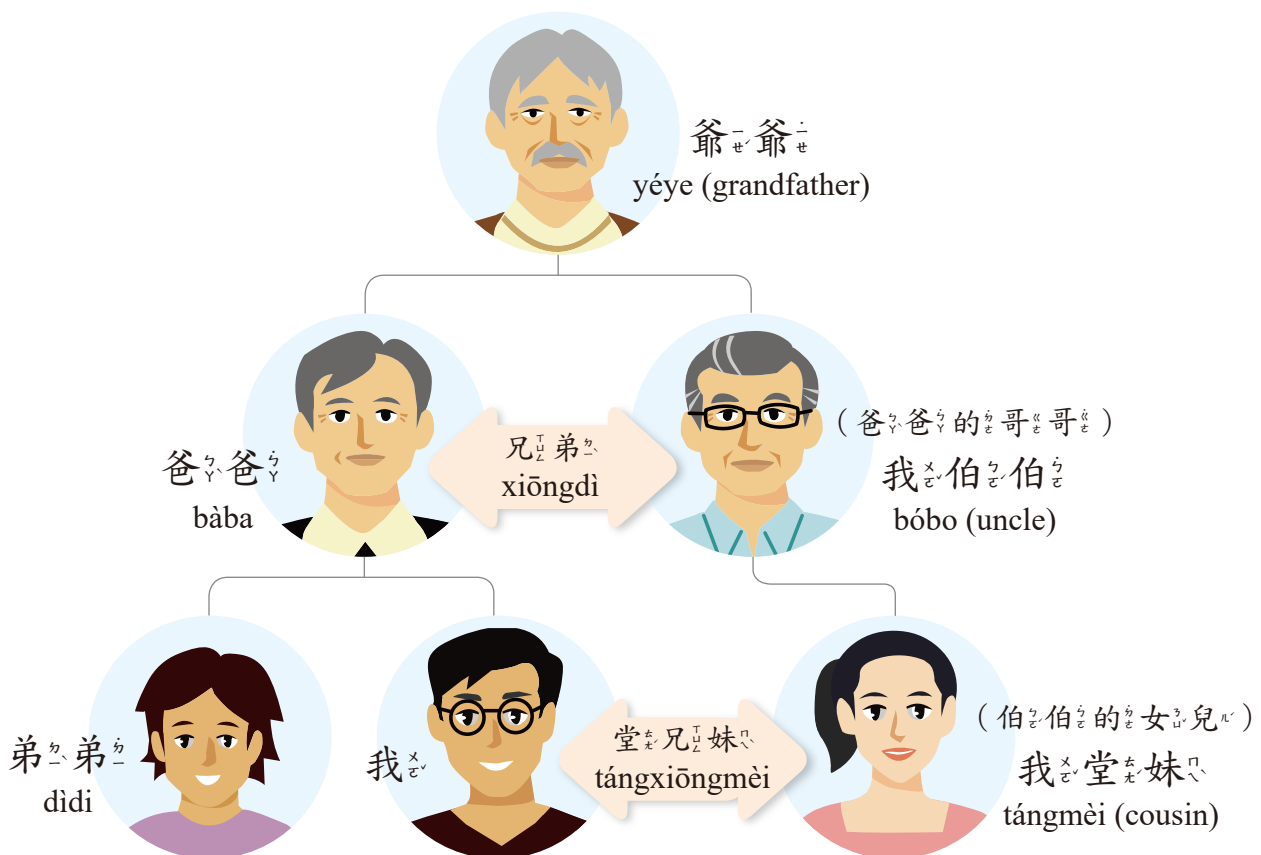
Huh?

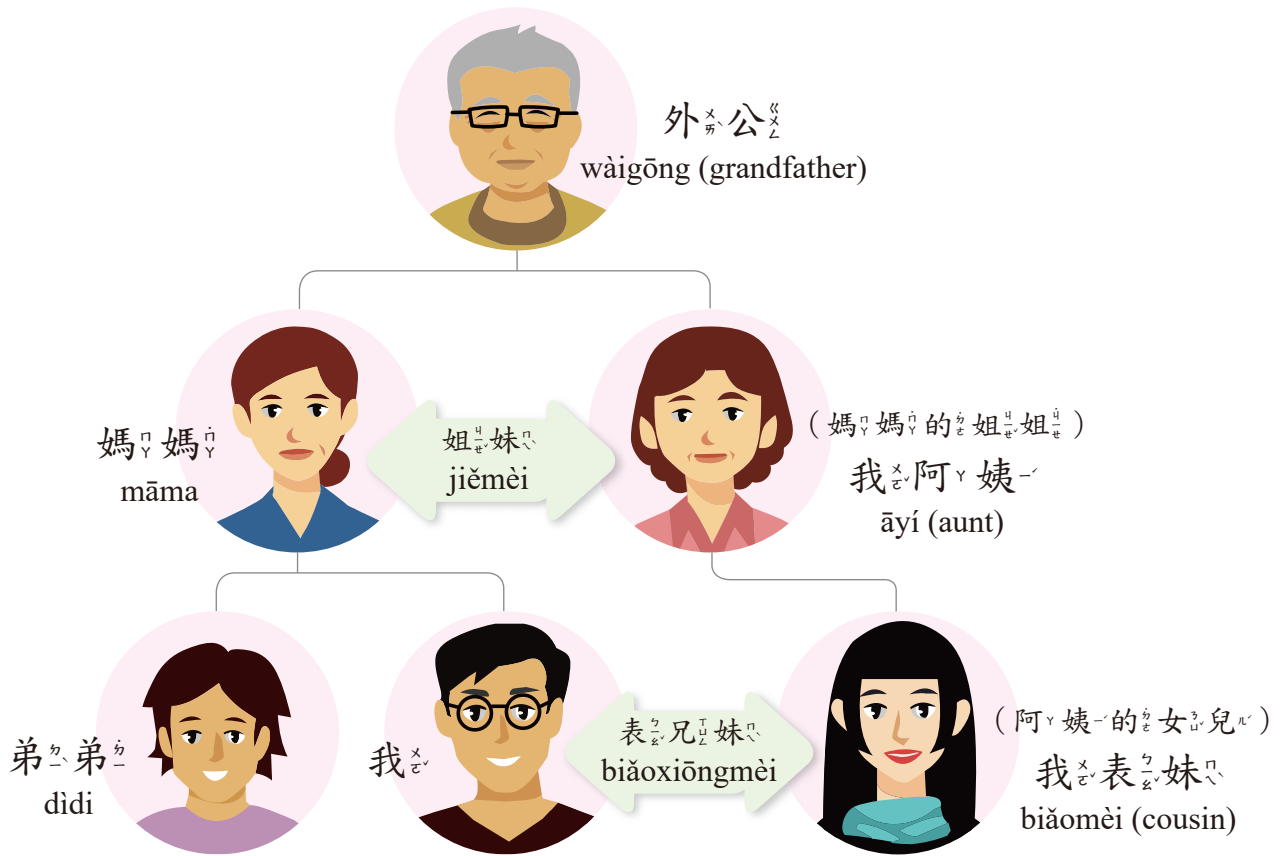
都是 cousin ？ 表妹 (biǎomèi) ？ 堂妹 (tángmèi) ？

Why does Wang, Mingwen refer to Wang, Mingmei as his “堂妹 (tángmèi)” but Zhang, Anan as his “表妹 (biǎomèi)” even though they are both his cousins? In traditional society, everyone had large families with many relatives, and most of these large families lived together. There are very specific kinship titles for family members and relatives because people value relationships between people and respect seniority within the family. People outside of the family can distinguish the exact relationship between two people by their respective kinship titles. It is necessary for people to address their relatives by the correct titles.

The terms to address each relative of the extended family are all different. Beginning on the father's side: “爺爺 (yéye)” is paternal grandfather. “奶奶 (nǎinai)” is paternal grandmother. “伯伯 (bóbo)” is father's older brother. “叔叔 (shúshu)” is father's younger brother. “姑姑 (gūgu)” is father's sister. On the mother's side: “外公 (wàigōng)” is maternal grandfather. “外婆 (wàipó)” is maternal grandmother. “舅舅 (jiùjiu)” is mother's brother. “阿姨 (āyí)” is mother's sister.

The children of my “伯伯 (bóbo)” and “叔叔 (shúshu)” are my “堂 (táng) 兄弟姐妹”. The children of my “舅舅 (jiùjiu)” and “阿姨 (āyí)” are my “表 (biǎo) 兄弟姐妹”.







Lesson

04

我爸爸在電腦 公司工作

My Father Works at a Computer
Company

Learning Objectives

Topic: Occupations (II)

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

1. Discuss about your life
2. Identify more specific occupations and work places



課文 Text



請問你爸爸、媽媽在哪裡工作？
Míngwén, qǐng wèn nǐ bàba, māma zài nǎlǐ gōngzuò?



我爸爸在電腦公司工作，我媽媽是
Wǒ bàba zài diànnǎo gōngsī gōngzuò, Wǒ māma shì
小學老師。
xiǎoxué lǎoshī。



你爸爸的工_作忙不忙？
Nǐ bàba de gōngzuò máng bù máng?



他的工_作很忙，他每天都很累。
Tā de gōngzuò hěn máng, tā měitiān dōu hěn lèi。



你媽媽呢？
Nǐ māma ne?



她喜歡小孩子，她說教書不累。
Tā xǐhuān xiǎo háizi, tā shuō jiāoshū bú lèi。



我爸爸也是老師，他在大學教法文。
Wǒ bàba yě shì lǎoshī, tā zài dàxué jiāo fǎwén。

生詞 Vocabulary

- | | | | | |
|-----|---|------------|-----|-----------------|
| 1. | 爸 ^{ㄅㄚˋ} 爸 ^{ㄅㄚˋ} | bàba | N | father, dad |
| 2. | 媽 ^{ㄇㄚ} 媽 ^{ㄇㄚ} | māma | N | mother, mom |
| 3. | 老 ^{ㄌㄠˇ} 師 ^{ㄕㄨㄛ} | lǎoshī | N | teacher |
| 4. | 忙 ^{ㄇㄨㄥ} | máng | Vs | busy |
| 5. | 很 ^{ㄏㄣˇ} | hěn | Adv | very |
| 6. | 每 ^{ㄇㄟ} 天 ^{ㄊㄩㄢ} | měitiān | N | every day |
| 7. | 累 ^{ㄌㄟˋ} | lèi | Vs | tired, tiring |
| 8. | 喜 ^{ㄒㄩˇ} 歡 ^{ㄏㄨㄢ} | xǐhuān | V | to like |
| 9. | 小 ^{ㄒㄩㄠˋ} 孩 ^{ㄏㄞˊ} 子 ^{ㄗㄩˇ} | xiǎo háizi | N | children, kids |
| 10. | 說 ^{ㄕㄨㄛ} | shuō | V | to say |
| 11. | 教 ^{ㄐㄧㄠ} | jiāo | V | to teach |
| 12. | 法 ^{ㄉㄜˋ} 文 ^{ㄨㄣˊ} | Fǎwén | N | French language |

短語 Phrases

- | | | | |
|-----|----------------------------------|----------|---------------------|
| 13. | 教 ^{ㄐㄧㄠ} 書 ^{ㄕㄨ} | jiāo shū | the job of teaching |
|-----|----------------------------------|----------|---------------------|

補充生詞 Supplementary Vocabulary

- | | | | | |
|-----|-----------------------------------|---------|---|-------------------------|
| 14. | 李 ^{ㄌㄩˇ} | Lǐ | N | an example of a surname |
| 15. | 今 ^{ㄐㄧㄣ} 天 ^{ㄊㄩㄢ} | jīntiān | N | today |

語法 Grammar

1 Affirmative-Negative Questions (A-not-A)

1-1 S + Vs 不 bù / bú Vs ?

S + V 不 bù / bú V + O (N) ?

Instead of adding the interrogative particle “嗎”, Mandarin has another way to make questions more neutral rather than interrogative. Use the affirmative form of the verb followed by its negative form to form the question.

Example:

S + Vs + 不 + Vs

你忙不忙？

Are you busy?

S + V + 不 + V + O

你是不是學生？

Are you a student?

(1) 他們忙不忙？

Tāmen máng bù máng?

Are they busy?

(2) 你今天累不累？

Nǐ jīntiān lèi bú lèi?

Are you tired today?

(3) 你是不是學生？

Nǐ shì bú shì xuéshēng?

Are you a student?

(4) Nancy 喜歡不喜歡教書？

Nancy xǐhuān bù xǐhuān jiāoshū?

Does Nancy like teaching?

Exercise

Please put the words in the correct order.

1 A: ①他們 ②忙 ③不忙

➡ _____ ?

B: 他們很忙。



2 A: 你今天 ①累 ②累 ③不

▶ 你今天_____ ?

B: 我今天很累。



3 A: ①不是 ②是 ③學生 ④你

▶ _____ ?

B: 我不是學生。

4 A: ①Gloria ②她 ③是 ④不是

▶ _____ ?

B: 她是 Gloria。

5 A: Nancy ①喜歡 ②教書 ③喜歡 ④不

▶ Nancy_____ ?

B: 他不喜歡教書。

1-2 S + 有 yǒu + 沒有 méi yǒu + O(N) ?

The adverb“沒” is used to negate “有”. The form of affirmative-negative questions is “有沒有”.

Example:

S + 有 + 沒有 + O(N)

你有沒有哥哥?

Do you have older brothers?

(1) 你有沒有電腦?

Nǐ yǒu méi yǒu diànnǎo?

Do you have a computer?

- (2) 你哥哥有沒有孩子？
Nǐ gēge yǒu méi yǒu hái zi?
Does your older brother have children?
- (3) 他有沒有兄弟姊妹？
Tā yǒu méi yǒu xiōngdì jiěmèi?
Does he have any brothers and sisters?
- (4) 王小文有沒有姊姊？
Wáng Xiǎowén yǒu méi yǒu jiějie?
Does Wang Xiaowen have older sisters?

Exercise

Please put the words in the correct order.

- 1 A: ①你 ②有 ③沒有 ④妹妹

➡ _____ ?

B: 我沒有妹妹。

- 2 A: ①有 ②Gloria ③姊姊 ④沒有

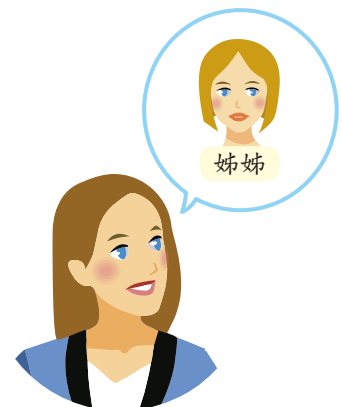
➡ _____ ?

B: Gloria 有一個姊姊。

- 3 A: ①沒有 ②有 ③他 ④電腦

➡ _____ ?

B: 他有電腦。



4 A: ①王小生 ②兄弟姊妹 ③沒有 ④有

► _____ ?

B: 他有一個哥哥、兩個妹妹。

5 A: ①孩子 ②有 ③你 ④沒有

► _____ ?

B: 我有一個兒子，沒有女兒。



2

呢 ne A Particle for Question Formation

The particle “呢” is used when some sort of context has been established in the preceding statement. It is placed after a noun or pronoun with the meaning of “How about N / Pron?”

Example:

S1+V+N, S2+ 呢?

我叫小文，您呢?

My name is Xiaowen. How about you?

我有一個弟弟，你呢?

I have one younger brother. How about you?

(1) A: 我姓王，您呢?

Wǒ xìng Wáng. Nín ne?

I am surnamed Wang. How about you?

B: 我姓李。

Wǒ xìng Lǐ.

I am surnamed Li.

(2) A: 我叫小文，您呢?

Wǒ jiào Xiǎowén. Nín ne?

My given name is Xiaowen. How about you?

B: 我叫 Gloria。

Wǒ jiào Gloria.

My given name is Gloria.

(3) A: 我是臺灣人，你呢？
Wǒ shì Táiwān rén. Nǐ ne?
I am Taiwanese. How about you?

B: 我是美國人。
Wǒ shì Měiguó rén.
I am American.

(4) A: 我有兩個弟弟，你呢？
Wǒ yǒu liǎng ge dìdì, nǐ ne?
I have two younger brothers. How about you?

B: 我沒有弟弟，我有一個妹妹。
Wǒ méi yǒu dìdì. Wǒ yǒu yí ge mèimei.
I do not have younger brothers. I have one younger sister.

Exercise

Please put the words in the correct order.

① A: 我姓王， ①呢 ②您

➤ 我姓王， _____ ?

B: 我姓李。

② A: 我 ①小文 ②叫 ③你 ④呢

➤ 我 _____ ， _____ ?

B: 我叫大文。

③ A: ①臺灣人 ②您 ③呢 ④我 ⑤是

➤ _____ ， _____ ?

B: 我是美國人。



4 A: ①沒有 ②我 ③兄弟姊妹 ④呢 ⑤你

➡ _____ , _____ ?

B: 我有一個姊姊，兩個弟弟。

5 A: ①在銀行 ②我 ③工作 ④呢 ⑤你

➡ _____ , _____ ?

B: 我不工作。

3 的 de The Possessive Particle

3-1

The particle “的” is used to indicate possession. It is placed between the possessor and the possessed.

Example:

我的電腦

my computer

他的工作

his work / his job

(1) Gloria 的電腦

Gloria de diànnǎo

Gloria's computer

(2) 明文的老師

Míngwén de lǎoshī

Mingwen's teacher

(3) 我的名字

wǒ de míngzi

my name

(4) 我喜歡我的工作。

Wǒ xǐhuān wǒ de gōngzuò.

I like my job.

Exercise

Please put the words in the correct order.

1 他是 ①的 ②明文 ③老師。

➡ 他是_____。

2 爸爸喜歡 ①工作 ②他 ③的。

➤ 爸爸喜歡_____。

3-2

The particle “的” can be omitted when a personal pronoun is followed by a term indicating a family or close relationship. Otherwise, it is usually required.

Example:

我媽媽

my mother

我爸爸

my father

明文的媽媽

Mingwen's mother

家文的爸爸

Jiawen's father

(1) 我妹妹

wǒ mèimei

my younger sister

(2) 他兒子

tā érzi

his son

(3) 大文的姊姊

Dàwén de jiějie

Dawen's older sister

(4) 大文的姐姐教法文。

Dàwén de jiějie jiāo Fǎwén.

Dawen's older sister teaches French.

Exercise

Please put the words in the correct order.

1 ①文文 ②叫 ③我 ④妹妹。

➤ _____。

2 ①姊姊 ②電腦 ③沒有 ④我。

➤ _____。



綜合活動 Classroom Activities

1. Read aloud

Gloria : 明文，請問你爸爸、媽媽在哪裡工作？

王明文：我爸爸在電腦公司工作，我媽媽是小學老師。

Gloria : 你爸爸的工作忙不忙？

王明文：他的工作很忙，他每天都很累。

Gloria : 你媽媽呢？

王明文：她喜歡小孩子，她說教書不累。

Gloria : 我爸爸也是老師，他在大學教法文。

2. Fill in the Blanks

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

A : 請問，你爸爸在_____工作？

B : 我_____在_____公司工作。

A : 你爸爸的工作_____不_____？

B : 他的工作_____，他每天都_____。

A : 你媽媽呢？

B : 我_____在小學教書，她是小學_____。

A : 你媽媽累不累？

B : 我媽媽_____小孩子，她說_____不累。

3. Interview and Fill in the Grid



Ask three classmates if their family members work. Where do they work? What does each one of their family do? Are they busy? Are their works tiring?

You may use the dialogues below to ask / answer.

- (1) Q: 你爸爸在哪裡工作? A: 我爸爸是老師。
 (2) Q: 你爸爸忙不忙? A: 我爸爸不忙。
 (3) Q: 你爸爸的工作累不累? A: 我爸爸的工作很累。

Write the information provided by your classmates in the grid below.

Your classmate	Family member	Occupation	忙不忙?	累不累?
Example: 王明文	1. 爸爸	工程師	很忙	很累
	2. 媽媽	老師	很忙	不累
	3. 姊姊	服務員	很忙	很累

1.	1.			
	2.			
	3.			
2.	1.			
	2.			
	3.			
3.	1.			
	2.			
	3.			

