

幼幼華語
FOLLOW ME!

安弟與 小甜甜



中華民國僑務委員會

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指導規劃：蔡雅薰 林振興

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漢字瑰寶 文化傳承

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

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

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

Chinese Characters – Our Cultural Treasure

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



序 言

海外僑教推展攸關文化扎根與傳承工作，本會為服務海外僑民，多年來邀請國內外專家開發一系列適合各學齡學習的教材。隨著網路科技發展，數位學習成為華語文教育新趨勢的同時，如何結合臺灣優質華語文教學內涵與先進資訊科技，創造出生動、活潑及更加多元化之數位教材，提升華語文學習者之學習樂趣與動機，使華語文學習更加生活化、趣味化，更是本會近年來努力之方向。

本會自民國74年起發行「僑教雙週刊」並出版系列叢書，民國88年起更增製網路版教材，其內容涵蓋語文、歷史、藝術及文化等教學內容，推出以來廣受海外採用。近年來，更有許多海外僑校將「僑教雙週刊」網路版的內容用於課室電腦教學，積極響應及落實本會華語文數位化教學的僑教方案，對提升教學品質助益甚大。

為便利海外教師教學運用，本會特整理民國100年度「安弟與小甜甜」單元內容共12期，重新彙編為單行本，至盼藉由本書的發行提升華語文學習者之學習樂趣與動機，以奠定華語文學習根基，我們除了對本套教材編輯團隊表達最深的感謝外，也盼望海外僑教工作者及各界齊心向力，使海外僑教工作與華語文教育更上一層樓。

中 華 民 國 僑 務 委 員 會

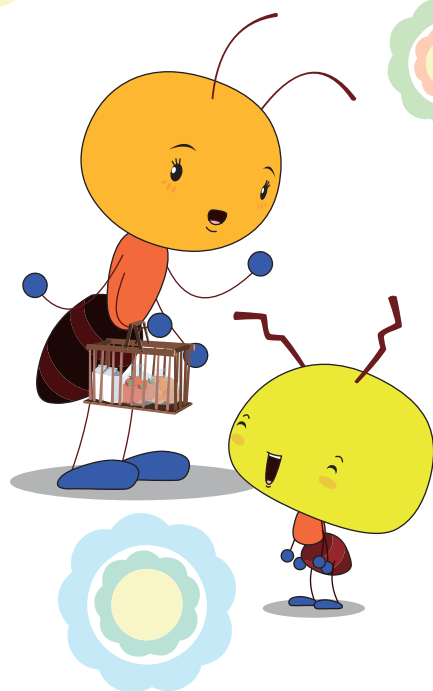
Preface

Since the overseas compatriot education is important for our descendants to inherit the Chinese culture, the OCAC has provided numerous educational resources and invited scholars from Taiwan and overseas to develop Chinese learning materials for all levels of learners. In recent years, digital learning has become a new trend in the education. The OCAC has been working on integrating effective contents with information technology to create a series of vivid, vigorous, and versatile learning materials, hoping to create an interesting and learner friendly interface for Chinese learning.

The “Chinese Learning Biweekly” has become one of the favorite materials overseas since it was published in 1985 (the online version in 1999). It contains language, history, art and culture. In recent years, there are many Chinese schools overseas utilizing the online version of the “Chinese Learning Biweekly” in class. The introduction of E-learning in classes is a big step towards improving the quality of education.

In order to provide “Chinese Learning Biweekly” users or teachers overseas with better teaching material, the OCAC has combined 12 sections of “*Andy and Sweetie*” from 2011 and published them on paper. Through the publication of this book, we sincerely hope to inspire learner’s interest and help lay a solid foundation for Chinese learning. We could like to express our gratitude to the editing team of this book, and hope to move forward in Chinese education with overseas teachers and experts in various fields.