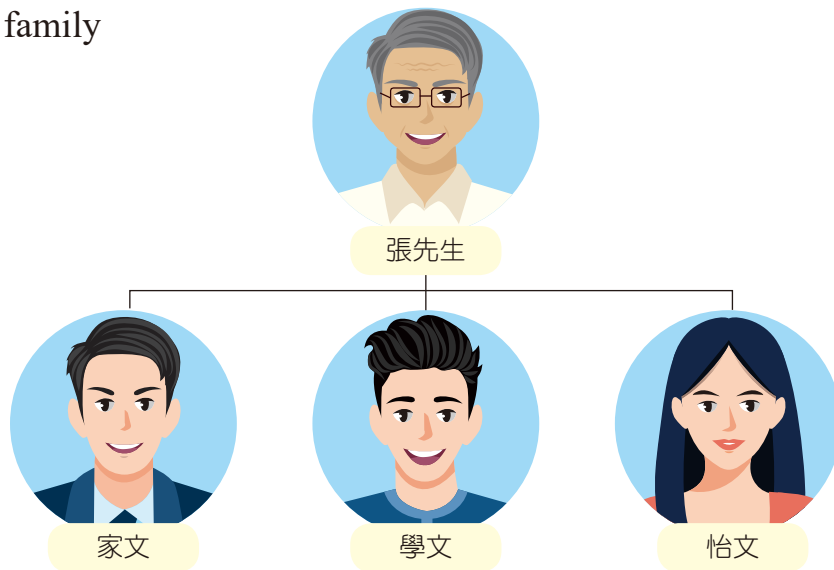
List of Occupations

1.	工程師	gōngchéngshī	engineer
2.	廚師	chúshī	chef
3.	服務員	fúwùyuán	server, waiter, waitress
4.	醫生	yīshēng	doctor
5.	護士	hùshì	nurse
6.	律師	lǜshī	lawyer
7.	軍人	jūnrén	soldier
8.	商人	shāngrén	businessman
9.	農人	nóng rén	farmer
10.	退休了	tuìxiū le	retired

※ If the occupation is not listed above, please ask your teacher.

4. Look and Answer

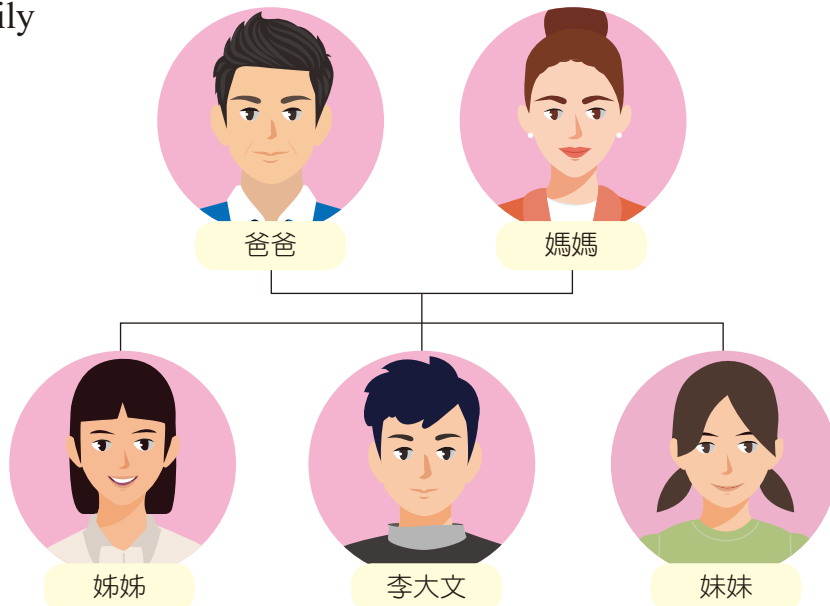
(1) Zhang's family



張先生有沒有兒子？ 有 沒有 _____ 個

張先生有沒有女兒？ 有 沒有 _____ 個

(2) Li's family



李大文有沒有哥哥？ 有 沒有 _____ 個

李大文有沒有姊姊？ 有 沒有 _____ 個

語音 Pinyin - Phonetic System

Initials:

z

c

s

Finals:

ou

-ua

-ong

1. Tones: The four tones

(1) Read the following syllables

zī	(zí)	zǐ	zì
cī	cí	cǐ	cì
sā	(sá)	sǎ	sà
(zuō)	zuó	zuǒ	zuò
sōng	(sóng)	sǒng	sòng
wā	wá	wǎ	wà

Note:

When there is no initial in front of -ua, it is written as “wa”, e.g., wā (挖, to dig)

Note

※ “不” Tone Changes:

The tone of “不” changes based on the tone of the syllable that follows it. If it precedes syllable with a first, second, or third tone, “不” is pronounced and marked a fourth tone, e.g., “bù máng” (不忙, “not busy”), “bù gōngzuò” (不工作, “not work”), “bù hǎo” (不好, “not good”). If it precedes a syllable with a fourth tone, “不” is pronounced and marked with a second tone, e.g., “bú shì” (不是, “is not”, lit. “not be”).

(2) Please mark the tone you hear.

ze	sa	ci	sou	cong	hua	hong
----	----	----	-----	------	-----	------

(3) Recognizing tones: Please circle the syllable you hear.

zī-zì	sà-sǎ	huā-huá	zuǒ-zuò
tóng-tǒng	wà-wá	lǒng-lóng	sòng-sōng

2. Recognizing sounds

(1) Recognizing initial sounds: Please circle the syllable you hear.

cǐ-zǐ	cā-sā	sù-cù	sǐ-cǐ	zá-cá	cū-sū	gù-sù
-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------

(2) Recognizing final sounds: Please circle the syllable you hear.

tāng-tōng	tóu-tuó	gài-guò	wō-wā
hóng-háng	lóu-luó	dǒng-dǎng	sòng-sài

Note



Lesson

05

歡迎你來

Welcome!

Learning Objectives

Topic: Getting Acquainted

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

1. Introduce others
2. Express hospitality
3. Talk about plans for vacation



課文 Text



Gloria，好_ㄉ久_ㄉ不_ㄉ見_ㄉ。
Gloria, hǎojiǔ bújiàn.



你_ㄉ好_ㄉ，好_ㄉ久_ㄉ不_ㄉ見_ㄉ。
Nǐ hǎo, hǎojiǔ bújiàn.



這_ㄉ是_ㄉ我_ㄉ弟_ㄉ弟_ㄉ王_ㄉ家_ㄉ文_ㄉ。家_ㄉ文_ㄉ，這_ㄉ是_ㄉ我_ㄉ。
Zhè shì wǒ dìdì, Wáng Jiāwén. Jiāwén, zhè shì wǒ

朋_ㄉ友_ㄉ，Gloria。
péngyǒu, Gloria.



你_ㄉ好_ㄉ，家_ㄉ文_ㄉ，認_ㄉ識_ㄉ你_ㄉ很_ㄉ高_ㄉ興_ㄉ。
Nǐ hǎo, Jiāwén, rènshì nǐ hěn gāoxìng.



Gloria，我_ㄉ也_ㄉ很_ㄉ高_ㄉ興_ㄉ，認_ㄉ識_ㄉ你_ㄉ。
Gloria, wǒ yě hěn gāoxìng rènshì nǐ.



家_ㄉ文_ㄉ，你_ㄉ也_ㄉ在_ㄉ美_ㄉ國_ㄉ念_ㄉ書_ㄉ嗎_ㄉ？
Jiāwén, nǐ yě zài Měiguó niàn shū ma?



不_ㄉ是_ㄉ，我_ㄉ平_ㄉ常_ㄉ住_ㄉ在_ㄉ台_ㄉ灣_ㄉ。現_ㄉ在_ㄉ學_ㄉ校_ㄉ。
Bú shì, wǒ píngcháng zhù zài Táiwān. Xiànzài xuéxiào

放_ㄉ假_ㄉ，我_ㄉ來_ㄉ美_ㄉ國_ㄉ玩_ㄉ。
fàngjià, wǒ lái Měiguó wán.



歡迎你來美國。你想去哪裡玩？
Huānyíng nǐ lái Měiguó. Nǐ xiǎng qù nǎlǐ wán?



我想去迪士尼樂園玩，也想去國家
Wǒ xiǎng qù Dìshìní lèyuán wán, yě xiǎng qù guójiā

公園玩。
gōngyuán wán.

生詞 Vocabulary

1. 這	zhè	Det	this
2. 朋友	péngyǒu	N	friend
3. 認識	rènshi	V	to know, meet, recognize
4. 高興	gāoxìng	Vs	happy, glad
5. 平常	píngcháng	Adv	usually, normally
6. 住在	zhù zài	V	to live in / at
7. 現在	xiànzài	N	now
8. 學校	xuéxiào	N	school
9. 放假	fàngjià	V	to be on school break, to be on vacation
10. 來	lái	V	to come
11. 玩	wán	V	to have fun, to play
12. 歡迎	huānyíng	V	to welcome
13. 想	xiǎng	Vaux	would like, to want, to have a desire to
14. 去	qù	V	to go
15. 國家	guójiā	N	nation, country
16. 公園	gōngyuán	N	park

短語 Phrases

17. 好久不見 hǎojiǔ bújiàn long time no see

專有名詞 Proper Nouns

18. 迪士尼樂園 Díshìní lèyuán Disneyland

補充生詞 Supplementary Vocabulary

- | | | | |
|---|---------|-----|-------------------------|
| 19. 臺北 <small>Táiběi</small> / 台北 <small>Táiběi</small> | Táiběi | N | Taipei |
| 20. 加州 <small>Jiāzhōu</small> | Jiāzhōu | N | California |
| 21. 誰 <small>shéi</small> | shéi | QPr | who, whom |
| 22. 父母 <small>fùmǔ</small> | fùmǔ | N | parents in a formal way |

語法 Grammar

1

這是 zhè shì + Personal Relationship, 名字 míngzi (name)

The pattern “這是 + personal relationship” is a colloquial way to introduce others when they are meeting for the first time. The name of the person who is being introduced can follow the pattern.

Example:

這是我弟弟。

This is my younger brother.

這是我弟弟，王家文。

This is my younger brother, Wang, Jiawen.

(1) 明文：這是我弟弟，王家文。

Zhè shì wǒ dìdì, Wáng Jiāwén.

This is my younger brother, Wang, Jiawen.

Gloria：你好，家文。

Nǐ hǎo, Jiāwén.

How do you do? Jiawen.

(2) 明文：Gloria，這是我弟弟，王家文。

Gloria, zhè shì wǒ dìdì, Wáng Jiāwén.

Gloria, this is my younger brother, Wang, Jiawen.

Gloria：家文，你好，認識你很高興。

Jiāwén, nǐ hǎo, rènshì nǐ hěn gāoxìng.

Jiawen, how do you do? It is nice to meet you.

(3) Robert：這是我弟弟，Mark。Mark，這是我朋友，小美。

Zhè shì wǒ dìdì, Mark. Mark, zhè shì wǒ péngyǒu, Xiǎoměi.

This is my younger brother, Mark. Mark, this is my friend, Xiaomei.

小美：你好，Mark。很高興認識你。

Nǐ hǎo, Mark. hěn gāoxìng rènshì nǐ.

How do you do? Mark. It is nice to meet you.

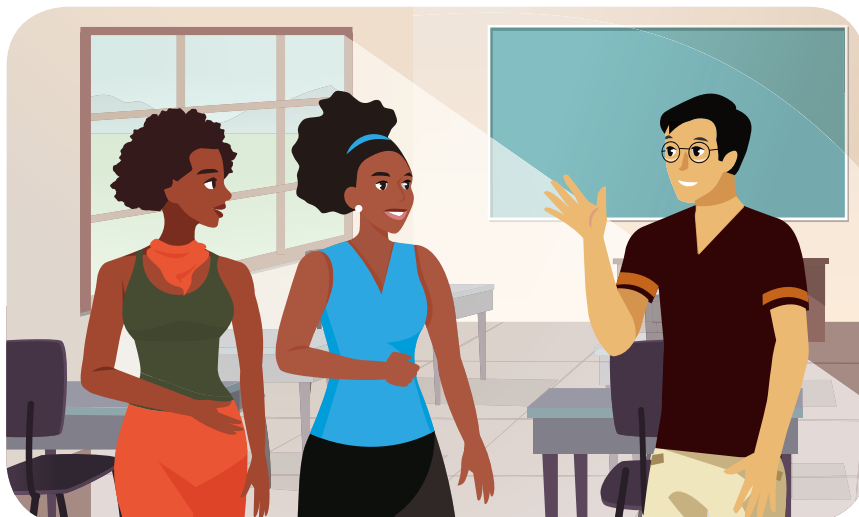
Mark：小美，我也很高興認識妳。

Xiǎoměi, wǒ yě hěn gāoxìng rènshì nǐ.

Xiaomei, it is nice to meet you too.

Exercise

Fill in the blanks.



Gina : 明文，_____我妹妹 Jenny 。 Jenny ， _____
_____我朋友，明文。

明文 : Jenny ， 認識妳很高興。

Jenny : 明文，我也很高興認識你。

2

S + 住在 zhù zài (live in, at) + Place Word

This pattern is used to express “someone lives in somewhere.”

Example:

S + 住在 + place word

他住在臺灣。

He lives in Taiwan.

(1) A : Mary 住在哪裡 (哪兒) ?

Mary zhù zài nǎlǐ (nǎr)?

Where does Mary live?

B : Mary 住在美國。

Mary zhù zài Měiguó.

Mary lives in U.S.

(2) A : 你爸爸住在哪裡 (哪兒) ?

Nǐ bàba zhù zài nǎlǐ (nǎr)?

Where does your father live?

B : 我爸爸住在臺灣。

Wǒ bàba zhù zài Táiwān.

My father lives in Taiwan.



(3) A：你哥哥住在哪裡（哪兒）？

Nǐ gēge zhù zài nǎlǐ (nǎr)?

Where does your older brother live?

B：我哥哥住在臺北。

Wǒ gēge zhù zài Táiběi.

My older brother lives in Taipei.



(4) A：Mary 和她先生住在哪裡（哪兒）？

Mary hàn tā xiānshēng zhù zài nǎlǐ (nǎr)?

Where do Mary and her husband live?

B：Mary 和她先生住在美國加州。

Mary hàn tā xiānshēng zhù zài Měiguó Jiāzhōu.

Mary and her husband live in the state of California in the U.S.

Exercise

Please put the words in the correct order.

1 ①住 ② Mary ③美國 ④在

➡ _____。

2 ①在 ②我姊姊 ③住 ④法國

➡ _____。

3 ①哥哥 ②住在 ③你 ④哪裡

➡ _____？

4 ①她 ②臺北 ③和 ④她先生 ⑤住在

➡ _____。

5 Linda 和 ①美國 ②加州 ③住 ④她先生 ⑤在

➡ Linda 和 _____。

3

Question Pronouns

什麼 shénme what, 哪裡 (哪兒) nǎlǐ (nǎr) where,
誰 shéi who / whom

When using the question pronouns “什麼” (what), “哪裡 (哪兒)” (where), and “誰” (who) to form questions, simply replace the part that you would like to ask in a declarative sentence with the appropriate question pronoun.

Example:

Question: 他叫什麼? (What is his name?)

Answer: 他叫王小文。(His name is Wang Xiaowen)

(1) A: 李老師教什麼?

Lǐ lǎoshī jiāo shénme?

What does Teacher Li teach?

B: 李老師教法文。

Lǐ lǎoshī jiāo Fǎwén.

Teacher Li teaches French.

(2) A: 王小美在哪裡 (哪兒) 念書?

Wáng Xiǎoměi zài nǎlǐ (nǎr) niàn shū?

Where does Wang Xiaomei go to school?

B: 她在臺灣念書。

Tā zài Táiwān niàn shū.

She goes to school in Taiwan.

(3) A: 你父母住在哪裡 (哪兒)?

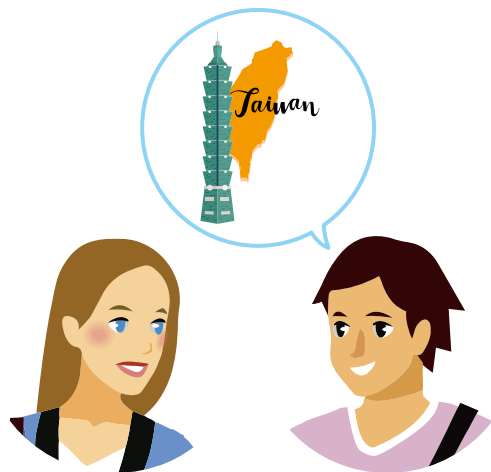
Nǐ fùmǔ zhù zài nǎlǐ (nǎr)?

Where do your parents live?

B: 我父母住在臺灣。

Wǒ fùmǔ zhù zài Táiwān.

My parents live in Taiwan.



(4) A: 誰想去國家公園玩?

Shéi xiǎng qù guójiā gōngyuán wán?

Who would like to visit a national park?

B: 王家文想去。

Wáng Jiāwén xiǎng qù.

Wang, Jiawen would like to go.

Exercise

Please fill in the blanks with the appropriate question pronoun.

什麼

哪裡

誰

- ① _____ 在銀行工作？
- ② 他在_____念書？
- ③ 王老師教_____？
- ④ _____住在臺北？
- ⑤ 明文的弟弟叫_____名字？



4

S + (Vaux) + 去 qù + Place Word + V (action)

“去” occurs before a place word of the location and an action verb occurs after the place word to specify the intention of something at that location.

Example:

S + (Vaux) + 去 + place word + V

我想去法國念書。

I would like to go to France to study.

- (1) Mark 想去臺灣工作。
Mark xiǎng qù Táiwān gōngzuò.
Mark would like to go to Taiwan to work.
- (2) 我姊姊想去法國玩。
Wǒ jiějie xiǎng qù Fǎguó wán.
My older sister would like to visit France.

(3) 我朋友今天去國家公園玩。

Wǒ péngyǒu jīntiān qù guójiā gōngyuán wán.

My friend visited a national park today.

(4) 我女兒想去迪士尼樂園玩。

Wǒ nǚ'ér xiǎng qù Dìshìní lèyuán wán.

My daughter would like to go to Disneyland.

Exercise

Please put the words in the correct order.

1 ① Lisa ② 去 ③ 臺灣 ④ 想 ⑤ 工作

▶ _____。

2 ① 想 ② 去 ③ 法國 ④ 我父母 ⑤ 玩

▶ _____。

3 Gloria 的朋友 ① 去 ② 玩 ③ 國家 ④ 公園 ⑤ 今天

▶ Gloria 的朋友 _____。

4 ① 想 ② 我女兒 ③ 去 ④ 玩 ⑤ 迪士尼樂園

▶ _____。



綜合活動 Classroom Activities

1. Read aloud

王明文：Gloria，好久不見。

Gloria：你好，好久不見。

王明文：這是我弟弟王家文。家文，這是我朋友，Gloria。

Gloria：你好，家文，認識你很高興。

王家文：Gloria，我也很高興認識妳。

Gloria：家文，你也在美國念書嗎？

王家文：不是，我平常住在臺灣。現在學校放假，我來美國玩。

Gloria：歡迎你來美國。你想去哪裡玩？

王家文：我想去迪士尼樂園玩，也想去國家公園玩。

2. Fill in the Blanks

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

王明文：Gloria，好久不見。

Gloria：你好，_____。

王明文：_____我弟弟王家文。家文，這是我
_____，Gloria。

Gloria：你好，家文，認識你很_____。

王家文：Gloria，我也很高興_____妳。

Gloria：家文，你也在美國念書嗎？

王家文：不是，我平常_____臺灣。_____

學校放假，我來美國玩。

Gloria：歡迎你_____美國。你想去哪裡_____？

王家文：我_____迪士尼樂園玩，也想去國家
_____玩。

3. Role play



Find a partner and introduce him / her to your Mandarin teacher as your sibling or friend. Role play the conversation to your Mandarin teacher.




You may use the dialogues below for your conversation.

Gloria : _____  老師，您好。

老師 : Gloria，好久不見。

Gloria : _____  老師，這是我朋友 _____  。

_____  ，這是我的華語老師，

_____  老師。

老師 : 妳好， _____  。很高興認識妳。

_____  : 我也很高興認識妳。

4. Interview four classmates. Ask them where they live and which country they want to visit for vacation.

You may use the dialogues below to ask / answer.

Q : 你（現在）住在哪裡？ A : 我住在 _____ 。

Q : 你放假想去哪裡玩？ A : 我想去 _____ 玩。

	名字	住在哪裡？	想去哪裡玩？
例	王家文	臺灣	美國
1			
2			
3			
4			



List of Countries

1.	法國	Fǎguó	France
2.	德國	Déguó	Germany
3.	英國	Yīngguó	United Kingdom
4.	日本	Rìběn	Japan
5.	韓國	Hánguó	South Korea
6.	中國	Zhōngguó	China
7.	加拿大	Jiānádà	Canada
8.	墨西哥	Mòxīgē	Mexico
9.	巴西	Bāxī	Brazil
10.	泰國	Tàiguó	Thailand

語音 Pinyin - Phonetic System

Initials:

j

q

x

Finals:

-iu(iou)

-iao

-eng

1. Tones: The four tones

(1) Read the following syllables

jī	jí	jǐ	jì	Note 1
jū	jú	jǔ	jù	
qī	qí	qǐ	qì	
qū	qú	qǔ	qù	
xī	xí	xǐ	xì	Note 2
xū	xú	xǔ	xù	
jiū	(jiú)	jiǔ	jiù	
yōu	yóu	yǒu	yòu	
qiāo	qiáo	qiǎo	qiào	Note 3
xiāo	xiáo	xiǎo	xiào	Note 4
yāo	yáo	yǎo	yào	
pēng	péng	pěng	pèng	

Notes:

1. When -ü is preceded by the initial j, q, or x, it is written as u, e.g., qù (去, to go)
2. Refer to Note 2 in Lesson 2. Tone marks are placed over the main vowel in the following sequence: a o e i u ü, except when the final combination is -iu. In this case, the tone mark is placed over the u, as such -iǔ, e.g., jiǔ (久, long, as in a period of time)
3. When -iu is not preceded by an initial, it is written as you, e.g., yǒu (有, to have)
4. When -iao is not preceded by an initial, it is written as yao, e.g., yào (要, to want)

(2) Please mark the tone you hear.

miao	ceng	liao	leng	piao	diu	jiu
------	------	------	------	------	-----	-----

(3) Recognizing tones: Please circle the syllable you hear.

jī-jǐ	xí-xǐ	qí-qì	xiào-xiǎo
qiǔ-qiú	jiù-jiǔ	péng-pěng	qiāo-qiáo

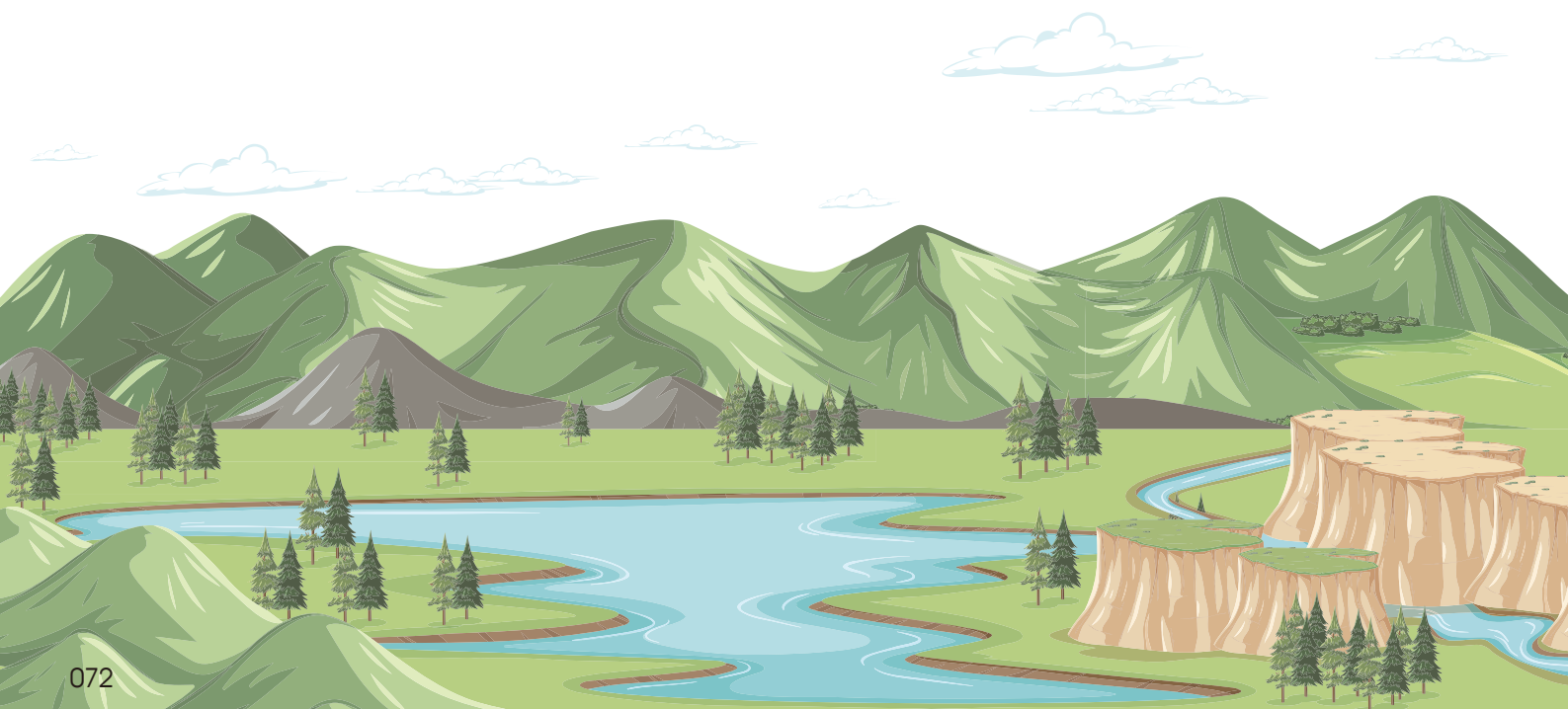
2. Recognizing sounds

(1) Recognizing initial sounds: Please circle the syllable you hear.

jú-xú	qù-jù	xǐ-qǐ	jiāo-xiāo
qiǔ-jiǔ	xià-jià	qī-sī	xiǎo-qiǎo

(2) Recognizing final sounds: Please circle the syllable you hear.

péng-páng	xiū-xiāo	qiǎo-qiú	fàng-fèng
néng-náng	lěng-lǎng	liáo-láo	jiǔ-jiǎo



Lesson

06

你平常喜歡 做什麼？

What Do You Usually Like
to Do?

Learning Objectives

Topic: Leisure

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

1. List common hobbies
2. Inquire the interests of others
3. Discuss likes / dislikes
4. Describe your daily activities



課文 Text



家_家文_文，你_你喜_喜歡_歡不_不喜_喜歡_歡運_運動_動？

Jiāwén, nǐ xǐhuān bù xǐhuān yùndòng?



我_我喜_喜歡_歡運_運動_動，我_我平_平常_常喜_喜歡_歡跑_跑步_步。

Wǒ xǐhuān yùndòng, wǒ píngcháng xǐhuān pǎo bù.



你_你哥_哥哥_哥平_平常_常喜_喜歡_歡做_做什_什麼_麼？

Nǐ gēge píngcháng xǐhuān zuò shénme?



他_他平_平常_常喜_喜歡_歡跑_跑步_步，週_週末_末喜_喜歡_歡去_去

Tā píngcháng xǐhuān pǎo bù, zhōumò xǐhuān qù

打_打網_網球_球。妳_妳呢_呢？

dǎ wǎngqiú. Nǐ ne?



我_我不_不喜_喜歡_歡運_運動_動。我_我喜_喜歡_歡唱_唱歌_歌、聽_聽音_音樂_樂

Wǒ bù xǐhuān yùndòng. Wǒ xǐhuān chàng gē, tīng yīnyuè

和_和跳_跳舞_舞。

hàn tiàowǔ.



我_我哥_哥哥_哥和_和我_我也_也喜_喜歡_歡唱_唱歌_歌，可_可是_是我_我們_們

Wǒ gēge hàn wǒ yě xǐhuān chàng gē, kěshì wǒmen

都_都不_不喜_喜歡_歡跳_跳舞_舞。

dōu bù xǐhuān tiàowǔ.



我^我还^还喜^喜欢^欢看^看电^电视^视，我^我晚^晚上^上常^常常^常在^在家^家
 Wǒ hái xǐhuān kàn diànshì, wǒ wǎnshàng chángcháng zài jiā

看^看电^电视^视。
 kàn diànshì.



我^我在^在台^台湾^湾，晚^晚上^上喜^喜欢^欢去^去公^公园^园跑^跑步^步。
 Wǒ zài Táiwān, wǎnshàng xǐhuān qù gōngyuán pǎo bù.

生詞 Vocabulary

1. 运 ^运 动 ^动	yùndòng	V	to exercise
2. 做 ^做	zuò	V	to do
3. 周 ^周 末 ^末	zhōumò	N	weekend
4. 打 ^打	dǎ	V	to play (ball)
5. 网 ^网 球 ^球	wǎngqiú	N	tennis
6. 听 ^听	tīng	V	to listen
7. 音 ^音 乐 ^乐	yīnyuè	N	music
8. 和 ^和 / 和 ^和	hàn / hé	Conj	and
9. 可 ^可 是 ^是	kěshì	Conj	but, however
10. 还 ^还	hái	Adv	also, in addition, as well
11. 看 ^看	kàn	V	to see, look, watch, read
12. 电 ^电 视 ^视	diànshì	N	television
13. 晚 ^晚 上 ^上	wǎnshàng	N	night, at night
14. 常 ^常 常 ^常	chángcháng	Adv	often
15. 家 ^家	jiā	N	house, home, family

短語 Phrases

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------|----------------|
| 16. 跑 _{ㄆㄠˇ} 步 _{ㄅㄨˋ} | pǎo bù | to run, to jog |
| 17. 唱 _{ㄔㄨㄥˋ} 歌 _{ㄍㄜ} | chàng gē | to sing |
| 18. 跳 _{ㄊㄧㄠˋ} 舞 _{ㄨˇ} | tiào wǔ | to dance |

補充生詞 Supplementary Vocabulary

- | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------|---|---------------|
| 19. 上 _{ㄕㄨˋ} 午 _{ㄨˇ} | shàngwǔ | N | later morning |
| 20. 太 _{ㄊㄞˋ} 太 _{ㄊㄞˋ} | tàitai | N | wife, Mrs. |

語法 Grammar

1 還 hái also, in addition

The adverb “還” connects the two actions performed by the same person and implies a surprise element for the action after “還”. The auxiliary if any in the mentioned statement has to be repeated for the statement using “還”.

Example:

S + Vaux + V1 + O1, 還 + Vaux + V2 + O2

我喜歡唱歌，還喜歡跳舞。

I like to sing. In addition, I like to dance.

- (1) 我喜歡唱歌、聽音樂，還喜歡跳舞。
 Wǒ xǐhuān chàng gē, tīng yīnyuè, hái xǐhuān tiào wǔ.
 I like to sing, listen to music. In addition, I like to dance.

- (2) 他喜歡跑步，還喜歡打網球。
 Tā xǐhuān pǎo bù, hái xǐhuān dǎ wǎngqiú.
 He likes to run. In addition, he likes to play tennis.



(3) 王明文有兩個美國朋友，還有一個法國朋友。

Wáng Míngwén yǒu liǎng ge Měiguó péngyǒu, hái yǒu yí ge Fǎguó péngyǒu.

Wang Mingwen has two American friends. In addition, he has a French friend.

(4) Gloria 喜歡在家看電視，還喜歡在家聽音樂。

Gloria xǐhuān zài jiā kàn diànshì, hái xǐhuān zài jiā tīng yīnyuè.

Gloria likes to watch TV at home. In addition, she likes to listen to music at home.

(5) A：我想去迪士尼樂園玩，你呢？

Wǒ xiǎng qù Dìshìní lèyuán wán. Nǐ ne?

I would like to go to Disneyland. How about you?

B：我也想去，我還想去國家公園。

Wǒ yě xiǎng qù, wǒ hái xiǎng qù guójiā gōngyuán.

I would like to as well. In addition, I want to go to national parks.

Exercise

Please place “還” into the correct place within the sentence.

① 我喜歡_____唱歌，_____喜歡跳舞。

② 我_____有一個姐姐，_____一個哥哥，_____有一個妹妹。

③ 王老師_____教華語，也教英文，_____教法文。

④ Lisa_____想去法國，_____也想去日本，_____想去臺灣。

⑤ 你_____想去迪士尼樂園玩，_____想去哪裡玩？

2

S + Time Word + 在 zài (in, at) + Place Word + V (O)

(1) 我晚上常常在家看電視。

Wǒ wǎnshàng chángcháng zài jiā kàn diànshì.

I often watch TV at home at night.

(2) A：王明文上午在公園做什麼？

Wáng Míngwén shàngwǔ zài gōngyuán zuò shénme?

What did Wang Mingwen do in the park this morning?

B：王明文上午在公園打網球。

Wáng Míngwén shàngwǔ zài gōngyuán dǎ wǎngqiú.

Wang Mingwen played tennis in the park this morning.

(3) A：Gloria 週末常常做什麼？

Gloria zhōumò chángcháng zuò shénme?

What does Gloria often do on weekends?

B：Gloria 週末常常在朋友家跳舞。

Gloria zhōumò chángcháng zài péngyǒu jiā tiào wǔ.

Gloria often dances at her friend's house on weekends.

(4) A：你妹妹上午在哪裡（哪兒）跑步？

Nǐ mèimei shàngwǔ zài nǎlǐ (nǎr) pǎo bù?

Where did your younger sister run this morning?

B：我妹妹上午在學校跑步。

Wǒ mèimei shàngwǔ zài xuéxiào pǎo bù.

My younger sister ran at school this morning.



Exercise

Please put the characters in the correct order.

① ①王明文 ②晚上 ③在家 ④看電視

➡ _____ 。

2 ①跑步 ②弟弟 ③在 ④公園 ⑤上午

➡ _____。

3 ①我 ②打網球 ③學校 ④每天上午 ⑤在

➡ _____。

4 ①常常 ②我弟弟 ③聽音樂 ④晚上 ⑤在朋友家

➡ _____。

5 ①在 ②家文 ③上午 ④打網球 ⑤哪裡

➡ _____?

3

Word Order for the Adverbs 也 yě / 都 dōu

The adverbs always occur in front of a verb in Mandarin. However, used simultaneously in a sentence to modify the verb, “也” is placed before “都”.

Example:

S + adv (也 / 都) + (Neg) + V (O)

我們都沒有弟弟。

None of us has any younger brothers.

Statement, S + adv (也 + 都) + (Neg) + V(O)

我有弟弟，他們也都有弟弟。

I have younger brothers and they all have younger brothers too.

(1) 王先生和王太太每天都很忙。

Wáng xiānshēng hàn Wáng tàitai měitiān dōu hěn máng.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Wang are very busy every day.

(2) 他們喜歡跳舞，我們也都喜歡跳舞。

Tāmen xǐhuān tiàowǔ, wǒmen yě dōu xǐhuān tiàowǔ.

They like to dance and we all like to dance too.

(3) 他們沒有哥哥，我們也都沒有哥哥。

Tāmen méi yǒu gēge, wǒmen yě dōu méi yǒu gēge.

They do not have any older brothers. None of us has any older brothers.

(4) 家文週末想去國家公園，可是明文和 Gloria 都不想去。

Jiāwén zhōumò xiǎng qù guójiā gōngyuán, kěshì Míngwén hàn Gloria dōu bù xiǎng qù.

Jiawen wants to go to a national park on the weekend, but neither Mingwen nor Gloria want to go.

Exercise

Please complete the sentence with the given words.

① A：你們都是法國人嗎？

B：我們_____。（都）

② A：李老師和王老師都教法文嗎？

B：他們_____。（都不）

③ A：妳先生的工作很忙。妳呢？

B：我的工作_____。（也很）

④ A：Gloria 不喜歡運動，Lisa 喜歡不喜歡？

B：Lisa_____。（也不）

⑤ A：明文和 Gloria 都沒有哥哥，你們呢？

B：我們_____。（也都沒有）

綜合活動 Classroom Activities

1. Read aloud

Gloria : 家文，你喜歡不喜歡運動？

家文 : 我喜歡運動，我平常喜歡跑步。

Gloria : 你哥哥平常喜歡做什麼？

家文 : 他平常喜歡跑步，週末喜歡去打網球。妳呢？

Gloria : 我不喜歡運動。我喜歡唱歌、聽音樂和跳舞。

家文 : 我哥哥和我也喜歡唱歌，可是我們都不喜歡跳舞。

Gloria : 我還喜歡看電視，我晚上常常在家看電視。

家文 : 我在臺灣，晚上喜歡去公園跑步。



2. Fill in the Blanks

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

Gloria : 家文，你喜歡不喜歡_____ ？

家文 : 我喜歡運動，我_____ 喜歡_____ 。

Gloria : 你哥哥平常喜歡_____ ？

家文 : 他喜歡跑步，_____ 喜歡去_____ 網球。

妳呢？

Gloria : 我不喜歡運動。我喜歡_____ 、_____ 音

樂和_____ 。

家文：我哥哥_____我也喜歡唱歌，_____我們
都不喜歡跳舞。

Gloria：我_____喜歡_____電視，我晚上喜歡在_____
看電視。

家文：我在臺灣，_____喜歡去公園跑步。

3. Interview four classmates. Ask them what they like to do and what they do not like to do.



You can ask / answer by using the dialogues below.

Q：你喜歡做什麼？ A：我喜歡_____。

Q：你不喜歡做什麼？ A：我不喜歡_____。

(1) Write the information provided by your classmates in the grid below.

Your classmate	喜歡 😊	不喜歡 😞
例：王明文	跑步、打網球、唱歌	跳舞
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		

List of Activities

看書	kàn shū	to read
看電影	kàn diànyǐng	to watch movies
打籃球	dǎ lánqiú	to play basket ball
踢足球	tī zúqiú	to play soccer

(2) Use the following sentence structures to summarize the information of the above grid. Then report your findings to your class.

- a. _____ (名字) 喜歡 _____ ， 還喜歡 _____ ， 可是他 / 她不喜歡 _____ 。
- b. _____ (名字) 和 _____ (名字) 都很喜歡 _____ 。
- c. _____ (名字) 和 _____ (名字) 都不喜歡 _____ 。











(3) Based on the information in the above grid, find out what activity most people like and what activity most people do not like.

_____ —喜歡的人最多 (zuì duō) 。







_____ —不喜歡的人最多 (zuì duō) 。

4. Look at the weekly schedule of Gloria and Mingwen, then complete sentences.



	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
上午							
晚上							



	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
上午							
晚上							

- (1) Gloria 晚上常常在家_____。
- (2) 王明文上午常常去_____。
- (3) Gloria 週末晚上喜歡去_____。
- (4) 王明文週末喜歡去_____。

語音 Pinyin - Phonetic System

Initials:

zh

ch

sh

r

Finals:

-ing

an

-iong

1. Tones: The four tones

(1) Read the following syllables

zhī	zhí	zhǐ	zhì
chōng	chóng	chǒng	chòng
shōu	shóu	shǒu	shòu
(rū)	rú	rǔ	rù
xīng	xíng	xǐng	xìng
mān	mán	mǎn	màn
xiōng	xióng	(xiǒng)	xiòng
yīng	yíng	yǐng	yìng
yōng	yóng	yǒng	yòng

Note
1

Note
2

Notes:

1. When -ing is not preceded by an initial, it is written as ying, e.g., yīng (應, should)
2. When -iong is not preceded by an initial, it is written as yong, e.g., yòng (用, to use)

(2) Please mark the tone you hear.

zhou	chan	shan	zhong	ran	zhan	rong
------	------	------	-------	-----	------	------

(3) Recognizing tones: Please circle the syllable you hear.

chóng-chòng	zhǎn-zhàn	jīng-jìng	xióng-xiōng
bǎn-bàn	xīng-xǐng	yǒng-yòng	shóu-shǒu

2. Recognizing sounds

(1) Recognizing initial sounds: Please circle the syllable you hear.

shān-sān	zhǒu-zǒu	chōu-zhōu	shàn-zhàn
rán-lán	cú-chú	shàng-chàng	lú-rú

(2) Recognizing final sounds: Please circle the syllable you hear.

nán-náng	hào-hàn	shèng-shàn	cóng-cán
bǐng-bǎn	dàng-dàn	xiōng-xīng	yōng-yīng

3. Practicing two-syllable words

(1) gōngzuò	(2) zhōumò	(3) gōngsī	(4) yùndòng	(5) kěshì
(6) mèimei	(7) gēge	(8) tāmen	(9) xièxie	(10) nín ne

Explanation

※**Neutral tone:** In addition to the four tones, spoken Mandarin also has a neutral tone. It is relatively light and short and has no tone mark, e.g., gēge (哥哥, older brother), mèimei (妹妹, younger sister), xièxie (謝謝, thank you), shénme (什麼, what), nín ne (您呢, and you)

文化單元 (二) Culture Notes

How Do People Greet Each Other in Taiwan



Do you find it interesting that your neighbors ask you “去上班啊? Qù shàng bān a? Going to work?” or “出去啊? Chū qù a? Are you going out?” upon seeing you go out work in the mornings? Sometimes, your friends ask you “Done with your lunch?” upon seeing you around two or three o’clock in the afternoon. Why would they ask you questions with such obvious answers? The answer is that these questions are common and cordial ways for people in Taiwan to greet one another. You may recall that you learned “你好” on the first day of your Mandarin class, so why isn’t “你好” used by people in Taiwan on a daily basis? It is actually normal in our culture in Taiwan to greet family and acquaintances with these “stating the obvious” type of questions.

In addition to saying “你好”, there are some other common expressions such as “吃飽啦? (Chī bǎo la? Are you full?)” “吃飯啊? (Chī fàn a? Going to eat?)” “去上課啊? (Qù shàng kè Going to school?)” “回來啦! (Huí lái la? Just came back?)” “你好” is more commonly used when meeting someone for the first time or upon formal occasions. The speaker does not expect an elaborate answer and you can simply respond “是啊! (Shì a! Yes!)” “對啊! (Duì a! Yes)” In the future, do not be surprised if you encounter people who greet you with these “stating the obvious” type questions. They are simply saying hello and communicating concern / care.

Lesson

07

請問您是哪位？

May I Ask Who This Is?

Learning Objectives

Topic: Formal Phone Etiquette

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

1. Converse on the phone formally
2. Identify yourself and your intention
3. Ask cell phone numbers
4. Leave a message



課文 Text

(Ms. Li is a staff member of Taiyi Bank.)



喂，台一銀行，您好！
Wéi, Tái yī Yínháng, nín hǎo!