OCAC, Republic of China (Taiwan)





編者序

《安弟與小甜甜》為一個幼兒華語專刊系列教材，於2011年開始，以雙週刊的形式刊載於僑教雙週刊半年。《安弟與小甜甜》一共12課，分別為〈你好！〉、〈我的家人〉、〈數數兒〉、〈我比你高〉、〈我喜歡吃橘子〉、〈長方型的積木在哪裡？〉、〈認識身體〉、〈彩色的世界〉、〈可愛的動物〉、〈買東西〉、〈幾點了？〉與〈謝謝你，再見！〉，主題貼近生活，期能引起幼童學習華語之樂趣，並保持持續學習的興趣。

本幼兒華語數位教材主要研發針對海外幼童學習華語，以家中親子互動與海外華語幼教老師帶領課堂活動為主，伴以形象鮮明、造型可愛的故事主角設定，提供適合3-6歲年齡層的海外幼童華語學習互動內容。旨在奠定海外幼童華語溝通能力，課程主要營造自然、有意義的華語學習情境，教材內容及活動設計生活化、實用化及趣味化，使海外幼童自然的開口說華語。

幼童品格教育亦為發展中很重要的一環，本教材也融入了品格情意教育成長，不僅學習華語內容，也期培養自我人格成長、親愛家人、群體合作、友愛他人等特質，進能發揮華人傳統文化的核心價值。

蔡雅薰

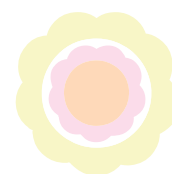
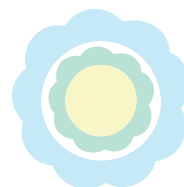
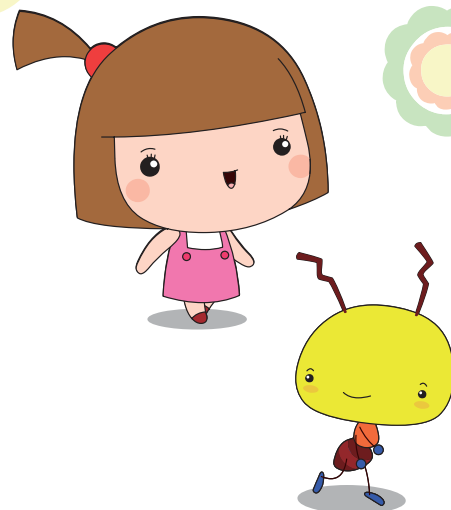
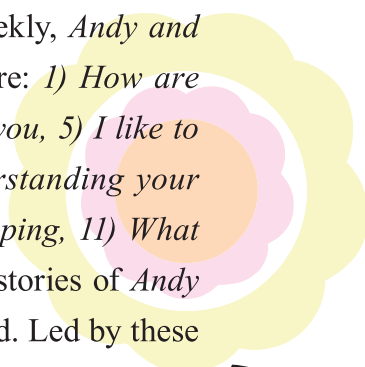
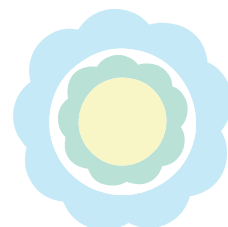
Preface

The digital material *Andy and Sweetie* was issued in 2011, which was the series of materials for young children to learning Chinese. The purpose of this material is to establish overseas children's Chinese communication ability by creating a natural and delighted Chinese learning environment. The contents and topics were selected for their meaningful connections with young children's daily life.

Published on the journal of Chinese Learning Biweekly, *Andy and Sweetie* was divided into twelve lessons, which were: 1) *How are you?*, 2) *My family*, 3) *Counting*, 4) *I am taller than you*, 5) *I like to eat tangerines*, 6) *Understanding shapes*, 7) *Understanding your body*, 8) *The color world*, 9) *Cute animals*, 10) *Shopping*, 11) *What time is it?*, and 12) *Thank you and Goodbye*. In the stories of *Andy and Sweetie*, active and lovely characters were created. Led by these characters, related language contents and practicing activities were developed based on the patterns of parent-child interactions and in-class teaching activities in overseas Chinese kindergarten classes. This material is especially suitable to young children from 3 to 6 years old. *Andy and Sweetie* can increase learners' interests in Chinese learning and keep their learning enthusiasm.