喂，您好！請問林美美小姐在嗎？
Wéi, nín hǎo! Qǐng wèn Lín Měiměi xiǎojiě zài ma?



林小姐現在不在辦公室，請問您是
Lín xiǎojiě xiànzài bú zài bàngōngshì, qǐng wèn nín shì

哪一位？
nǎi wèi?



我是北電公司的 Gloria。請問林小姐
Wǒ shì Běidiàn Gōngsī de Gloria. Qǐng wèn Lín xiǎojiě

什麼時候回來？
shénme shíhòu huílái?



Gloria，林小姐下午回來。
Gloria, Lín xiǎojiě xiàwǔ huílái.



麻煩您，請她回來以後給我打電話。
Máfan nín, qǐng tā huílái yǐhòu gěi wǒ dǎ diànhuà.



請 問 您 的 手 機 是 幾 號 ？
 請 問 您 的 手 機 是 幾 號 ？

Qǐng wèn nín de shǒujī shì jǐ hào?



我 的 手 機 號 碼 是 (五 一 七) 三 六 〇
 我 的 手 機 號 碼 是 (五 一 七) 三 六 〇

Wǒ de shǒujī hàomǎ shì (wǔ yī qī) sān liù líng

四 二 五 九
 四 二 五 九

sì èr wǔ jiǔ.



好 的 ， Gloria 。
 好 的 ， Gloria 。

Hǎode, Gloria.



謝 謝 您 ！
 謝 謝 您 ！

Xièxie nín!



不 客 氣 ， 再 見 。
 不 客 氣 ， 再 見 。

Bú kèqì, zàijiàn.

生詞 Vocabulary

1. 哪	nǎ	QPr	which, who
2. 位	wèi	M	polite measure word for people
3. 喂	wéi	Ptc	Hello! (over the phone)
4. 林	Lín	N	Lin (a surname)
5. 小姐	xiǎojiě	N	Ms., Miss
6. 辦公室	bàngōngshì	N	office
7. 回來	huílái	V	to return, get back
8. 下午	xiàwǔ	N	afternoon
9. 麻煩	máfan	V	please, "If it's not too much trouble", "can I trouble you to"
10. 以後	yǐhòu	N	after
11. 給	gěi	Prep	to
12. 電話	diànhuà	N	telephone

13. 手 _手 機 _機	shǒujī	N	cell phone
14. 號 _號 碼 _碼	hàomǎ	N	number
15. 謝 _謝 謝 _謝	xièxie	V	to thank, thanks
16. 再 _再 見 _見	zàijiàn	V	goodbye, see you again
17. 〇 _〇 / 零 _零	líng	Num	0, zero
18. 二 _二	èr	Num	2, two
19. 三 _三	sān	Num	3, three
20. 四 _四	sì	Num	4, four
21. 五 _五	wǔ	Num	5, five
22. 六 _六	liù	Num	6, six
23. 七 _七	qī	Num	7, seven
24. 八 _八	bā	Num	8, eight
25. 九 _九	jiǔ	Num	9, nine

短語 Phrases

26. 什 _什 麼 _麼 時 _時 候 _候	shénme shíhòu	when
27. 打 _打 電 _電 話 _話	dǎ diànhuà	to make a phone call
28. 幾 _幾 號 _號	jǐ hào	What is the phone number?
29. 好 _好 的 _的	hǎode	yes, okay
30. 不 _不 客 _客 氣 _氣	bú kèqì	You are welcome.

專有名詞 Proper Nouns

31. 台^{ㄊㄞˊ}一^一銀^一行^一 Táiyī Yínháng Taiyi Bank
32. 林^{ㄌㄧㄣˊ}美^一美^一 Lín Měiměi an example of a name
33. 北^一電^一公^一司^一 Běidiàn Gōngsī Beidian Company

補充生詞 Supplementary Vocabulary

34. 十^一 shí Num 10, ten
35. 百^一 bǎi Num 100, hundred

語法 Grammar

1 Numbers (0-100)

0-10

〇 / 零	一	二	三	四	五	六	七	八	九	十
líng	yī	èr	sān	sì	wǔ	liù	qī	bā	jiǔ	shí
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

11-100

十一	十二	十三	十四	十五	十六	十七	十八	十九	二十
shíyī	shí'èr	shísān	shísì	shíwǔ	shíliù	shíqī	shíbā	shíjiǔ	èrshí
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
二十一	二十二	二十三	二十四	二十五	二十六	二十七	二十八	二十九	三十
èrshíyī	èrshí'èr	èrshísān	èrshísì	èrshíwǔ	èrshíliù	èrshíqī	èrshíbā	èrshíjiǔ	sānshí
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
九十一	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	九十九	一百
jiùshíyī								jiùshíjiǔ	yībǎi
91								99	100

Exercise

Write the following numbers using traditional characters.

1	一	23		41		73	
5		29		45		85	
17		30		52		91	
18		32		64		100	

The usage of “二” and “兩”

Both “二” and “兩” mean “two”. “二” is used when counting without a measure word, e.g., “一, 二, 三, 四……”. “兩” is used to express for quantity with the pattern of “兩 + measure word + N”, e.g., 兩個姐姐. (see vocabulary #2 in Lesson 2)

Example:

一, 二, 三, 四, 五……

one, two, three, four, five, ...

兩個學生, 兩個朋友

two students, two friends

Exercise

Please fill in the blanks with “二” or “兩”.

- ① _____ 個朋友 (2)
- ② 十 _____ 個學生 (12)
- ③ _____ 十個臺灣人 (20)
- ④ _____ 十二個法國人 (22)
- ⑤ _____ 百個學生 (200)



2

給 gěi (Preposition) + Someone + 打電話 dǎ diànhuà
to call someone / to give someone a call

“給” is a preposition. In Mandarin, prepositions are generally followed by nouns or pronouns to form prepositional phrases which are placed in front of the verb phrases. However, for some specific verb phrases, prepositional phrases can be placed after the verbs, e.g., “他給我打電話。” and “他打電話給我。”

Example:

S + 給 + N / Pro + 打電話

Gloria 給明文打電話。

Gloria gave Mingwen a call.

(1) A : 林美美給誰打電話？

Lín Měiměi gěi shéi dǎ diànhuà?

Who did Lin, Meimei call?

B : 林美美給她父母打電話。

Lín Měiměi gěi tā fùmǔ dǎ diànhuà.

Lin, Meimei called her parents.

(2) A : 誰給你打電話？

Shéi gěi nǐ dǎ diànhuà?

Who called you?

B : 李小姐給我打電話。

Lǐ xiǎojiě gěi wǒ dǎ diànhuà.

Miss Li called me.



(3) A : 家文上午給誰打電話？

Jiāwén shàngwǔ gěi shéi dǎ diànhuà?

Who did Jiawen call this morning?

B : 家文上午給 Gloria 打電話。

Jiāwén shàngwǔ gěi Gloria dǎ diànhuà.

Jiawen called Gloria this morning.

(4) A : 張太太今天給誰打電話？

Zhāng tàitai jīntiān gěi shéi dǎ diànhuà?

Who did Mrs. Zhang call today?

B : 張太太今天給她女兒打電話。

Zhāng tàitai jīntiān gěi tā nǚ'ér dǎ diànhuà.

Mrs. Zhang called her daughter today.

Exercise

Please complete the dialogues with the given words.

- 1 A：誰給你打電話？
B：_____。（張小姐）
- 2 A：王先生給誰打電話？
B：_____。（他太太）
- 3 A：李老師上午給誰打電話？
B：_____。（他妹妹）
- 4 A：今天誰給美美打電話？
B：_____。（美美的哥哥）
- 5 A：你現在想給誰打電話？
B：_____。（張先生）

3

……以後 yǐhòu after...

“以後” is used to connect two sequential events. It appears at the end of the first clause of event 1 to express the meaning “After event 1, ...”

Example:

event 1 + 以後 + event 2

李小姐聽音樂以後，常常去跑步。

After listening to music, Miss Li often goes on a run.

- (1) 聽音樂以後，明文和家文想去跳舞。
Tīng yīnyuè yǐhòu, Míngwén hàn Jiāwén xiǎng qù tiào wǔ.
After listening to music, Mingwen and Jiawen want to go dancing.
- (2) 他平常跑步以後，常常去朋友家。
Tā píngcháng pǎo bù yǐhòu, chángcháng qù péngyǒu jiā.
Usually after running, he often goes to his friend's house.
- (3) 李太太打網球以後，想看電視。
Lǐ tàitai dǎ wǎngqiú yǐhòu, xiǎng kàn diànshì.
After playing tennis, Mrs. Li wants to watch TV.
- (4) 她父母晚上看電視以後，常常去跑步。
Tā fùmǔ wǎnshàng kàn diànshì yǐhòu, chángcháng qù pǎo bù.
After watching TV at night, her parents often go on a run.



Exercise

Please complete the dialogues with the given words.

- ① A：你打網球以後想做什麼？
B：我打網球_____。（聽音樂）
- ② A：你週末跳舞以後做什麼？
B：我週末_____。（唱歌）
- ③ A：你太太平常看電視以後喜歡做什麼？
B：她_____。（跑步）
- ④ A：你跑步以後想去哪裡？
B：我跑步_____。（朋友家）

5 A：你父母晚上看電視以後，常常做什麼？

B：我父母_____。（聽音樂）



綜合活動 Classroom Activities

1. Read aloud

李小姐：喂，台一銀行，您好！

Gloria：喂，您好！請問林美美小姐在嗎？

李小姐：林小姐現在不在辦公室，請問您是哪位？

Gloria：我是北電公司的 Gloria。請問林小姐什麼時候回來？

李小姐：Gloria，林小姐下午回來。

Gloria：麻煩您，請她回來以後給我打電話。

李小姐：請問您的手機是幾號？

Gloria：我的手機號碼是（五一七）三六〇四二五九。

李小姐：好的，Gloria。

Gloria：謝謝您！

李小姐：不客氣，再見。

2. Fill in the Blanks

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

A：_____，台一銀行，您好！

B：喂，您好！請問林美美_____在嗎？

A：林小姐現在不在_____，請問您是
_____？

B：我是北電公司的 Gloria。請問林小姐_____
_____回來？

A：Gloria，林小姐下午_____。

B：_____您，請她回來_____給我打
_____。

A：請問您的_____是幾號？

B：我的手機_____是（五一七）三六〇四二五九。

A：好的。

B：_____您！

A：_____，再見。

3. Interview three classmates. Ask them for their phone numbers and write them in the grid below.

You may use the dialogue below to ask / answer.

Q：請問，您 / 你的手機（號碼）是幾號？

A：我的手機號碼是_____。



名字	手機號碼	
Gloria	(五一七) 三六〇 四二五九	(517) 3604259
1.		
2.		
3.		

4. Telephone Conversations



Gloria：喂，請問（你）是明文嗎？

明文：我_就是_他。

Wǒ jiùshì.

This is he.

Gloria：喂，請問明文在（家）嗎？

明文：他在。請_等一_下。

Qǐng děng yíxià.

Please hang on.

Role play: Find a partner and practice telephoning. You may use the dialogues below for your conversation.

Situation 1	Situation 2	Situation 3
A: 喂，請問_____在嗎？ B: 他不在。請問，您是哪位？ A: 我是_____。麻煩您，請他回來給我打電話。 B: 好的。	A: 喂，請問您是_____嗎？ B: 我就是。請問，您是哪位？ A: 我是_____。	A: 喂，請問_____在嗎？ B: 他在。請等一下。 A: 謝謝。

5. Please write out the phone number with characters.



銀行的電話是_____

語音 Pinyin - Phonetic System

Finals:

-ie

er

-ian

-iang

-un(uen)

-uang

1. Tones: The four tones

(1) Read the following syllables

jiē	jié	jiě	jiè
qiē	qié	qiě	qiè
xiē	xié	xiě	xiè
yē	yé	yě	yè
ēr	ér	ěr	èr

Note 1

biān	(bián)	biǎn	biàn	Note 2
yān	yán	yǎn	yàn	
jiāng	(jiáng)	jiǎng	jiàng	Note 3
yāng	yáng	yǎng	yàng	
hūn	hún	hǔn	hùn	Note 4
kūn	(kún)	kǔn	kùn	
wēn	wén	wěn	wèn	Note 5
huāng	huáng	huǎng	huàng	
wāng	wáng	wǎng	wàng	

Notes:

1. When -ie is not preceded by an initial, it is written as ye, e.g., yě (也 , also)
2. When -ian is not preceded by an initial, it is written as yan, e.g., yán (言 , word)
3. When -iang is not preceded by an initial, it is written as yang, e.g., yáng (羊 , sheep)
4. When -un (-uen) is not preceded by an initial, it is written as wen, e.g., wén (文 , writing, language, culture)
5. When -uang is not preceded by an initial, it is written as wang, e.g., wáng (王 , king)

(2) Please mark the tone you hear.

wang	shuang	er	qian	ye	gun	qie
------	--------	----	------	----	-----	-----

(3) Recognizing tones: Please circle the syllable you hear.

kǔn-kùn	biē-bié	chuáng-chuǎng	ěr-ér
yě-yē	wén-wěn	yáng-yàng	xié-xiè

2. Recognizing sounds

(1) Recognizing initial sounds: Please circle the syllable you hear.

zhǒng-zǒng	qí-xí	cài-zài	jiè-xiè
là-nà	diān-tiān	quán-xuán	niáng-liáng

(2) Recognizing final sounds: Please circle the syllable you hear.

yàng-yàn	lún-láng	niàn-nàn	xiē-xiāo
gǔn-guǎng	diàn-dàn	qián-qiáng	kǔn-kěn

3. Recognizing two-syllable words: Please circle the word you hear

(1) diànnǎo / diànhuà	(2) xuéxiào / xiānshēng	(3) fùmǔ / jiěmèi
(4) wǎnshàng / wǎngqiú	(5) fàngjià / wǒjiā	(6) shàngwǔ / xiàwǔ
(7) jiéhūn / xiéwén	(8) huānyíng / huángyīng	(9) rènsì / shíhòu
(10) nǚ'ér / érzi	(11) xǐhuāng / xiǎojiě	(12) mǎfán / māma

Note:

An apostrophe is needed to separate two syllables with connecting vowels to avoid confusion, e.g., nǚ'ér (女兒 , daughter), shí'èr (十二 , 12)



Lesson

08

祝你生日快樂

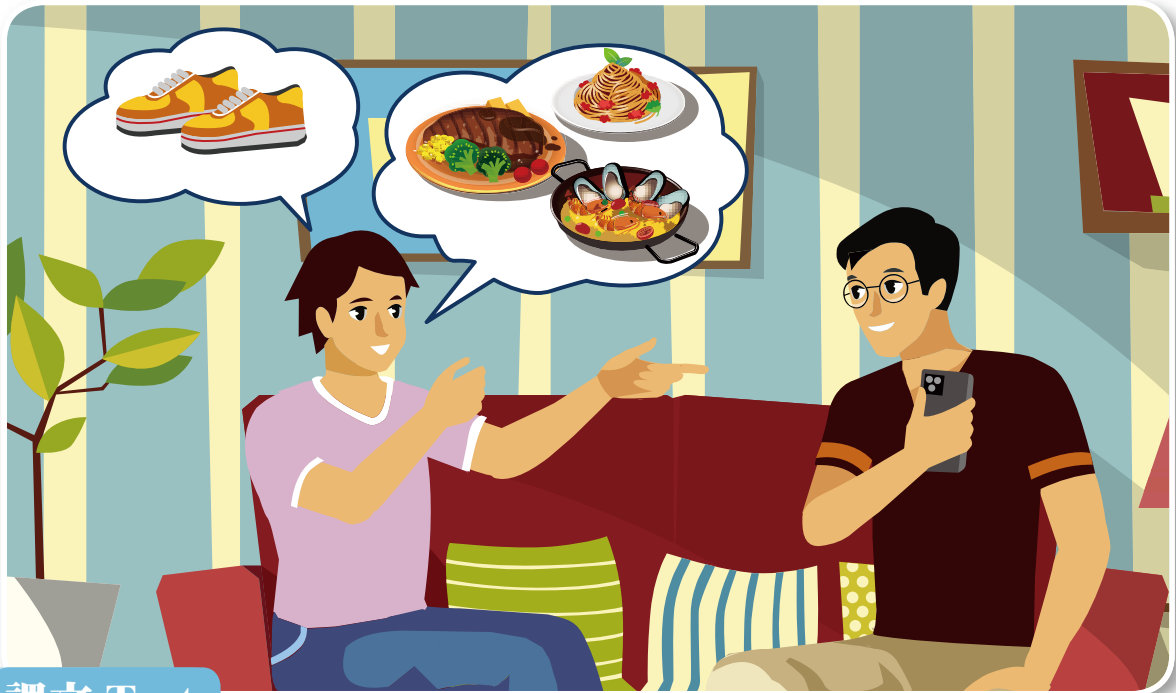
Happy Birthday to You!

Learning Objectives

Topic: Birthday and Dates

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

1. Identify dates
2. Say birthdays and ages
3. Make a request



課文 Text



大哥，明天是几月几号？
Dàgē, míngtiān shì jǐ yuè jǐ hào?



明天是八月十一号。噢！明天是你的生日。
Míngtiān shì bāyuè shíyī hào. Ōu! míngtiān shì nǐ de

生日。
shēngrì.



是啊！明天是我十七岁的生日。
Shì a! míngtiān shì wǒ shíqī suì de shēngrì.



家文，祝你生日快乐。你要什么生日礼物？
Jiāwén, zhù nǐ shēngrì kuàilè. Nǐ yào shénme shēngrì



我要一双运动鞋，可以吗？
Wǒ yào yì shuāng yùndòng xié, kěyǐ ma?



好，我们今天下午去买。你还要什么？
Hǎo, wǒmen jīntiān wǎnshàng qù mǎi. Nǐ hái yào shénme?



請
你請我去吃大餐，好不好？
Nǐ qǐng wǒ qù chī dàcān, hǎo bù hǎo?



好，沒問題。
Hǎo, méi wèntí.



謝謝大哥。
Xièxie dàgē.

生詞 Vocabulary

1. 祝	zhù	V	to wish
2. 生日	shēngrì	N	birthday
3. 快樂	kuàilè	Vs	happy
4. 大哥	dàgē	N	oldest brother
5. 明天	míngtiān	N	tomorrow
6. 月	yuè	N	month
7. 號	hào	N	days of the month
8. 噢	òu	Ptc	Oh
9. 歲	suì	N	year of age
10. 要	yào	V	to want, to need
11. 禮物	lǐwù	N	gift, present
12. 雙	shuāng	M	measure word for a pair

- | | | | |
|---------|-------------|---|---|
| 13. 運動鞋 | yùndòng xié | N | sports shoes, sneakers |
| 14. 今天 | jīntiān | N | today |
| 15. 買 | mǎi | V | to buy |
| 16. 請 | qǐng | V | to treat, please (polite form of request) |
| 17. 吃 | chī | V | to eat |
| 18. 大餐 | dàcān | N | a fancy meal |

短語 Phrases

- | | | |
|---------|-------------|----------------------------------|
| 19. 是啊 | shì a! | That's right. |
| 20. 可以嗎 | kěyǐ ma? | Could I? Is it okay? |
| 21. 好不好 | hǎo bù hǎo? | Is it okay? How does that sound? |
| 22. 沒問題 | méi wèntí | No problem. |

補充生詞 Supplementary Vocabulary

- | | | | |
|--------|---------|---|--------------------------------|
| 23. 今年 | jīnnián | N | this year |
| 24. 送 | sòng | V | to give a gift to someone |
| 25. 日 | rì | N | days of the month (in written) |

語法 Grammar

1 Dates

(1) 月 yuè Months of the Year

一月 yīyuè January	二月 èryuè February	三月 sānyuè March	四月 sìyuè April	五月 wǔyuè May	六月 liùyuè June
七月 qīyuè July	八月 bāyuè August	九月 jiǔyuè September	十月 shíyuè October	十一月 shíyīyuè November	十二月 shí'èryuè December

(2) 號 hào / 日 rì Days of the Month

To express a date, place the month's number a year before “月” and the day's number before “號” or “日”. “號” is more colloquial while “日” tends to be more written.

Example:

一月十號 / 日

January 10th

二月九號 / 日

February 9th

八月十七號 / 日

August 17th

十一月二十號 / 日

November 20th

Exercise

Please say the dates below and then fill in the blanks with characters.



_____月_____號 / 日

2



_____月_____號 / 日

3



_____月_____號 / 日

4



_____月_____號 / 日

5



_____月_____號 / 日

6



_____月_____號 / 日

7



_____月_____號 / 日

2

幾月幾號 jǐ yuè jǐ hào / 幾歲 jǐ suì
what is the date / how old

How do you ask what the date is?
Just replace the word “幾” with the number
indicating the month and the day.

Example:

李先生：今天是幾月幾號？

Mr. Li: What is the date today?

張小姐：今天是二月七號。

Ms. Zhang: It is February 7th.



(1) A：今天是幾月幾號？

Jīntiān shì jǐ yuè jǐ hào?

What is the date today?

B：今天是三月六號。

Jīntiān shì sānyuè liù hào.

It is March 6th.

(2) A：明文的生日是幾月幾號？

Míngwén de shēngrì shì jǐ yuè jǐ hào?

What is the date of Mingwen's birthday?

B：明文的生日是八月十一號。

Míngwén de shēngrì shì bāyuè shíyī hào.

Mingwen's birthday is August 11th.

(3) A：李先生的生日是幾月幾號？

Lǐ xiānshēng de shēngrì shì jǐ yuè jǐ hào?

What is the date of Mr. Li's birthday?

B：十月十號。

Shíyuè shí hào.

October 10th.

(4) A：美美的生日是九月幾號？

Měiměi de shēngrì shì jiǔyuè jǐ hào?

What day in September is Meimei's birthday?

B：九月二十六號。

Jiǔyuè èrshíliù hào.

September 26th.

How do you ask someone's age?

To find out someone's age, you can say “你幾歲？”. To give one's age, you can say “我十七歲。” It is correct and commonly used without the linking verb “是”. In addition, the word “歲” can be dropped for ages over 10.

Example:

平平：家文，你幾歲？

Pingping: Jiawen, how old are you?

家文：我十七歲。妳呢？

Jiawen: I am seventeen years old. How about you?

平平：我十五。

Pingping: I am fifteen.

(1) A：小美今年幾歲？

Xiǎoměi jīnnián jǐ suì?

How old is Xiaomei this year?

B：小美今年十八歲。

Xiǎoměi jīnnián shíbā suì.

Xiaomei is eighteen years old this year.

(2) A：我二十歲。你呢？

Wǒ èrshí suì. Nǐ ne?

I am twenty years old. How about you?

B：二十三歲。

Èrshísān suì.

Twenty-three years old.

(3) A：今天是我的生日。

Jīntiān shì wǒ de shēngri.

It is my birthday today.

B：祝你生日快樂！你今年幾歲？

Zhù nǐ shēngri kuàilè! Nǐ jīnnián jǐ suì?

Happy Birthday to you! How old are you this year?

(4) A：今天是我妹妹的生日。

Jīntiān shì wǒ mèimei de shēngri.

It is my younger sister's birthday today.

B：她幾歲？你送她什麼生日禮物？

Tā jǐ suì? Nǐ sòng tā shénme shēngri lǐwù?

How old is she? What birthday gift are you going to give her?



Exercise

Please match the questions below with the appropriate answers.



1. 今天是幾月幾號？ ●
2. 你今年幾歲？ ●
3. 你的生日幾月幾日？ ●
4. 你的手機幾號？ ●



- a. 十月三日。
- b. 八七一一二四五九。
- c. 今天是七月九號。
- d. 我十八。

3

Tag Questions

好不好 hǎo bù hǎo / 可以嗎 kěyǐ ma

A tag question is a short question attached to the end of a complete declarative statement. It is used to make a suggestion, to ask for permission or to confirm the previous statement. “好不好?”, “好嗎?” are the examples for suggestion. “可以嗎?”, “可以不可以?” are the examples for asking permission.

Example:

我要去迪士尼樂園玩，可以嗎？

I want to go to Disneyland, could I?

請（你）給我一個生日禮物，好不好？

Please give me a birthday gift, okay?

(1) A：我請你去吃大餐，好不好？

Wǒ qǐng nǐ qù chī dàcān, hǎo bù hǎo?

Let me take you out for a fancy meal, okay? (I will treat you to go for a fancy meal, okay?)

B：好。謝謝！

Hǎo. Xièxie!

Okay, thank you.

- (2) A : 我們去打網球，好不好？
Wǒmen qù dǎ wǎngqiú, hǎo bù hǎo?
Let's go play tennis, okay?
- B : 好。我們什麼時候去？
Hǎo. Wǒmen shénme shíhòu qù?
Okay, when are we going?
- (3) A : 媽媽，我想去公園玩，可以嗎？
Māma, wǒ xiǎng qù gōngyuán wán, kěyǐ ma?
Mom, I want to go to the park, can I?
- B : 可以，你現在去嗎？
Kěyǐ, nǐ xiànzài qù ma?
Yes, are you going now?
- (4) A : 請你下午給我打電話，好不好？
Qǐng nǐ xiàwǔ gěi wǒ dǎ diànhuà, hǎo bù hǎo?
Please call me in the afternoon, okay?
- B : 好。沒問題。
Hǎo. Méi wèntí.
Okay, no problem.



Exercise

Please use the appropriate tag questions to complete the dialogues below.

- ① A : 我們去買運動鞋，_____？
- B : 好，我們明天去。
- ② A : 你請我去吃大餐，_____？
- B : 可以，沒問題。你想吃什麼？
- ③ A : 爸爸，我下午想去打網球，_____？
- B : 可以。

4 A：我們週末去國家公園玩，_____？

B：好。

5 A：今天是小美的生日，我們送她一雙運動鞋，_____？

B：好。小美很喜歡運動。



綜合活動 Classroom Activities

1. Read aloud

家文：大哥，明天是幾月幾號？

明文：明天是八月十一號。噢！明天是你的生日。

家文：是啊！明天是我十七歲的生日。

明文：家文，祝你生日快樂。你要什麼生日禮物？

家文：我要一雙運動鞋，可以嗎？

明文：好，我們今天晚上去買。你還要什麼？

家文：你請我去吃大餐，好不好？

明文：好，沒問題。

家文：謝謝大哥。

2. Fill in the Blanks

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

家文：大哥，明天是幾_____幾_____？

明文：_____是八月十一號。噢！明天是你的
_____。

家文：是啊！明天是我十七_____的生日。

明文：家文，祝你生日_____。你_____什麼生日
_____？

家文：我要一_____運動_____，_____嗎？

明文：好，我們今天晚上去_____。你還要什麼？

家文：你_____我去_____大餐，好不好？

明文：好，沒_____。

家文：_____大哥。

3. Interview and Fill in the Grid

Ask three classmates for their birthdays, ages and what birthday gifts they would like to get.



You may use the questions below for your interview.

- (1) 你的生日幾月幾號？
- (2) 你今年幾歲？

First write your own birthday, age and what birthday gift you like to get. Then write the information provided by your classmates in the grid below.

	生日幾月幾號？	今年幾歲？	喜歡什麼生日禮物？
王家文	八月十一號	十七歲	運動鞋
我			
1.			
2.			
3.			

4. Who does this birthday card go to?



Ans: _____

5. Please make a birthday card to your family or friends using traditional characters.



語音 Pinyin - Phonetic System

Finals:

-ia

-uan

-üan

1. Tones: The four tones

(1) Read the following syllables

jiā	jiá	jiǎ	jià	Note 1
xiā	xiá	xiǎ	xià	
qiā	qiá	qiǎ	qià	
yā	yá	yǎ	yà	
huān	huán	huǎn	huàn	Note 2
zhuān	(zhuán)	zhuǎn	zhuàn	
wān	wán	wǎn	wàn	
xuān	xuán	xuǎn	xuàn	
quān	quán	quǎn	quàn	Note 3
yuān	yuán	yuǎn	yuàn	Note 4

Notes:

1. When -ia is not preceded by an initial, it is written as ya, e.g., yá (牙, tooth)
2. When -uan is not preceded by an initial, it is written as wan, e.g., wǎn (晚, late)
3. -üan can only be preceded by the initial j, q, and x, in which case, it is written as -uan, e.g., xuǎn (選, to choose), quǎn (犬, dog), juǎn (捲, to roll up)
4. When -üan is not preceded by an initial, it is written as yuan, e.g., yuán (員, member, person engaged in some field of activity)

(2) Please mark the tone you hear.

jia	ya	huan	wan	xuan	quan	yuan
-----	----	------	-----	------	------	------

(3) Recognizing tones: Please circle the syllable you hear.

yā-yá	jiǎ-jīa	zhuàn-zhuǎn	wán-wǎn
yuàn-yuán	quǎn-quàn	xià-xiā	zuān-zuàn

2. Recognizing sounds

(1) Recognizing initial sounds: Please circle the syllable you hear.

qiā-jīa	xià-qià	juǎn-xuǎn	xuán-quán
zhuàn-zuàn	chuàn-cuàn	huán-wán	cuān-chuān

(2) Recognizing final sounds: Please circle the syllable you hear.

yuán-yán	jié-jiǎ	huāng-hāng	jiǎng-jiǎ
xiàn-xuàn	wān-wāng	zhāng-zhuān	xuàn-xiàn

3. Recognizing two-syllable words: Please circle the word you hear

(1) érzi / nǚ'ér	(2) huānyíng / gōngyuán	(3) měiguó / mèimei
(4) diànshì / diànhuà	(5) jīntiān / míngtiān	(6) gāoxìng / rènshì
(7) shǒujī / zhōumò	(8) zàijiàn / xiànzài	(9) xiǎojiě / xiǎoxué
(10) hàomǎ / wǎngqiú	(11) chànggē / tiàowǔ	(12) yùndòng / pǎobù



Lesson

09

妳星期五 有時間嗎？

Are You Free on Friday?

Learning Objectives

Topic: Making Social Plans

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

1. Invite others out to eat
2. Say complete dates and tell time
3. Accept or decline invitations based on availability
4. Confirm the date / time and location of invitations



課文 Text



Gloria，好_ㄉ久_ㄉ不_ㄉ見_ㄉ。
Gloria, hǎojiǔ bújiàn.



你_ㄉ好_ㄉ。明_ㄉ文_ㄉ，這_ㄉ位_ㄉ是_ㄉ我_ㄉ同_ㄉ事_ㄉ Lisa。
Nǐ hǎo. Míngwén, zhè wèi shì wǒ tóngshì Lisa.



Lisa，很_ㄉ高_ㄉ興_ㄉ認_ㄉ識_ㄉ妳_ㄉ。
Lisa, hěn gāoxìng rènshi nǐ.



我_ㄉ也_ㄉ很_ㄉ高_ㄉ興_ㄉ認_ㄉ識_ㄉ你_ㄉ。
Wǒ yě hěn gāoxìng rènshi nǐ.



明_ㄉ文_ㄉ，星_ㄉ期_ㄉ六_ㄉ晚_ㄉ上_ㄉ我_ㄉ們_ㄉ要_ㄉ去_ㄉ美_ㄉ味_ㄉ餐_ㄉ廳_ㄉ。
Míngwén, xīngqīliù wǎnshàng wǒmen yào qù Měiwèi Cāntīng

吃_ㄉ飯_ㄉ，你_ㄉ要_ㄉ不_ㄉ要_ㄉ跟_ㄉ我_ㄉ們_ㄉ一_ㄉ起_ㄉ去_ㄉ？
chī fàn, nǐ yào bú yào gēn wǒmen yìqǐ qù?



星_ㄉ期_ㄉ六_ㄉ不_ㄉ行_ㄉ，星_ㄉ期_ㄉ五_ㄉ怎_ㄉ麼_ㄉ樣_ㄉ？
Xīngqīliù bù xíng, xīngqīwǔ zěnmeyàng?



星_ㄉ期_ㄉ五_ㄉ也_ㄉ行_ㄉ。Lisa，妳_ㄉ星_ㄉ期_ㄉ五_ㄉ有_ㄉ時_ㄉ間_ㄉ嗎_ㄉ？
Xīngqīwǔ yě xíng. Lisa nǐ xīngqīwǔ yǒu shíjiān ma?



沒_ㄉ問_ㄉ題_ㄉ。
Méi wèntí.



太好了！明天，你几点下课？
Tài hǎo le! Míngwén, nǐ jǐ diǎn xiàkè?



我五点钟下课。
Wǒ wǔ diǎn xiàkè.



我们星期五晚上六点半在餐厅见面，
Wǒmen xīngqíwǔ wǎnshàng liùdiǎnbàn zài cāntīng jiàn,
怎么样？
zěnmeyàng?



太好了！那家餐厅的牛肉面最好吃。
Tài hǎo le! Nà jiā cāntīng de niúròumiàn zuì hǎochī.

我们星期五见面。
Wǒmen xīngqíwǔ jiàn.

生詞 Vocabulary

- | | | | |
|--------|-----------|------|---------------------|
| 1. 星期五 | xīngqíwǔ | N | Friday |
| 2. 時間 | shíjiān | N | time |
| 3. 同事 | tóngshì | N | coworker, colleague |
| 4. 要 | yào | Vaux | to want to |
| 5. 餐廳 | cāntīng | N | restaurant |
| 6. 跟 | gēn | Prep | with |
| 7. 一起 | yìqǐ | Adv | together |
| 8. 星期六 | xīngqíliù | N | Saturday |
| 9. 行 | xíng | V | okay, all right |
| 10. 下课 | xiàkè | V | to finish class |
| 11. 點 | diǎn | N | o'clock |
| 12. 半 | bàn | N | half |

13. 見	jiàn	V	to see, to meet
14. 那	nà	Det	that
15. 家	jiā	M	measure word for restaurant, shop
16. 牛肉麵	niúròumiàn	N	beef noodle soup
17. 最	zuì	Adv	most (for a superlative degree)
18. 好吃	hǎochī	Vs	delicious

短語 Phrases

19. 吃飯	chī fàn	to eat, to have a meal
20. 不行	bù xíng	not good, It is not okay.
21. 怎麼樣	zěnmeyàng	How about it? How does that sound? What do you think?
22. 太好了	tài hǎo le	Excellent! Great!

專有名詞 Proper Nouns

23. 美味餐廳	Měiwèi Cāntīng	Tasty Café
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補充生詞 Supplementary Vocabulary

24. 年	nián	N	year
25. 晚飯	wǎn fàn	N	dinner

語法 Grammar

1

Days of the Week

星期 xīngqī + number

The expression “星期幾” is used to ask for the day of a week. To answer the question, replace the question word “幾” with the appropriate number. Monday is the first day of the week for Chinese so the character of “一” is used for Monday as “星期一”, the second day of the week is Tuesday “星期二”, etc. Although Sunday is the seventh and last day of the week, it is “星期天” in Mandarin, instead of saying “星期七”.

Example:

明文：今天是星期幾？

Gloria：今天星期二



Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
星期一 xīngqīyī	星期二 xīngqī'èr	星期三 xīngqīsān	星期四 xīngqīsì	星期五 xīngqíwǔ	星期六 xīngqíliù	星期天 (星期日) xīngqítīān
禮拜一 lǐbàiyī	禮拜二 lǐbài'èr	禮拜三 lǐbàisān	禮拜四 lǐbàisì	禮拜五 lǐbàiwǔ	禮拜六 lǐbàiliù	禮拜天 (禮拜日) lǐbàitiān

“星期” and “禮拜” mean the same thing and are both commonly used. Regarding the usage of “日” and “天”, “星期天 / 禮拜天” are more colloquial than “星期日 / 禮拜日”. In addition, “週” is usually used in written Chinese. Monday is “週一”, Tuesday is “週二”, etc. Weekend is “週末” (Vocabulary #3 in Lesson6). Sunday is “週日”. You will never say “週天”.

(1) A：今天星期幾？

Jīntiān xīngqī jǐ?

What day of the week is today?

B：今天星期三。

Jīntiān xīngqīsān.

Today is Wednesday.

(2) A：明文的生日是星期幾？

Míngwén de shēngrì shì xīngqī jǐ?

What day of the week is Mingwen's birthday?

B：他的生日是星期天。

Tā de shēngrì shì xīngqítīān.

His birthday is this Sunday.

(3) A：五月六號是星期幾？

Wǔyuè liù hào shì xīngqī jǐ?

What day of the week is May 6th?

B：五月六號是星期二。

Wǔyuè liù hào shì xīngqī'èr.

May 6th is on a Tuesday.

(4) A：你平常星期幾去打網球？

Nǐ píngcháng xīngqī jǐ qù dǎ wǎngqiú?

What day of the week do you usually go play tennis?

B：我平常星期五去打網球。

Wǒ píngcháng xīngqīwǔ qù dǎ wǎngqiú.

I usually go play tennis on Fridays.



Exercise 1

Please say the day of the week below and then fill in the blanks with characters.

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday
星期_____	星期_____	_____三	_____四
Friday	Saturday	Sunday	
_____	_____	星期_____	

Exercise 2

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

- ① 今天是星期幾？（星期二）
- ② 二月六號是星期幾？（星期四）
- ③ 張先生的生日是星期幾？（星期一）
- ④ 林美美星期幾去學校跑步？（星期五）
- ⑤ 李小姐星期幾去迪士尼樂園？（星期六）

2

Word Order for Dates

The word order for dates in Mandarin is from large to small units. Please observe the word order of the example below.

Example:

二〇二一年九月十八號星期六晚上

Saturday evening on September 18th, 2021

※Note: Years in Mandarin are presented as a series of single digits followed by “年”.

Exercise 1

Please put the words in the correct order.

- ① ①十五號 ②七月 ③今年

➡ _____ 。

2 ①二〇二〇年 ②星期三 ③十二號 ④三月

➡ _____。

3 ①星期四 ②二〇二〇年 ③二十四日 ④十月

➡ _____。

4 ①上午 ②十六日 ③星期五 ④八月

➡ _____。

5 ①星期一 ②二月 ③二〇一〇年 ④十九號 ⑤晚上

➡ _____。

Exercise 2

Please say the circled dates in the calendar below and then write them out with characters.

2021 年 5 月

星期一	星期二	星期三	星期四	星期五	星期六	星期日
					1	2
3	A 4	5	6	7	C 8	9
10	11	12	B 13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
D 24	25	26	27	28	29	E 30
31						

A 二〇二一年五月四號

B

C

D

E

3

Way of Telling Time

Do you know how to ask and tell the time in Mandarin? Check out the conversation between 明文 and 家文 below.

明文：現在幾點？

Xiànzài jǐ diǎn?

What time is it now?

家文：現在十點二十分。

Xiànzài shí diǎn èrshí fēn.

It is 10:20.



※Note: “點 diǎn / 點鐘 diǎnzhōng” (o'clock), 分 fēn (minute), 半 bàn (half) are the expressions to tell time.

(1) 點 diǎn o'clock

一點 (鐘)

yì diǎn (zhōng)

1:00

兩點 (鐘)

liǎng diǎn (zhōng)

2:00

十點 (鐘)

shí diǎn (zhōng)

10:00

十二點 (鐘)

shí'èr diǎn (zhōng)

12:00

Note: “鐘 zhōng” is usually omitted from “點鐘 diǎnzhōng”.

(2) 分 fēn (minutes)

兩點十分 2:10
liǎng diǎn shí fēn

四點二十(分) 4:20
sì diǎn èrshí (fēn)

五點三十(分) 5:30
wǔ diǎn sānshí (fēn)

七點五分 7:05
qī diǎn wǔ fēn

Note: “分 fēn” can be omitted from the end of the expressions if the number for the minutes appear in two syllables.

(3) 半 bàn (half as thirty minutes)

一點半 1:30
yì diǎn bàn

兩點半 2:30
liǎng diǎn bàn



Exercise

Please tell time orally and then write them down with characters.

1



2



3



4



5



6



4

跟 gēn (Preposition) + Someone + 一起 yìqǐ + V(O)

“跟 + someone” appears before the main verb to express joint participant in some situation. The adverb “一起” is usually associated with “跟”.

Example:

我週末跟我父母一起吃晚飯。

I have dinner with my parents on weekends.

(1) 我常常跟我弟弟一起運動。

Wǒ chángcháng gēn wǒ dìdì yìqǐ yùndòng.

I often exercise with my younger brother.

(2) 張先生每天跟他太太一起吃晚飯。

Zhāng xiānshēng měitiān gēn tā tàitai yìqǐ chī wǎn fàn.

Mr. Zhang has dinner with his wife every day.

(3) 家文跟明文一起去買運動鞋。

Jiāwén gēn Míngwén yìqǐ qù mǎi yùndòng xié.

Jiawen went to buy sports shoes with Mingwen.

(4) 我跟我朋友一起去吃大餐。

Wǒ gēn wǒ péngyǒu yìqǐ qù chī dàcān.

I went to have a fancy meal with my friend.

(5) Gloria 跟我們一起去跑步。

Gloria gēn wǒmen yìqǐ qù pǎo bù.

Gloria went to run with us.