Moreover, the issues about children's manner and character education were involved in *Andy and Sweetie*. Being aware of the importance of character education, the traditional Chinese virtues, such as respecting their parents or elder family members, being kind and polite to surrounding people, and being responsible to self's learning and daily life, were also covered in this material. It is hoped to help overseas children understand the core values of Chinese traditional culture.

Ya- Hsun Tsai





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你^你好^好！

nǐhǎo

I

Lesson 2

我^我的^的家^家人^人

wǒ de jiārén

II

Lesson 3

數^數數^數兒^兒

shǔ shùr

20

Lesson 4

我^我比^比你^你高^高

wǒ bǐ nǐ gāo

30

Lesson 5

我^我喜^喜歡^歡吃^吃橘^橘子^子

wǒ xǐhuān chī júzi

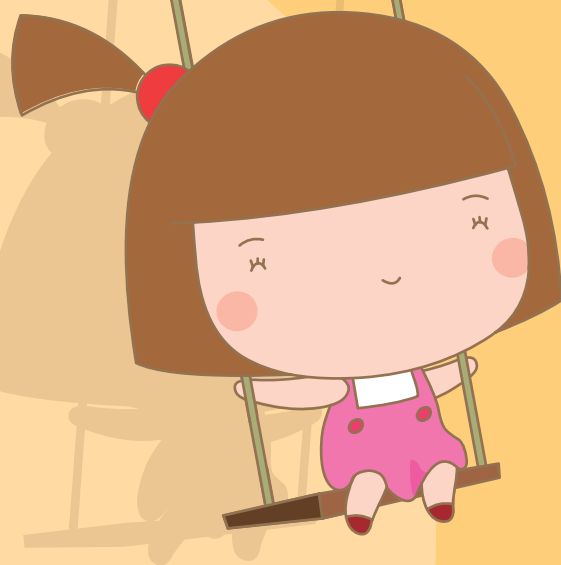
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Lesson 6

長^長方^方形^形的^的積^積木^木在^在哪^哪裡^裡？

chángfāngxíng de jīmù zài nǎlǐ

51



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xièxie nǐ zàijiàn

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參^參考^考答^答案^案 109
cānkǎo dá'àn

Lesson 1

你好！
nǐhǎo



1. 課文 Text





我^{ㄉㄨˇ} 是^{ㄕㄨˋ} 小^{ㄒㄩㄥˊ} 甜^{ㄊㄧㄢˊ} 甜^{ㄊㄧㄢˊ} , 早^{ㄗㄠˋ} 安^ㄢ 。

Wǒ shì

Xiǎotiántián,

zǎo'ān.

I'm Sweetie. Good morning.





我 是 安 弟 ， 早 安 。
Wǒ shì Āndì, zǎo'ān.
I'm Andy. Good morning.





2.

單字 Vocabulary

我

wǒ

me

你

nǐ

you

好

hǎo

good; well

早安

zǎo'ān

good morning



3.

句型 sentence pattern

1

我是...

wǒ shì...

I am...

ex

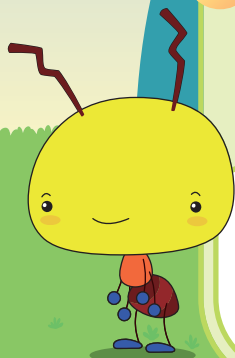
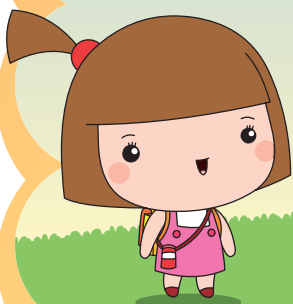
我是安迪。

wǒ shì Āndì.

I'm Andy.

我是

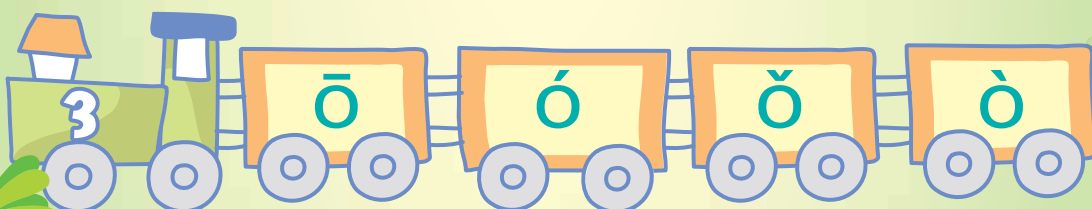
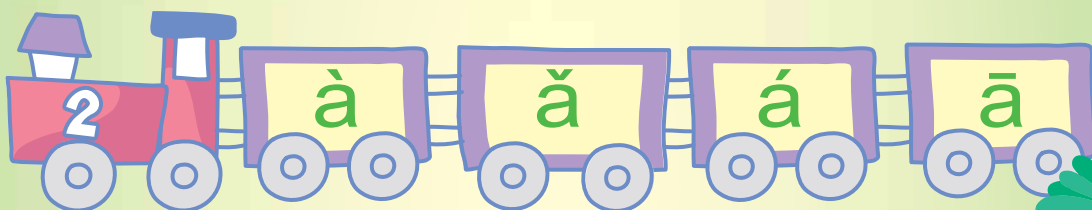
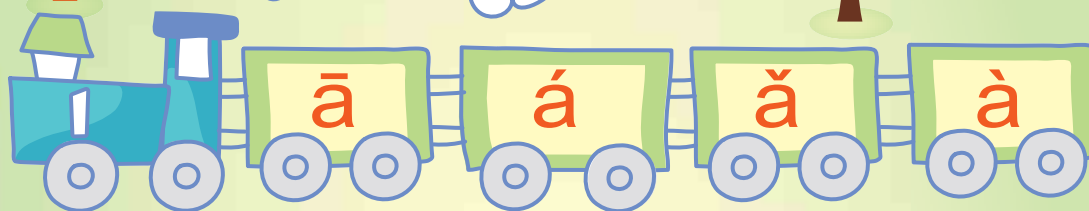
wǒ shì



4.

練習 Exercise

A. 念 念 看





B. 連_カ連_カ看_ク



早_ジ 安_マ
zǎo'ān
good morning



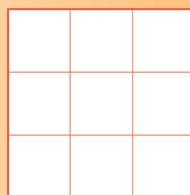
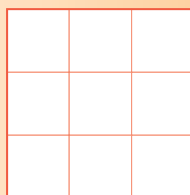
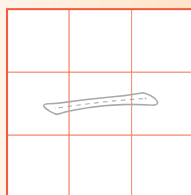
午_ヌ 安_マ
wǔ'ān
good afternoon



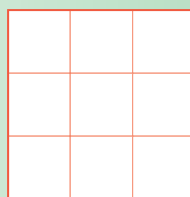
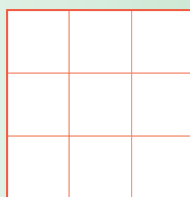
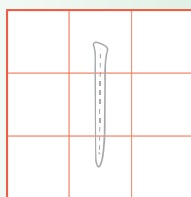
晚_{バン} 安_マ
wǎn'ān
good evening



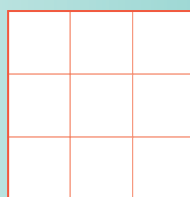
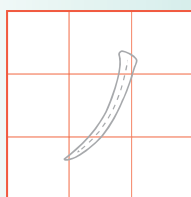
C. 寫寫看