Exercise

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

A: (to ask) B: (to answer)

① A: 你要不要跟我一起去吃飯？

B: 我不要_____。

② A: 你喜歡跟他一起跑步嗎？

B: 我不喜歡_____。

③ A: 你想跟朋友一起做什麼？

B: 我想_____。

④ A: 你常常跟誰一起去公園？

B: 我常常_____。

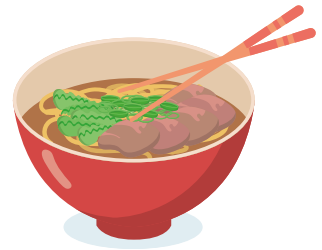
⑤ A: 你喜歡跟誰一起運動？

B: 我喜歡_____。

6 A：你平常跟他一起去哪裡吃牛肉麵？

B：我平常_____。

綜合活動 Classroom Activities



1. Read aloud

明文：Gloria，好久不見。

Gloria：你好。明文，這位是我同事 Lisa。

明文：Lisa，很高興認識妳。

Lisa：我也很高興認識你。

Gloria：明文，星期六晚上我們要去美味餐廳吃飯，你要不要跟我們一起去？

明文：星期六不行，星期五怎麼樣？

Gloria：星期五也行。Lisa，妳星期五有時間嗎？

Lisa：沒問題。

Gloria：太好了！明文，你幾點下課？

明文：我五點下課。

Gloria：我們星期五晚上六點半在餐廳見，怎麼樣？

明文：太好了！那家餐廳的牛肉麵最好吃。我們星期五見。

2. Fill in the Blanks

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

明文：Gloria，好久不見。

Gloria：你好。明文，這位是我_____ Lisa。

明文：Lisa，很高興認識妳。

Lisa : 我也很_____ 認識你。

Gloria : 明文，星期六晚上我們要去美味餐廳_____，
你要不要跟我們_____去？

明文 : 星期六_____，星期五_____？

Gloria : _____也行。Lisa，妳星期五有
_____嗎？

Lisa : 沒問題。

Gloria : 太好了！明文，你_____下課？

明文 : 我五點_____。

Gloria : 我們星期五晚上_____在餐廳見，
怎麼樣？

明文 : _____！那家餐廳的牛肉麵最
_____。我們星期五見。

3. Role play

Find a partner and practice the conversation for making invitations. Invite your partner to do some activities. Use the following two situations to make arrangements with your partner.



Situation 1	Situation 2
A: 你_____ (星期 X) 有時間嗎?	A: 我_____ (星期 X) 要去_____, 你要跟我一起去嗎?
B: 有。	B: 不行, _____ (星期 X) 我沒時間。
A: 你要跟我一起去_____ 嗎?	_____ (星期 X), 好不好?
B: 好, 我們幾點去?	A: 行。
A: _____ 點, 可以嗎?	B: 我們幾點去?
B: 可以。	A: _____ 點好不好?
	B: 沒問題。

4. Look at the weekly schedule of Wang Mingwen and then answer the following questions.

	時間	星期一	星期二	星期三	星期四	星期五	星期六	星期日
上午	10:00~12:00	念書	上課	念書	上課	念書	打網球	睡覺
下午	2:00~5:00	聽音樂	上課	聽音樂	看書	上課	跑步	跑步
晚上	6:00~	在家吃晚飯	在家吃晚飯	在家吃晚飯	在家吃晚飯	去餐廳吃晚飯	去餐廳吃晚飯	在家吃晚飯
	8:00~	跑步	跑步	跑步	跑步	跑步	看電視	看電視

- (1) 他每天都運動嗎？_____
- (2) 他平常晚上做什麼運動？_____
- (3) 他星期五下午在哪裡？_____
- (4) 他星期六晚上喜歡去哪裡吃飯？_____
- (5) 他星期六上午做什麼？_____

5. Please answer the following questions based on the picture.



- (1) 這個馬拉松 (Mǎlāsōng, Marathon) 比賽 (bǐsài, race) 是幾月幾號？

- (2) 這個馬拉松 (Mǎlāsōng, Marathon) 比賽 (bǐsài, race) 是星期幾？

- (3) 這個馬拉松 (Mǎlāsōng, Marathon) 比賽 (bǐsài, race) 是幾點？

語音 Pinyin - Phonetic System

Finals:

-uai

-ui(uei)

-üe

-en

-in

1. Tones: The four tones

(1) Read the following syllables

kuāi	(kuái)	kuǎi	kuài	Note 1
(huāi)	huái	(huǎi)	huài	
wāi	(wái)	wǎi	wài	
duī	(duí)	(duǐ)	duì	
huī	huí	huǐ	huì	
guī	(guí)	guǐ	guì	Note 2
suī	suí	suǐ	suì	
wēi	wéi	wěi	wèi	
xuē	xué	xuě	xuè	
yuē	(yué)	(yuě)	yuè	
mēn	mén	měnn	mèn	Note 3
jīn	jín	jǐn	jìn	
yīn	yín	yǐn	yìn	
				Note 4
				Note 5

Notes:

1. When -uai is not preceded by an initial, it is written as wai, e.g., wài (外, outside)
2. When -ui is not preceded by an initial, it is written as wei, e.g., wéi (喂, hello)
3. -üe can only be preceded by the initial j q and x, in which case, it is written as -ue, e.g., xué (學, to study), quē (缺, to lack), jué (覺, to feel)
4. When -üe is not preceded by an initial, it is written as yue, e.g., yuè (月, month, moon)
5. When -in is not preceded by an initial, it is written as yin, e.g., yín (銀, silver)

(2) Please mark the tone you hear.

xie	kuai	zui	chi	sheng	fen	yue
-----	------	-----	-----	-------	-----	-----

(3) Recognizing tones: Please circle the syllable you hear.

zhèng-zhěng	běn-bēn	yīn-yín	lái-lài
xuě-xué	suí-suī	yuǎn-yuàn	jìn-jǐn

2. Recognizing sounds

(1) Recognizing initial sounds: Please circle the syllable you hear.

xīn-qīn	chái-cái	bài-pài	quē-juē
chuī-suī	bīn-pīn	mēn-fēn	tuì-duì

(2) Recognizing final sounds: Please circle the syllable you hear.

fèn-fèng	huái-huí	jú-jué	yīng-yīn
gǎi-guǐ	néng-níng	rén-róng	xìn-xìng

3. Recognizing two-syllable words: Please circle the word you hear

(1) dìdi / gēge	(2) pǎobù / chànggē	(3) péngyǒu / méiyǒu
(4) píngcháng / chángcháng	(5) yǐhòu / yìshuāng	(6) shēngrì / xuéshēng
(7) kuàilè / kěyǐ	(8) lǐwù / tiàowǔ	(9) míngtiān / měitiān
(10) liùyüè / jiǔyüè	(11) tóngshì / tóngxué	(12) bú shì / bù xíng

Lesson

10

學華語難不難？

Is It Hard to Learn Mandarin?

Learning Objectives

Topic: Studying

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

1. Describe one's experience studying a language
2. Talk about one's skill through learning
3. Comment on one's language ability
4. Ask others' performance in some task



課文 Text



Gloria，休^T息^T一^T下^T。我^X們^R去^G喝^G杯^K咖^K啡^F吧^B！
Gloria, xiūxi yíxià. Wǒmen qù hē bēi kāfēi ba!



好^H，我^X今^J天^T很^H忙^M，現^X在^Z要^Y休^T息^T一^T下^T。
Hǎo, wǒ jīntiān hěn máng, xiànzài yào xiūxi yíxià.

(休^T息^T室^P xiūxi shì, in the lounge)



妳^N現^X在^Z學^X華^H語^Y，學^X得^{DE}怎^Z麼^{ME}樣^Y？
Nǐ xiànzài xué Huáyǔ, xué de zěnmeyàng?



我^X覺^J得^{DE}自^Z己^J學^X得^{DE}不^B錯^C。
Wǒ juéde zìjǐ xué de búcuò.



學^X華^H語^Y難^N不^B難^N？
Xué Huáyǔ nán bù nán?



我^X覺^J得^{DE}說^S話^H不^B難^N，可^K是^S寫^X字^Z有^Y一^Y點^{DI}。
Wǒ juéde shuō huà bù nán, kěshì xiě zì yǒu yídiǎn

難^N。
Nán.



妳^N會^H寫^X多^{DUO}少^{SHAO}字^Z？
Nǐ huì xiě duōshǎo zì?



差不多三十個字，我還會寫我的。
Chābùduō sānshí ge zì, wǒ hái huì xiě wǒ de

華語名字。
Huáyǔ míngzi.



妳平常跟誰一起練習說話？
Nǐ píngcháng gēn shéi yìqǐ liànxí shuō huà?



我常常跟明文聊天，練習我的華語。
Wǒ chángcháng gēn Míngwén liáo tiān, liànxí wǒ de Huáyǔ.

生詞 Vocabulary

1. 學	xué	V	to learn, to study
2. 華語	Huáyǔ	N	Mandarin (Chinese)
3. 難	nán	Vs	hard, difficult
4. 休息	xiūxi	V	to take a break
5. 一下	yíxià	N	used after a verb to indicate a quick action, for a short period of time
6. 喝	hē	V	to drink
7. 杯	bēi	M	measure word for drinks (cup / glass)
8. 咖啡	kāfēi	N	coffee
9. 吧	ba	Ptc	sentence-final particle for suggestion
10. 得	de	Ptc	complement marker
11. 覺得	juéde	V	to think, to feel
12. 自己	zìjǐ	N	self

- | | | | |
|---|----------|------|-----------------------|
| 13. 不 _{ㄉㄨˋ} 錯 _{ㄘㄨㄛˋ} | búcuò | Vs | not bad, pretty good |
| 14. 會 _{ㄏㄨㄟˋ} | huì | Vaux | can, know how to |
| 15. 多 _{ㄉㄨㄛˊ} 少 _{ㄕㄨㄠˊ} | duōshǎo | QPr | how much, how many |
| 16. 差 _{ㄔㄞˊ} 不 _{ㄉㄨˋ} 多 _{ㄉㄨㄛˊ} | chābùduō | Adv | approximately |
| 17. 字 _{ㄗㄧˋ} | zì | N | traditional character |
| 18. 練 _{ㄌㄧㄢˋ} 習 _{ㄒㄧˊ} | liànxí | V | to practice |

短語 Phrases

- | | | |
|--|------------|---------------------|
| 19. 說 _{ㄕㄨㄛˊ} 話 _{ㄏㄨㄚˋ} | shuō huà | to talk |
| 20. 寫 _{ㄒㄧㄝˇ} 字 _{ㄗㄧˋ} | xiě zì | to write characters |
| 21. 有 _{ㄩˇ} 一 _ㄟ 點 _{ㄉㄧㄢˇ} | yǒu yìdiǎn | a little, somewhat |
| 22. 聊 _{ㄌㄧㄠˊ} 天 _{ㄊㄩㄢˊ} | liáo tiān | to chat |

補充生詞 Supplementary Vocabulary

- | | | | |
|--|---------|----|-------------|
| 23. 做 _{ㄗㄨㄛˋ} 飯 _{ㄈㄢˋ} | zuò fàn | V | to cook |
| 24. 快 _{ㄎㄨㄞˋ} | kuài | Vs | fast, quick |
| 25. 貴 _{ㄍㄨㄟˋ} | guì | Vs | expensive |

語法 Grammar

1 得 de + Descriptive Complements

In a sentence, the structural particle 得 (de) follows the verb. The word after 得 (de) is an state verb used as a descriptive complement to describe the manner or the degree of the action denoted by the verb. The descriptive complement is usually formed by an adverb and state verb together.

Example:

S + V + O , V 得 + (Adv) + Vs 。

他說華語，說得很好。

He speaks Mandarin (very) well.

(1) A : Gloria 學華語，學得怎麼樣？

Gloria xué Huáyǔ, xué de zěnmeyàng?

How well is Gloria learning Mandarin?

B : 她學華語，學得不錯。

Tā xué Huáyǔ, xué de búcuò.

She is doing quite well.

(2) A : 林小姐唱歌，唱得好不好？

Lín xiǎojiě chàng gē, chàng de hǎo bù hǎo?

Does Miss Lin sing well?

B : 她唱得不好。

Tā chàng de bù hǎo.

She does not sing well.

(3) A : 你妹妹跳舞，跳得怎麼樣？

Nǐ mèimei tiào wǔ, tiào de zěnmeyàng?

How well does your younger sister dance?

B : 跳得很好。

Tiào de hěn hǎo.

She dances well.

(4) A : 李老師寫字，寫得很快嗎？

Lǐ lǎoshī xiě zì, xiě de hěn kuài ma?

Does Teacher Li write characters fast?

B : 李老師寫得很快。你呢？

Lǐ lǎoshī xiě de hěn kuài. Nǐ ne?

Teacher Li writes characters fast. How about you?



Exercise

Please complete the sentences below and then ask / answer with your partner.

- 1 A: 你說華語，說_____怎麼樣？ B: 我說得_____。
- 2 A: 你唱歌，唱_____好不好？ B: 我唱得_____。
- 3 A: 你跑步，_____？ B: 我跑得_____。
- 4 A: 你打網球，打_____？ B: 我打得_____。
- 5 A: 你做飯，做_____？ B: 我做得_____。

2

有一點 yǒu yìdiǎn a little, somewhat

The phrase “有一點” is used to modify the state verb implying a dissatisfaction or negation. “一” is often omitted. The state verb used for this pattern must have a negative meaning. For example, you cannot say “牛肉麵有一點好吃。” as “好吃” has a positive meaning.

Example:

有一點 + State Verb

說華語有（一）點難。

Speaking Mandarin is a little hard.

- (1) A: 法文難不難？
Fǎwén nán bù nán?
Is French hard?
B: 我覺得法文有一點難。
Wǒ juéde Fǎwén yǒu yìdiǎn nán.
I think French is a little hard.

- (2) A: 你的工作忙不忙？
Nǐ de gōngzuò máng bù máng?
Is your work busy?
B: 我的工作有一點忙。
Wǒ de gōngzuò yǒu yìdiǎn máng.
My work is a little busy.



(3) A：你今天怎麼樣？
Nǐ jīntiān zěnmeyàng?
How are you doing today?

B：不錯，可是有點累。
Búcuò, kěshì yǒu diǎn lèi.
Not bad, but a little tired.

你今天
怎麼樣？

不錯，可是
有點累。



(4) A：這雙運動鞋怎麼樣？
Zhè shuāng yùndòng xié zěnmeyàng?
What do you think about this pair of sports shoes?

B：這雙運動鞋不錯，可是有點貴。
Zhè shuāng yùndòng xié búcuò, kěshì yǒu diǎn guì.
This pair of shoes is very good but it is a little expensive.

Exercise

Please complete the sentences below and then ask / answer with your partner.

① A：你覺得這雙鞋怎麼樣？

B：我覺得這雙鞋_____。（貴）

② A：你今天好不好？

B：我覺得_____。（累）

③ A：你的工作忙不忙？

B：我的工作_____。（忙）

④ A：你覺得華語難不難？

B：說華語不難，可是寫字_____。（難）

5 A：美味餐廳的牛肉麵好吃嗎？

B：好吃，可是_____。（貴）

3

會 huì can, know how to

“會” is an auxiliary to indicate some skill acquired through learning. It can mean the ability to perform a skill or knowledge of such skill. Like all other auxiliaries, it is placed before the main verb in Mandarin. Add “不” to negate it.

Example:

S + 會 + V (O)

我會說華語。

I can speak Mandarin.

S + 不會 + V (O)

我不會打網球。

I do not know how to play tennis. / I cannot play tennis.

(1) A：Lisa 會不會說華語？

Lisa huì bú huì shuō Huáyǔ?

Can Lisa speak Mandarin?

B：Lisa 不會說華語。

Lisa bú huì shuō Huáyǔ.

Lisa cannot speak Mandarin.



(2) A：李小姐會不會跳舞？

Lǐ xiǎojiě huì bú huì tiàowǔ?

Can Miss Li dance?

B：李小姐會跳舞，她很喜歡跳舞。

Lǐ xiǎojiě huì tiàowǔ, tā hěn xǐhuān tiàowǔ.

Miss Li can dance and she likes dancing very much.

(3) A：誰會說法文？

Shéi huì shuō Fǎwén?

Who can speak French?

B：張先生和張太太都會說法文。

Zhāng xiānshēng hàn Zhāng tàitai dōu huì shuō Fǎwén.

Mr. and Mrs. Zhang both can speak French.

(4) A：你會不會做飯？

Nǐ huì bú huì zuò fàn?

Do you know how to cook?

B：我會做飯，我常常自己在家做飯。

Wǒ huì zuò fàn, wǒ chángcháng zìjǐ zàijiā zuò fàn.

I can cook. I often cook at home.



Exercise

Please complete the sentences below and then ask / answer with your partner.

- 1 A：你會不會說華語？ B：我_____說華語。
- 2 A：你_____打網球嗎？ B：我_____會打網球。
- 3 A：我會說法文，你呢？ B：我_____說法文。
- 4 A：你會寫你的華語名字嗎？ B：我_____寫我的華語名字。
- 5 A：你會不會做飯？ B：我_____做飯。

4

多少 duōshǎo / 幾 jǐ how much / how many

多少 and 幾 (how much / how many) are both used in asking about quantity.

4-1 S + V + 多少 + (Measure Word) + N ?

多少 is used to ask about any quantity and the measure word after can be omitted.

Example:

S + V + 多少 + (MW) + N ?

Q：那個學校有多少學生？

How many students are there in that school?

A：那個學校有三百個學生。

There are three hundred students in that school.

- (1) A：你會寫多少字？
Nǐ huì xiě duōshǎo zì?
How many characters can you write?
- B：差不多一百個字。
Chābùduō yì bǎi ge zì.
Approximately one hundred characters.
- (2) A：李老師有多少學生？
Lǐ lǎoshī yǒu duōshǎo xuéshēng?
How many students does Teacher Li have?
- B：李老師有三十五個學生。
Lǐ lǎoshī yǒu sānshíwǔ ge xuéshēng.
Teacher Li has thirty five students.
- (3) A：那個學校有多少老師？
Nà ge xuéxiào yǒu duōshǎo lǎoshī?
How many teachers are in that school?
- B：那個學校有二十位老師。
Nà ge xuéxiào yǒu èrshí wèi lǎoshī.
There are twenty teachers in that school.
- (4) A：你有多少朋友？
Nǐ yǒu duōshǎo péngyǒu?
How many friends do you have?
- B：我有三十個朋友。
Wǒ yǒu sānshí ge péngyǒu.
I have thirty friends.



4-2 S + V + 幾 + Measure Word + N ?

幾 is used for the quantity less than ten and a measure word is needed between 幾 and the noun.

Example:

S + V + 幾 + MW + N ?

Q：你有幾個孩子？

How many children do you have?

A：我有三個孩子。

I have three children.

- (1) A : 明文有幾個弟弟 ?
Míngwén yǒu jǐ ge dìdì?
How many younger brothers does Mingwen have?
- B : 他有兩個弟弟。
Tā yǒu liǎng ge dìdì.
He has two younger brothers.

- (2) A : 家文有幾雙運動鞋 ?
Jiāwén yǒu jǐ shuāng yùndòng xié?
How many pairs of sports shoes does Jiawen have?
- B : 家文有五雙運動鞋。
Jiāwén yǒu wǔ shuāng yùndòng xié.
Jiawen has five pairs of sports shoes.

- (3) A : Lisa 要喝幾杯咖啡 ?
Lisa yào hē jǐ bēi kāfēi?
How many cups of coffee does Lisa want?
- B : Lisa 只要喝一杯咖啡。
Lisa zhǐ yào hē yì bēi kāfēi.
Lisa just wants one cup of coffee.



- (4) A : 你要送你妹妹幾個禮物 ?
Nǐ yào sòng nǐ mèimei jǐ ge lǐwù?
How many gifts do you want to give to your younger sister?
- B : 我只要送她一個禮物。
Wǒ zhǐ yào sòng tā yí ge lǐwù.
I just want to give her one gift.

Exercise

Please complete the sentences below and then ask / answer with your partner.

- ① A : 你有_____哥哥 ? B : 我有三個哥哥。
- ② A : 你有_____運動鞋 ? B : 我有兩雙運動鞋。
- ③ A : 這個學校有_____學生 ? B : 這個學校有兩百個學生。

4 A：你要送他_____禮物？ B：我只要送他一個禮物。

5 A：他們要買_____咖啡？ B：他們要買五十杯咖啡。

綜合活動 Classroom Activities



1. Read aloud

Lisa : Gloria，休息一下。我們去喝杯咖啡吧。

Gloria : 好，我今天很忙，現在要休息一下。

(休息室 xiūxi shì)

Lisa : 妳現在學華語，學得怎麼樣？

Gloria : 我覺得自己學得不錯。

Lisa : 學華語難不難？

Gloria : 我覺得說話不難，可是寫字有一點難。

Lisa : 妳會寫多少字？

Gloria : 差不多三十個字，我還會寫我的華語名字。

Lisa : 妳平常跟誰一起練習說話？

Gloria : 我常常跟明文聊天，練習我的華語。

2. Fill in the Blanks

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

Lisa : Gloria，_____ 一下。我們去_____ 杯咖啡吧。

Gloria : 好，我今天很_____，現在要休息一下。

Lisa : 妳現在學_____，學_____ 怎麼樣？

Gloria : 我覺得自己 _____ 得 _____ 。

Lisa : 學華語 _____ 不 _____ ?

Gloria : 我 _____ 說話不難，可是寫字 _____
_____ 難。

Lisa : 妳會寫 _____ 字？

Gloria : _____ 三十個字，我還 _____
我的華語名字。

Lisa : 妳平常跟 _____ 一起 _____ 說話？

Gloria : 我常常跟明文 _____ ，練習我的華語。

3. Interview four classmates. Ask what they can do and how well they do it.

Write the information provided by your classmates in the grid below.



You may use the dialogues below to ask / answer.