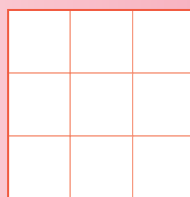
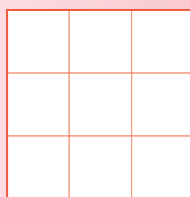
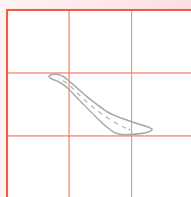
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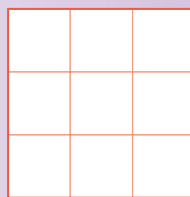
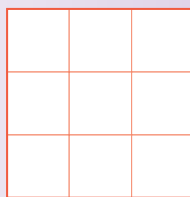
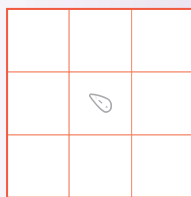
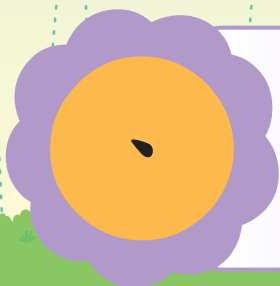
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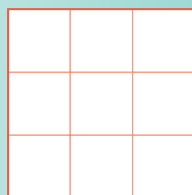
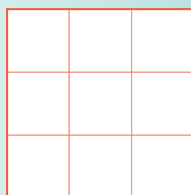
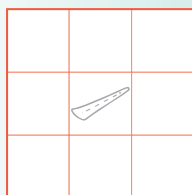
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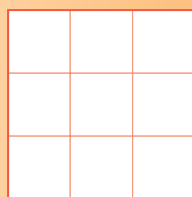
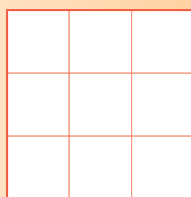
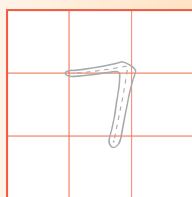
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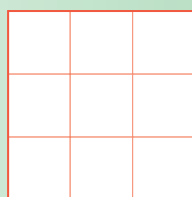
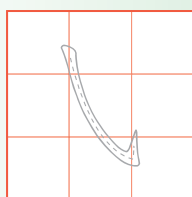
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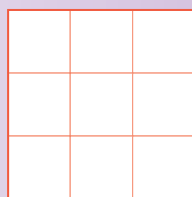
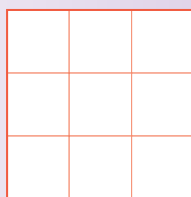
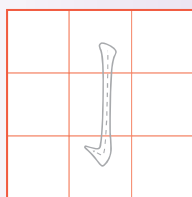
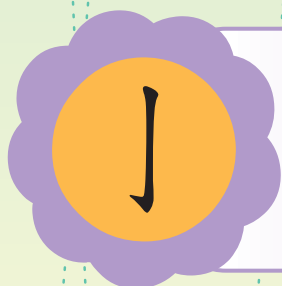
挑



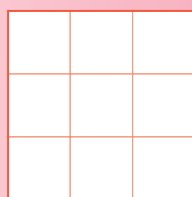
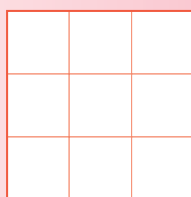
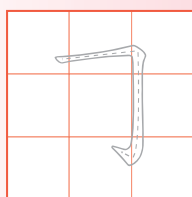
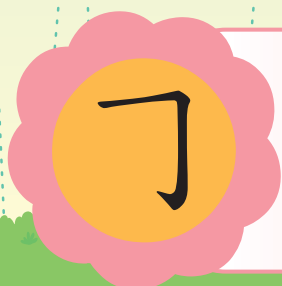
橫折



斜勾



豎勾



橫折勾

D. 說說看看

你 好。
Nǐhǎo.
Hello.

你 好。
Nǐhǎo.
Hello.



我^{ㄨˇ} 是^{ㄕㄨˋ} 小^{ㄒㄩㄠˊ} 甜^{ㄊㄩㄢˊ} 甜^{ㄊㄩㄢˊ} , 早^{ㄗㄠˋ} 安^ㄢ 。
Wǒ shì Xiǎotiántián, zǎo'ān.
I'm Sweetie. Good morning.