Q：你會……嗎？ / 你會不會……？

A：我會_____。

Q：你 V (說 / 寫 / 打 / 跳 / 做) 得怎麼樣？

A：我 V 得_____。

名字	會……嗎？ / 會不會……？	V 得怎麼樣？
王明文	他會寫漢字。 他會跳舞。	寫得很好。 跳得不錯。
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		

List of Activities

說華語	唱歌
說法文	跳舞
說英文 (shuō Yīngwén, to speak English)	打網球
說西班牙文 (shuō Xībānyá wén, to speak Spanish)	踢足球
寫漢字	做飯

4. Look at the calligraphy and check off 「來、學」 with 「✓」.

來	學	華	語

張松蓮書 (臺灣女書法家學會榮譽理事長)

語音 Pinyin - Phonetic System

Tone Change for “一” (yī)

1. When “一” is used in names, dates, and ordinal numbers, its tone and tone mark are both first, e.g., Táiyī gōngsī (台一公司, Taiyi Company), yīyuè yī hào (一月一號, January 1), dì yī kè (第一課, lesson 1).
2. When “一” (yī) is used for amounts or with other characters to form a word or phrase, it follows the same tone changing rules of “不”.

Tone of 一 2 nd / 4 th	Tone of the following syllable
yì 一	1 st , 2 nd , 3 rd
	qiān 千 (one thousand) máo 毛 (ten cents) qǐ 起
	4 th , neutral
yí 一	kuài 塊 (one dollar) ge 個



文化單元 (三) Culture Notes

Six Etymological Principles of Traditional Characters



你寫的這個字是什麼字啊？



是「月」字，八月的「月」。



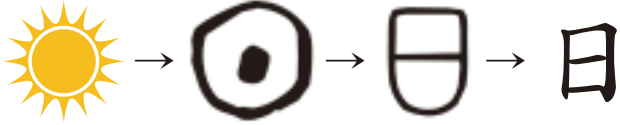


「月」？我會寫「月」，不是這個啊！

Traditional characters are traditionally classified into six categories (六書 liùshū) as follow;

1. 象形字 (xiàng xíng zì): pictographs characters

Pictographic characters originated from pictures of objects. They are the most ancient characters for people to understand. It is believed that traditional characters evolved from pictures. However, less than 5% of characters are pictographic.


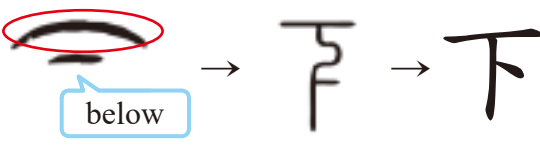
Examples:

日 [㇀] (rì)	sun	
月 [㇀] (yuè)	moon	
馬 [㇀] (mǎ)	horse	

2. 指事字 (zhǐshì zì): self-explanatory characters

Self-explanatory characters indicate abstract meanings such as ideas or concepts that are shown with metaphorical or symbolic pictographs.

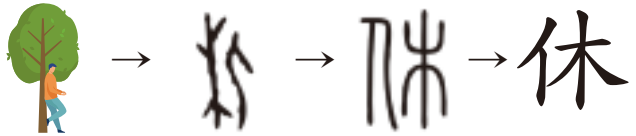
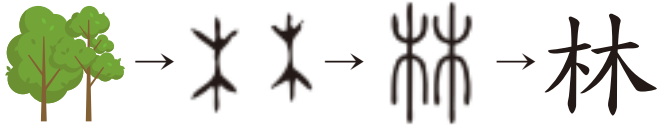
Examples:

上 [㇀] (shàng)	above	
下 [㇀] (xià)	below	

3. 會意字 (huìyì zì): compound ideograph

One compound ideograph character takes two pictographs or ideographs to create a new character. For example, the compound ideograph character “休 rest” is made up of “人 person” and “木 tree”, i.e., a person is leaning on the tree.





Examples:

休 $\frac{\text{亻}}{\text{木}}$ (xiū)	rest (a person is leaning on the tree, indicating “休息 resting”)	
林 $\frac{\text{木}}{\text{木}}$ (lín)	grove (if there are two trees, there is a grove)	

4. 形聲字 (xíngshēng zì): phonetic-semantic compounds

The phonetic-semantic compounds follow a standard principle, i.e., one element suggests the meaning of the character and the other element suggests the pronunciation of the character. For example, the phonetic-semantic compound character “媽 mā” consists of “女 women” as the semantic element and “馬 mǎ” as the phonetic element. The phonetic element indicates its original pronunciation. The majority of traditional characters falls into the phonetic-semantic compounds category.

Examples:

媽 $\frac{\text{女}}{\text{馬}}$ (mā)	mother	 女 (nǚ) meaning, women +  sound, 馬 (mǎ)
烤 $\frac{\text{火}}{\text{考}}$ (kǎo)	to bake	 火 (huǒ) meaning, fire +  sound, 考 (kǎo)

5. 轉注字 (zhuǎnzhù zì): mutually explanatory characters

Two separate characters that share the same radical, or have a similar ancient Chinese pronunciation and etymology, can explain the meaning of each other. For example, 老 (lǎo, old) 、考 (kǎo, long life) share the same radical “老”.

6. 假借字 (jiǎjiè zì): phonetic loan characters

The characters of this category were “loaned” from other characters. For example, “止 zhǐ”.

**Lesson 1 Hello!**

Wang Mingwen: How do you do? / Hello!

Gloria: How do you do? / Hello!

Wang Mingwen: I am surnamed Wang. May I ask your surname?

Gloria: I am surnamed Lee. My given name is Gloria. What is your given name?

Wang Mingwen: My given name is Mingwen. May I ask what your nationality is?

Gloria: I am American. And you?

Wang Mingwen: I am Taiwanese.

Lesson 2 I Have Two Younger Brothers

Gloria: Mingwen, how are you?

Wang Mingwen: How are you? Gloria.

Gloria: Mingwen, do you have siblings?

Wang Mingwen: I have one older sister and two younger brothers. What about you?

Gloria: I also have one older sister.

Wang Mingwen: Do you have older brothers?

Gloria: I have neither older brothers nor younger brothers. I only have one older sister.

Lesson 3 She Is Not a Student

Wang Mingwen: Gloria, is your older sister a student?

Gloria: She is not a student. She graduated from college.

Wang Mingwen: Where does she work?

Gloria: My older sister works at a bank. Her husband works at a computer company.

Wang Mingwen: Your older sister is married. Do they have children?

Gloria: They have two children, one son, one daughter. Both of them are elementary school students.

Lesson 4 My Father Works at a Computer Company

Gloria: Mingwen, May I ask where your father and mother work?

Mingwen: My father works at a computer company. My mother is an elementary school teacher.

Gloria: Is your father's work busy?

Mingwen: His work is busy. He is tired every day.

Gloria: How about your mother?

Mingwen: She likes children. She says teaching is not tiring.

Gloria: My father is a teacher too. He teaches French at a college.

Lesson 5 Welcome!

Mingwen: Gloria, long time no see.

Gloria: Hello, long time no see.

Mingwen: This is my younger brother, Wang, Jiawen. Jiawen, this is my friend, Gloria.

Gloria: How do you do? Jiawen, it is nice to meet you.

Jiawen: Gloria, it is nice to meet you too.

Gloria: Do you go to school in America?

Jiawen: No, I usually live in Taiwan. It is school break now. I am visiting America for fun.

Gloria: Welcome to America. Where would you like to visit?

Jiawen: I would like to go to Disneyland and national parks.

Lesson 6 What Do You Usually Like to Do?

Gloria: Jiawen, do you like to exercise?

Jiawen: I like to exercise. I usually like to run.

Gloria: What does your older brother usually like to do?

Jiawen: He usually likes to run. He likes to go play tennis on weekends. How about you?

Gloria: I do not like to exercise. I like to sing, listen to music and dance.

Jiawen: My older brother and I like to sing as well but neither of us like to dance.

Gloria: In addition, I like to watch TV. I often watch TV at home at night.

Jiawen: I like to go to the park and run at night in Taiwan.

Lesson 7 May I Ask Who This Is?

(Ms. Li is a staff member of Taiyi Bank.)

Ms. Li: Hello. Taiyi Bank.

Gloria: Hello. May I ask if Ms. Lin Meimei is there?

Ms. Li: Ms. Lin is not in the office right now. May I ask who this is?

Gloria: This is Gloria of Beidian Company. May I ask when Ms. Lin will be back?

Ms. Li: Ms. Lin will be back in the afternoon.

Gloria: Allow me to trouble you to ask her to call me after she gets back.

Ms. Li: May I ask what your cell phone number is?

Gloria: My cell phone is (517) 360-4859.

Ms. Li: Okay. Gloria.

Gloria: Thank you!

Ms. Li: You are welcome. Goodbye.

Lesson 8 Happy Birthday to You!

Jiawen: Dage (Oldest brother), what is the date tomorrow?

Mingwen: Tomorrow is August 11th. Oh! It is your birthday tomorrow.

Jiawen: Right! It is my seventeenth birthday tomorrow.

Mingwen: Jiawen, happy birthday to you! What birthday gift do you want?

Jiawen: I want a pair of sports shoes, is that okay?

Mingwen: Okay, let's go buy them this evening. What else do you want?

Jiawen: Treat me to a fancy meal, okay?

Mingwen: Okay, no problem.

Jiawen: Thank you, Dage.

Lesson 9 Are You Free on Friday?

Mingwen: Gloria, long time no see.

Gloria: Hello, Mingwen, this is my coworker Lisa.

Mingwen: Lisa, it is nice to meet you.

Lisa: It is nice to meet you too.

Gloria: Mingwen, we are going to have dinner at Tasty café this Saturday evening. Would you like to go with us?

Mingwen: Saturday is not good. How about Friday?

Gloria: Friday is good too. Lisa, are you free on Friday?

Lisa: No problem.

Gloria: That is great. Mingwen, what time will your class end?

Mingwen: My class will end at five o'clock.

Gloria: Let us meet at the restaurant at six thirty on Friday evening. How is that?

Mingwen: Great! Their beef noodle soup is super delicious. See you on Friday.

Lesson 10 Is It Hard to Learn Mandarin?

Lisa: Gloria, take a break. Let's go get a cup of coffee.

Gloria: Alright. I am busy today. I need to take a break now.
(in the lounge)

Lisa: How is learning Mandarin going?

Gloria: I think I am doing well.

Lisa: Is it hard to learn Mandarin?

Gloria: I think speaking is not hard but writing traditional characters is a little hard.

Lisa: How many characters can you write?

Gloria: Approximately thirty characters. I can also write the characters of my Chinese name.

Lisa: Who do you usually practice speaking Mandarin with?

Gloria: I often chat with Mingwen to practice my Mandarin.

第一课 您好

王明文：您好。

Gloria：您好。

王明文：我姓王，请问您贵姓？

Gloria：我姓 Lee，叫 Gloria。您叫什么名字？

王明文：我叫明文。请问您是哪国人？

Gloria：我是美国人。您呢？

王明文：我是台湾人。

第二课 我有两个弟弟

Gloria：明文，你好。

王明文：妳好，Gloria。

Gloria：明文，你有兄弟姐妹吗？

王明文：我有一个姐姐，两个弟弟。妳呢？

Gloria：我也有一个姐姐。

王明文：妳有哥哥吗？

Gloria：我没有哥哥，也没有弟弟。我只有一个姐姐。

第三课 她不是学生

王明文：Gloria，妳姐姐是学生吗？

Gloria：她不是学生，她大学毕业了。

王明文：她在哪里工作？

Gloria：我姐姐在银行工作，她先生在电脑公司工作。

王明文：妳姐姐结婚了，他们有孩子吗？

Gloria：他们有两个孩子，一个儿子、一个女儿。两个小孩都在小学念书。

第四课 我爸爸在电脑公司工作

Gloria：明文，请问你爸爸、妈妈在哪里工作？

王明文：我爸爸在电脑公司工作，我妈妈是小学老师。

Gloria：你爸爸的工作忙不忙？

王明文：他的工作很忙，他每天都很累。

Gloria：你妈妈呢？

王明文：她喜欢小孩子，她说教书不累。

Gloria：我爸爸也是老师，他在大学教法文。

第五课 欢迎你来

王明文：Gloria，好久不见。

Gloria：你好，好久不见。

王明文：这是我弟弟王家文。家文，这是我朋友，Gloria。

Gloria：你好，家文，认识你很高兴。

王明文：Gloria，我也很高兴认识妳。

Gloria：家文，你也在美国念书吗？

王明文：不是，我平常住在台湾。现在学校放假，我来美国玩。

Gloria：欢迎你来美国。你想去哪里玩？

王明文：我想去迪士尼乐园玩，也想去国家公园玩。

第六课 你平常喜欢做什么？

Gloria：家文，你喜欢不喜欢运动？

家文：我喜欢运动，我平常喜欢跑步。

Gloria：你哥哥平常喜欢做什么？

家文：他平常喜欢跑步，周末喜欢去打网球。妳呢？

Gloria：我不喜欢运动。我喜欢唱歌、听音乐和跳舞。

家文：我哥哥和我也喜欢唱歌，可是我们都不喜欢跳舞。

Gloria：我还喜欢看电视，我晚上常常在家看电视。

家文：我在台湾，晚上喜欢去公园跑步。



第七课 请问您是哪位？

- 李小姐：喂，台一银行，您好！
Gloria：喂，您好！请问林美美小姐在吗？
李小姐：林小姐现在不在办公室，请问您是哪位？
Gloria：我是北电公司的 Gloria。请问林小姐什么时候回来？
李小姐：Gloria，林小姐下午回来。
Gloria：麻烦您，请她回来以后给我打电话。
李小姐：请问您的手机是几号？
Gloria：我的手机号码是（五一七）三六〇四二五九。
李小姐：好的，Gloria。
Gloria：谢谢您！
李小姐：不客气，再见。

第八课 祝你生日快乐

- 家文：大哥，明天是几月几号？
明文：明天是八月十一号。噢！明天是你的生日。
家文：是啊！明天是我十七岁的生日。
明文：家文，祝你生日快乐。你要什么生日礼物？
家文：我要一双运动鞋，可以吗？
明文：好，我们今天晚上去买。你还要什么？
家文：你请我去吃大餐，好不好？
明文：好，没问题。
家文：谢谢大哥。

第九课 妳星期五有时间吗？

- 明文：Gloria，好久不见。
Gloria：你好。明文，这位是我同事 Lisa。

- 明文：Lisa，很高兴认识妳。
Lisa：我也很高兴认识你。
Gloria：明文，星期六晚上我们要去美味餐厅吃饭，你要不要跟我们一起去？
明文：星期六不行，星期五怎么样？
Gloria：星期五也行。Lisa，妳星期五有时间吗？
Lisa：没问题。
Gloria：太好了！明文，你几点下课？
明文：我五点下课。
Gloria：我们星期五晚上六点半在餐厅见，怎么样？
明文：太好了！那家餐厅的牛肉面最好吃。我们星期五见。

第十课 学华语难不难？

- Lisa：Gloria，休息一下。我们去喝杯咖啡吧！
Gloria：好，我今天很忙，现在要休息一下。
(休息室)
Lisa：妳现在学华语，学得怎么样？
Gloria：我觉得自己学得不错。
Lisa：学华语难不难？
Gloria：我觉得说话不难，可是写字有一点难。
Lisa：妳会写多少字？
Gloria：差不多三十个字，我还会写我的华语名字。
Lisa：妳平常跟谁一起练习说话？
Gloria：我常常跟明文聊天，练习我的华语。

Pinyin	Traditional Characters	Simplified Characters	English	Lesson Number
B				
ba	吧	吧	sentence-final particle for suggestion	10-9
bā	八	八	8, eight	7-24
bàba	爸爸	爸爸	father, dad	4-1
bǎi	百	百	100, hundred	7-35
bàn	半	半	half	9-12
bàngōngshì	辦公室	办公室	office	7-6
bēi	杯	杯	measure word for drinks (cup / glass)	10-7
Běidiàn Gōngsī	北電公司	北电公司	Beidian Company	7-33
biyè le	畢業了	毕业了	graduated	3-18
bú / bù	不	不	no, not	3-2
bú kèqì	不客氣	不客气	You are welcome.	7-30
bù xíng	不行	不行	not good, It is not okay.	9-20
búcuò	不錯	不错	not bad, pretty good	10-13
C				
cāntīng	餐廳	餐厅	restaurant	9-5
chābùduō	差不多	差不多	approximately	10-16
chàng gē	唱歌	唱歌	to sing	6-17
chángcháng	常常	常常	often	6-14
chī	吃	吃	to eat	8-17
chī fàn	吃飯	吃饭	to eat, to have a meal	9-19
D				
dǎ	打	打	to play (ball)	6-4
dǎ diànhuà	打電話	打电话	to make a phone call	7-27



Pinyin	Traditional Characters	Simplified Characters	English	Lesson Number
dàcān	大餐	大餐	a fancy meal	8-18
dàgē	大哥	大哥	oldest brother	8-4
dàxué	大學	大学	university, college	3-4
de	得	得	complement marker	10-10
diǎn	點	点	o'clock	9-11
diànhuà	電話	电话	telephone	7-12
diànnǎo	電腦	电脑	computer	3-10
diànshì	電視	电视	television	6-12
didì	弟弟	弟弟	younger brother	2-4
Díshìní lèyuán	迪士尼樂園	迪士尼乐园	Disneyland	5-18
dōu	都	都	both, all	3-16
duōshǎo	多少	多少	how much, how many	10-15
E				
èr	二	二	2, two	7-18
érzi	兒子	儿子	son	3-13
F				
Fǎguó	法國	法国	France	3-22
fàngjià	放假	放假	to be on school break, to be on vacation	5-9
Fǎwén	法文	法文	French language	4-12
fùmǔ	父母	父母	parents in a formal way	5-22
G				
gāoxìng	高興	高兴	happy, glad	5-4
ge	個	个	generic measure word	2-3
gēge	哥哥	哥哥	older brother	2-10

Pinyin	Traditional Characters	Simplified Characters	English	Lesson Number
gěi	給	给	to	7-11
gēn	跟	跟	with	9-6
gōngsī	公司	公司	company	3-11
gōngyuán	公園	公园	park	5-16
gōngzuò	工作	工作	to work, work	3-7
guì	貴	贵	expensive	10-25
guì xìng	貴姓？	贵姓？	Polite way to ask someone's surname	1-12
guójia	國家	国家	nation, country	5-15

H

hái	還	还	also, in addition, as well	6-10
háizi	孩子	孩子	child	3-12
hàn / hé	和	和	and	3-23, 6-8
hào	號	号	days of the month	8-7
hǎo	好	好	good, fine	1-2
hǎo bù hǎo?	好不好	好不好	Is it okay? How does that sound?	8-21
hǎochī	好吃	好吃	delicious	9-18
hǎode	好的	好的	yes, okay	7-29
hǎojiǔ bújiàn	好久不見	好久不见	long time no see	5-17
hàomǎ	號碼	号码	number	7-14
hē	喝	喝	to drink	10-6
hěn	很	很	very	4-5
Huáyǔ	華語	华语	Chinese	10-2
huānyíng	歡迎	欢迎	to welcome	5-12
huì	會	会	can, know how to	10-14
huílái	回來	回来	to return, get back	7-7

J

Pinyin	Traditional Characters	Simplified Characters	English	Lesson Number
jǐ hào	幾號	几号	What is the phone number?	7-28
jiā	家	家	house, home, family	6-15
jiā	家	家	measure word for restaurant, shop	9-15
jiàn	見	见	to see, to meet	9-13
jiào	叫	叫	to be called	1-6
jiāo	教	教	to teach	4-11
jiāo shū	教書	教书	the job of teaching	4-13
Jiāzhōu	加州	加州	California	5-20
jiéhūn le	結婚了	结婚了	married	3-19
jiějie	姊姊 / 姐姐	姊姊 / 姐姐	older sister	2-8
jīnnián	今年	今年	this year	8-23
jīntiān	今天	今天	today	4-15, 8-14
jiǔ	九	九	9, nine	7-25
juéde	覺得	觉得	to think, to feel	10-11

K

kāfēi	咖啡	咖啡	coffee	10-8
kàn	看	看	to see, look, watch, read	6-11
kěshì	可是	可是	but, however	6-9
kěyǐ ma?	可以嗎	可以吗	Could I? Is it okay?	8-20
kuài	快	快	fast, quick	10-24
kuàilè	快樂	快乐	happy	8-3

L

lái	來	来	to come	5-10
lǎoshī	老師	老师	teacher	4-3
lèi	累	累	tired, tiring	4-7
Lǐ	李	李	an example of a surname	4-14

Pinyin	Traditional Characters	Simplified Characters	English	Lesson Number
liǎng	兩	两	two (to express for quantity)	2-2
liànxí	練習	练习	to practice	10-18
liáo tiān	聊天	聊天	to chat	10-22
Lín	林	林	Lin (a surname)	7-4
Lín Měiměi	林美美	林美美	an example of a name	7-32
líng	〇 / 零	0 / 零	0, zero	7-17
liù	六	六	6, six	7-22
lǐwù	禮物	礼物	gift, present	8-11

M

ma	嗎	吗	question particle	2-6
máfan	麻煩	麻烦	please, "If it's not too much trouble", "can I trouble you to"	7-9
mǎi	買	买	to buy	8-15
māma	媽媽	妈妈	mother, mom	4-2
máng	忙	忙	busy	4-4
méi	沒	没	not	2-11
méi wèntí	沒問題	没问题	No problem.	8-22
Měiguó	美國	美国	America (abbreviated version of United States of America)	1-18
Měiguó rén	美國人	美国人	American	1-14
mèimei	妹妹	妹妹	younger sister	2-14
měitiān	每天	每天	every day	4-6
Měiwèi Cāntīng	美味餐廳	美味餐厅	Tasty Café	9-23
míngtiān	明天	明天	tomorrow	8-5
míngzi	名字	名字	name	1-8

N

nà	那	那	that	9-14
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Pinyin	Traditional Characters	Simplified Characters	English	Lesson Number
nǎ	哪	哪	which, who	7-1
nǎ guó rén	哪國人？	哪国人？	an interrogative phrase used to ask what someone's nationality	1-13
nǎlǐ (nǎr)	哪裡（哪兒）	哪里（哪儿）	where	3-6
nán	難	难	hard, difficult	10-3
nǐ / nǚ	你 / 妳	你 / 妳	you (male or generic) / you (female only)	2-5
nián	年	年	year	9-24
niàn shū	念書	念书	to study	3-21
nín	您	您	you (polite and respectful to elders)	1-1
nín ne	您呢？	您呢？	How about you? And you?	1-15
niúròumiàn	牛肉麵	牛肉面	beef noodle soup	9-16
nǚ'ér	女兒	女儿	daughter	3-14
O				
òu	噢	噢	Oh	8-8
P				
pǎo bù	跑步	跑步	to run, to jog	6-16
péngyǒu	朋友	朋友	friend	5-2
píngcháng	平常	平常	usually, normally	5-5
Q				
qī	七	七	7, seven	7-23
qǐng	請	请	to treat, please (polite form of request)	8-16
qǐng wèn	請問	请问	May I ask you..., Excuse me, ...	1-11
qù	去	去	to go	5-14
R				
rén	人	人	people, person	1-10
rènshì	認識	认识	to know, meet, recognize	5-3

Pinyin	Traditional Characters	Simplified Characters	English	Lesson Number
rì	日	日	days of the month (in written)	8-25

S

sān	三	三	3, three	7-19
shàngwǔ	上午	上午	later morning	6-19
shéi	誰	谁	who, whom	5-21
shēngrì	生日	生日	birthday	8-2
shénme	什麼	什么	what	1-7
shénme shíhòu	什麼時候	什么时候	when	7-26
shí	十	十	10, ten	7-34
shì	是	是	to be (am, is, are)	1-9
shì a!	是啊	是啊	That's right.	8-19
shíjiān	時間	时间	time	9-2
shǒujī	手機	手机	cell phone	7-13
shuāng	雙	双	measure word for a pair	8-12
shuō	說	说	to say	4-10
shuō huà	說話	说话	to talk	10-19
sì	四	四	4, four	7-20
sòng	送	送	to give a gift to someone	8-24
suì	歲	岁	year of age	8-9

T

tā	他	他	he, him	1-20
tā	她 / 他	她 / 他	she, her / he, him	3-1
tài hǎo le	太好了	太好了	Excellent! Great!	9-22
Táiběi	臺北 / 台北	台北	Taipei	5-19
tàitai	太太	太太	wife, Mrs.	6-20
Táiwān	臺灣 / 台湾	台湾	Taiwan	1-19
Táiwān rén	臺灣人	台湾人	Taiwanese	1-16

Pinyin	Traditional Characters	Simplified Characters	English	Lesson Number
Táiyī Yínháng	台一銀行	台一银行	Taiyi Bank	7-31
tāmen	他們 / 她們	他们 / 她们	they (plural of “he / she”)	3-20
tiào wǔ	跳舞	跳舞	to dance	6-18
tīng	聽	听	to listen	6-6
tóngshì	同事	同事	coworker, colleague	9-3

W

wán	玩	玩	to have fun, to play	5-11
wǎn fàn	晚飯	晚饭	dinner	9-25
Wáng	王	王	an example of a surname	1-5
Wáng Míngwén	王明文	王明文	an example of a name	1-17
wǎngqiú	網球	网球	tennis	6-5
wǎnshàng	晚上	晚上	night, at night	6-13
wéi	喂	喂	Hello! (over the phone)	7-3
wèi	位	位	polite measure word for people	7-2
wǒ	我	我	I, me	1-3
wǔ	五	五	5, five	7-21

X

xiàkè	下課	下课	to finish class	9-10
xiǎng	想	想	would like, to want, to have a desire to	5-13
xiānshēng	先生	先生	husband, Mr.	3-9
xiànzài	現在	现在	now	5-7
xiǎo háizi	小孩子	小孩子	children, kids	4-9
xiǎohái	小孩	小孩	child	3-15
xiǎojiě	小姐	小姐	Ms., Miss	7-5
xiǎoxué	小學	小学	elementary school	3-17
xiàwǔ	下午	下午	afternoon	7-8
xiě zì	寫字	写字	to write characters	10-20

Pinyin	Traditional Characters	Simplified Characters	English	Lesson Number
xièxie	謝謝	谢谢	to thank, thanks	7-15
xǐhuān	喜歡	喜欢	to like	4-8
xíng	行	行	okay, all right	9-9
xìng	姓	姓	to be surnamed	1-4
xīngqīliù	星期六	星期六	Saturday	9-8
xīngqīwǔ	星期五	星期五	Friday	9-1
xiōngdì jiěmèi	兄弟姊(姐)妹	兄弟姊(姐)妹	siblings	2-13
xiūxi	休息	休息	to take a break	10-4
xué	學	学	to learn, to study	10-1
xuéshēng	學生	学生	student	3-3
xuéxiào	學校	学校	school	5-8

Y

yào	要	要	to want, to need	8-10
yào	要	要	to want to	9-4
yě	也	也	also	2-9
yī / yí / yì	一	一	one	2-7
yǐhòu	以後	以后	after	7-10
yínháng	銀行	银行	bank	3-8
yīnyuè	音樂	音乐	music	6-7
yìqǐ	一起	一起	together	9-7
yíxià	一下	一下	used after a verb to indicate a quick action, for a short period of time	10-5
yǒu	有	有	to have, there is / are	2-1
yǒu yídiǎn	有一點	有一点	a little, somewhat	10-21
yuè	月	月	month	8-6
yùndòng	運動	运动	to exercise	6-1
yùndòng xié	運動鞋	运动鞋	sports shoes, sneakers	8-13

Pinyin	Traditional Characters	Simplified Characters	English	Lesson Number
Z				
zài	在	在	in, on, at	3-5
zàijiàn	再見	再见	goodbye, see you again	7-16
zěnmeyàng	怎麼樣	怎么样	How about it? How does that sound? What do you think?	9-21
Zhāng	張	张	an example of a surname	1-21
zhè	這	这	this	5-1
zhǐ	只	只	only	2-12
zhōumò	週末	周末	weekend	6-3
zhù	祝	祝	to wish	8-1
zhù zài	住在	住在	to live in / at	5-6
zì	字	字	Chinese character	10-17
zìjǐ	自己	自己	self	10-12
zuì	最	最	most (for a superlative degree)	9-17
zuò	做	做	to do	6-2
zuò fàn	做飯	做饭	to cook	10-23

注音符號符號表 Mandarin Phonetic Symbols

Chart of Initials

	Unaspirated	Aspirated	Nasal	Fricative	Voiced
1. Labial	ㄅ	ㄆ	ㄇ	ㄈ	
2. Alveolar	ㄉ	ㄊ	ㄋ		ㄌ
3. Velar	ㄍ	ㄎ		ㄇ	
4. Palatal	ㄐ	ㄑ		ㄐ	
5. Retroflex	ㄓ	ㄔ		ㄑ	ㄒ
6. Dental sibilant	ㄗ	ㄘ		ㄗ	

Simple finals / Compound finals / Nasal finals

Simple finals	ㄚ	ㄛ	ㄜ	ㄝ								
Compound finals					ㄛ	ㄨ	ㄩ	ㄨ				ㄨ
Nasal finals								ㄛ	ㄜ	ㄝ	ㄞ	
Medials / Simple final	ㄟ	ㄠ	ㄡ									
Compound finals	ㄟ	ㄠ		ㄟ	ㄠ		ㄟ	ㄠ	ㄟ	ㄠ	ㄟ	ㄠ
	ㄚ	ㄛ		ㄚ	ㄛ		ㄚ	ㄛ	ㄚ	ㄛ	ㄚ	ㄛ
	ㄚ	ㄛ		ㄚ	ㄛ	ㄨ		ㄚ	ㄛ	ㄚ	ㄛ	ㄚ
			ㄟ					ㄟ	ㄠ		ㄟ	ㄠ



漢語拼音符號表 Hanyu Pinyin

Chart of Initials

	Unaspirated	Aspirated	Nasal	Fricative	Voiced
1. Labial	b	p	m	f	
2. Alveolar	d	t	n		l
3. Velar	g	k		h	
4. Palatal	j	q		x	
5. Retroflex	zh	ch		sh	r
6. Dental sibilant	z	c		s	

Simple finals / Compound finals / Nasal finals

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

注音符號 · 漢語拼音對照表

Mandarin Phonetic Symbols and Hanyu Pinyin Comparison Table

Finals	ㄅ b	ㄆ p	ㄇ m	ㄈ f	ㄉ d	ㄊ t	ㄋ n	ㄌ l	ㄍ g	ㄎ k	
ㄚ a	ㄅㄚ ba	ㄆㄚ pa	ㄇㄚ ma	ㄈㄚ fa	ㄉㄚ da	ㄊㄚ ta	ㄋㄚ na	ㄌㄚ la	ㄍㄚ ga	ㄎㄚ ka	
ㄛ o	ㄅㄛ bo	ㄆㄛ po	ㄇㄛ mo	ㄈㄛ fo							
ㄜ e			ㄇㄜ me		ㄉㄜ de	ㄊㄜ te	ㄋㄜ ne	ㄌㄜ le	ㄍㄜ ge	ㄎㄜ ke	
ㄝ ê											
ㄞ ai	ㄅㄞ bai	ㄆㄞ pai	ㄇㄞ mai		ㄉㄞ dai	ㄊㄞ tai	ㄋㄞ nai	ㄌㄞ lai	ㄍㄞ gai	ㄎㄞ kai	
ㄟ ei	ㄅㄟ bei	ㄆㄟ pei	ㄇㄟ mei	ㄈㄟ fei	ㄉㄟ dei		ㄋㄟ nei	ㄌㄟ lei	ㄍㄟ gei		
ㄠ ao	ㄅㄠ bao	ㄆㄠ pao	ㄇㄠ mao		ㄉㄠ dao	ㄊㄠ tao	ㄋㄠ nao	ㄌㄠ lao	ㄍㄠ gao	ㄎㄠ kao	
ㄡ ou		ㄆㄡ pou	ㄇㄡ mou	ㄈㄡ fou	ㄉㄡ dou	ㄊㄡ tou	ㄋㄡ nou	ㄌㄡ lou	ㄍㄡ gou	ㄎㄡ kou	
ㄢ an	ㄅㄢ ban	ㄆㄢ pan	ㄇㄢ man	ㄈㄢ fan	ㄉㄢ dan	ㄊㄢ tan	ㄋㄢ nan	ㄌㄢ lan	ㄍㄢ gan	ㄎㄢ kan	
ㄣ en	ㄅㄣ ben	ㄆㄣ pen	ㄇㄣ men	ㄈㄣ fen			ㄋㄣ nen		ㄍㄣ gen	ㄎㄣ ken	
ㄤ ang	ㄅㄤ bang	ㄆㄤ pang	ㄇㄤ mang	ㄈㄤ fang	ㄉㄤ dang	ㄊㄤ tang	ㄋㄤ nang	ㄌㄤ lang	ㄍㄤ gang	ㄎㄤ kang	
ㄥ eng	ㄅㄥ beng	ㄆㄥ peng	ㄇㄥ meng	ㄈㄥ feng	ㄉㄥ deng	ㄊㄥ teng	ㄋㄥ neng	ㄌㄥ leng	ㄍㄥ geng	ㄎㄥ keng	
ㄦ er											
ㄧ yi/i	ㄅㄧ bi	ㄆㄧ pi	ㄇㄧ mi		ㄉㄧ di	ㄊㄧ ti	ㄋㄧ ni	ㄌㄧ li			
ㄧㄚ ya/ia								ㄌㄧㄚ lia			
ㄧㄛ yo											
ㄧㄝ ye/ie	ㄅㄧㄝ bie	ㄆㄧㄝ pie	ㄇㄧㄝ mie		ㄉㄧㄝ die	ㄊㄧㄝ tie	ㄋㄧㄝ nie	ㄌㄧㄝ lie			
ㄧㄞ yai											

	ㄏ h	ㄐ j	ㄑ q	ㄒ x	ㄓ zh	ㄔ ch	ㄕ sh	ㄖ r	ㄗ z	ㄘ c	ㄙ s
	ㄏㄚ ha				ㄓㄚ zha	ㄔㄚ cha	ㄕㄚ sha		ㄗㄚ za	ㄘㄚ ca	ㄙㄚ sa
	ㄏㄝ he				ㄓㄝ zhe	ㄔㄝ che	ㄕㄝ she	ㄖㄝ re	ㄗㄝ ze	ㄘㄝ ce	ㄙㄝ se
	ㄏㄞ hai				ㄓㄞ zhai	ㄔㄞ chai	ㄕㄞ shai		ㄗㄞ zai	ㄘㄞ cai	ㄙㄞ sai
	ㄏㄟ hei				ㄓㄟ zhei		ㄕㄟ shei		ㄗㄟ zei		
	ㄏㄠ hao				ㄓㄠ zhao	ㄔㄠ chao	ㄕㄠ shao	ㄖㄠ rao	ㄗㄠ zao	ㄘㄠ cao	ㄙㄠ sao
	ㄏㄡ hou				ㄓㄡ zhou	ㄔㄡ chou	ㄕㄡ shou	ㄖㄡ rou	ㄗㄡ zou	ㄘㄡ cou	ㄙㄡ sou
	ㄏㄢ han				ㄓㄢ zhan	ㄔㄢ chan	ㄕㄢ shan	ㄖㄢ ran	ㄗㄢ zan	ㄘㄢ can	ㄙㄢ san
	ㄏㄣ hen				ㄓㄣ zhen	ㄔㄣ chen	ㄕㄣ shen	ㄖㄣ ren	ㄗㄣ zen	ㄘㄣ cen	ㄙㄣ sen
	ㄏㄤ hang				ㄓㄤ zhang	ㄔㄤ chang	ㄕㄤ shang	ㄖㄤ rang	ㄗㄤ zang	ㄘㄤ cang	ㄙㄤ sang
	ㄏㄥ heng				ㄓㄥ zheng	ㄔㄥ cheng	ㄕㄥ sheng	ㄖㄥ reng	ㄗㄥ zeng	ㄘㄥ ceng	ㄙㄥ seng
		ㄐㄧ ji	ㄑㄧ qi	ㄒㄧ xi							
		ㄐㄧㄚ jia	ㄑㄧㄚ qia	ㄒㄧㄚ xia							
		ㄐㄧㄝ jie	ㄑㄧㄝ qie	ㄒㄧㄝ xie							

Finals	Ini- ㄅ b	ㄆ p	ㄇ m	ㄈ f	ㄉ d	ㄊ t	ㄋ n	ㄌ l	ㄍ g	ㄎ k	
ㄩ yao/-iao	ㄅ biao	ㄆ piao	ㄇ miao		ㄉ diao	ㄊ tiao	ㄋ niao	ㄌ liao			
ㄩ you/-iou			ㄇ miu		ㄉ diu		ㄋ niu	ㄌ liu			
ㄩ yan/-ian	ㄅ bian	ㄆ pian	ㄇ mian		ㄉ dian	ㄊ tian	ㄋ nian	ㄌ lian			
ㄩ yin/-in	ㄅ bin	ㄆ pin	ㄇ min				ㄋ nin	ㄌ lin			
ㄩ yang/-iang							ㄋ niang	ㄌ liang			
ㄩ ying/-ing	ㄅ bing	ㄆ ping	ㄇ ming		ㄉ ding	ㄊ ting	ㄋ ning	ㄌ ling			
ㄨ wu/-u	ㄅ bu	ㄆ pu	ㄇ mu	ㄈ fu	ㄉ du	ㄊ tu	ㄋ nu	ㄌ lu	ㄍ gu	ㄎ ku	
ㄨ wa/-ua									ㄍ gua	ㄎ kua	
ㄨ wo/-uo					ㄉ duo	ㄊ tuo	ㄋ nuo	ㄌ luo	ㄍ guo	ㄎ kuo	
ㄨ wai/-uai									ㄍ guai	ㄎ kuai	
ㄨ wei/-ui					ㄉ dui	ㄊ tui			ㄍ gui	ㄎ kui	
ㄨ wan/-uan					ㄉ duan	ㄊ tuan	ㄋ nuan	ㄌ luan	ㄍ guan	ㄎ kuan	
ㄨ wen/-un					ㄉ dun	ㄊ tun		ㄌ lun	ㄍ gun	ㄎ kun	
ㄨ wang/-uang									ㄍ guang	ㄎ kuang	
ㄨ weng/-ong					ㄉ dong	ㄊ tong	ㄋ nong	ㄌ long	ㄍ gong	ㄎ kong	
ㄩ yu/-ü							ㄋ nǚ	ㄌ lǚ			
ㄩ yue/-üe							ㄋ nüe	ㄌ lüe			
ㄩ yuan/-üan								ㄌ lǜan			
ㄩ yun/-ün											
ㄩ yong/-iong											

	ㄏ h	ㄐ j	ㄑ q	ㄒ x	ㄓ zh	ㄔ ch	ㄕ sh	ㄖ r	ㄗ z	ㄘ c	ㄙ s
		ㄐㄧㄠ jiao	ㄑㄧㄠ qiao	ㄒㄧㄠ xiao							
		ㄐㄩ jiu	ㄑㄩ qiu	ㄒㄩ xiu							
		ㄐㄧㄢ jian	ㄑㄧㄢ qian	ㄒㄧㄢ xian							
		ㄐㄩㄣ jin	ㄑㄩㄣ qin	ㄒㄩㄣ xin							
		ㄐㄧㄤ jiang	ㄑㄧㄤ qiang	ㄒㄧㄤ xiang							
		ㄐㄩㄥ jing	ㄑㄩㄥ qing	ㄒㄩㄥ xing							
	ㄏㄨ hu				ㄓㄨ zhu	ㄔㄨ chu	ㄕㄨ shu	ㄖㄨ ru	ㄗㄨ zu	ㄘㄨ cu	ㄙㄨ su
	ㄏㄨㄚ hua				ㄓㄨㄚ zhua	ㄔㄨㄚ chua	ㄕㄨㄚ shua				
	ㄏㄨㄛ huo				ㄓㄨㄛ zhuo	ㄔㄨㄛ chuo	ㄕㄨㄛ shuo	ㄖㄨㄛ ruo	ㄗㄨㄛ zuo	ㄘㄨㄛ cuo	ㄙㄨㄛ suo
	ㄏㄨㄞ huai				ㄓㄨㄞ zhuai	ㄔㄨㄞ chuai	ㄕㄨㄞ shuai				
	ㄏㄨㄟ hui				ㄓㄨㄟ zhui	ㄔㄨㄟ chui	ㄕㄨㄟ shui	ㄖㄨㄟ rui	ㄗㄨㄟ zui	ㄘㄨㄟ cui	ㄙㄨㄟ sui
	ㄏㄨㄢ huan				ㄓㄨㄢ zhuan	ㄔㄨㄢ chuan	ㄕㄨㄢ shuan	ㄖㄨㄢ ruan	ㄗㄨㄢ zuan	ㄘㄨㄢ cuan	ㄙㄨㄢ suan
	ㄏㄨㄣ hun				ㄓㄨㄣ zhun	ㄔㄨㄣ chun	ㄕㄨㄣ shun	ㄖㄨㄣ run	ㄗㄨㄣ zun	ㄘㄨㄣ cun	ㄙㄨㄣ sun
	ㄏㄨㄤ huang				ㄓㄨㄤ zhuang	ㄔㄨㄤ chuang	ㄕㄨㄤ shuang				
	ㄏㄨㄥ hong				ㄓㄨㄥ zhong	ㄔㄨㄥ chong		ㄖㄨㄥ rong	ㄗㄨㄥ zong	ㄘㄨㄥ cong	ㄙㄨㄥ song
		ㄐㄩ jü	ㄑㄩ qü	ㄒㄩ xü							
		ㄐㄩㄝ jüe	ㄑㄩㄝ qüe	ㄒㄩㄝ xüe							
		ㄐㄩㄢ jüan	ㄑㄩㄢ qüan	ㄒㄩㄢ xüan							
		ㄐㄩㄣ jün	ㄑㄩㄣ qün	ㄒㄩㄣ xün							
		ㄐㄩㄥ jiong	ㄑㄩㄥ qiong	ㄒㄩㄥ xiong							

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