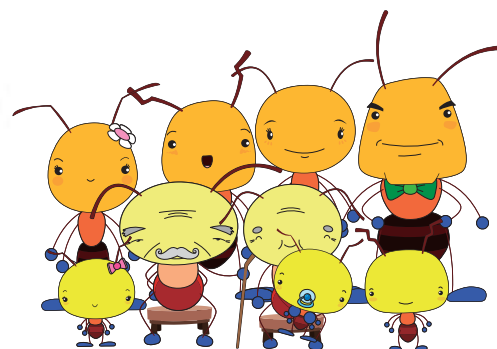
我^{ㄨˇ} 是^{ㄕㄨˋ} 安^ㄢ 弟^{ㄉㄧˋ} , 早^{ㄗㄠˋ} 安^ㄢ 。
Wǒ shì Āndì, zǎo'ān.
I'm Andy. Good morning.

我^{ㄨˇ} 是^{ㄕㄨˋ}
Wǒ shì

Lesson 2

我的家人

wǒ de jiā rén



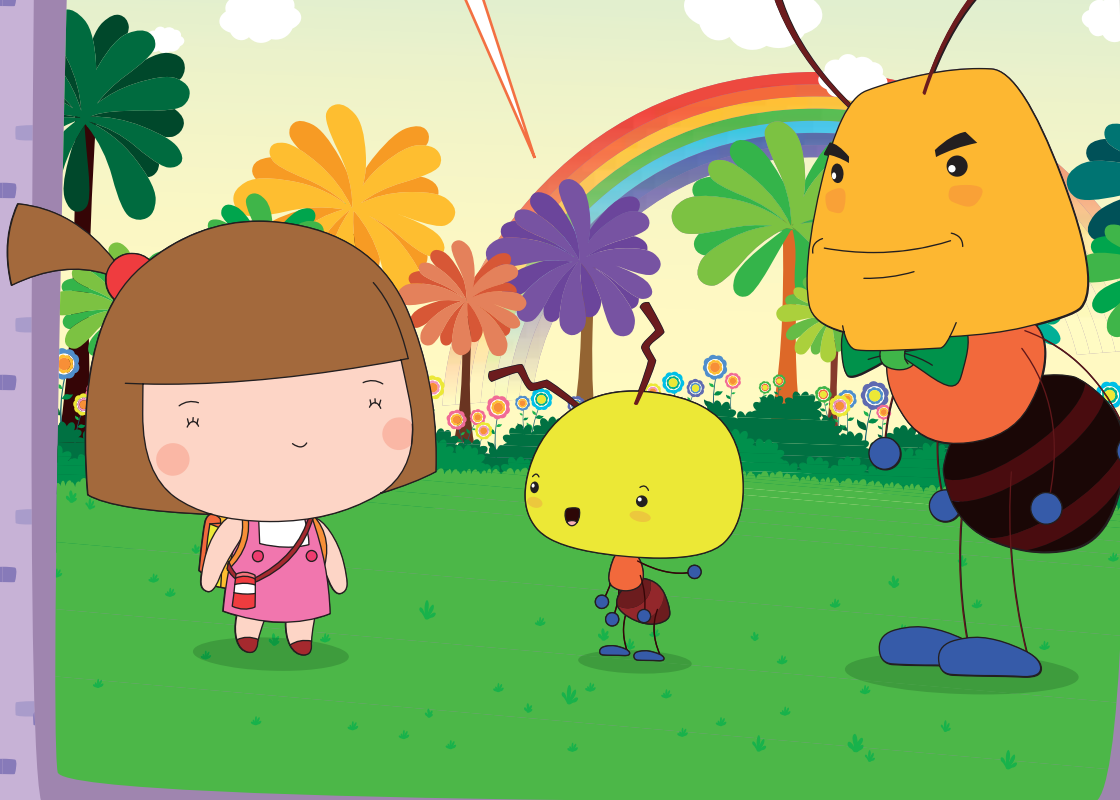
1.

課文 Text

A. 室外篇

這是我爸爸。
Zhè shì wǒ bàba.
This is my father.

你好。
Nǐhǎo.
Hello.

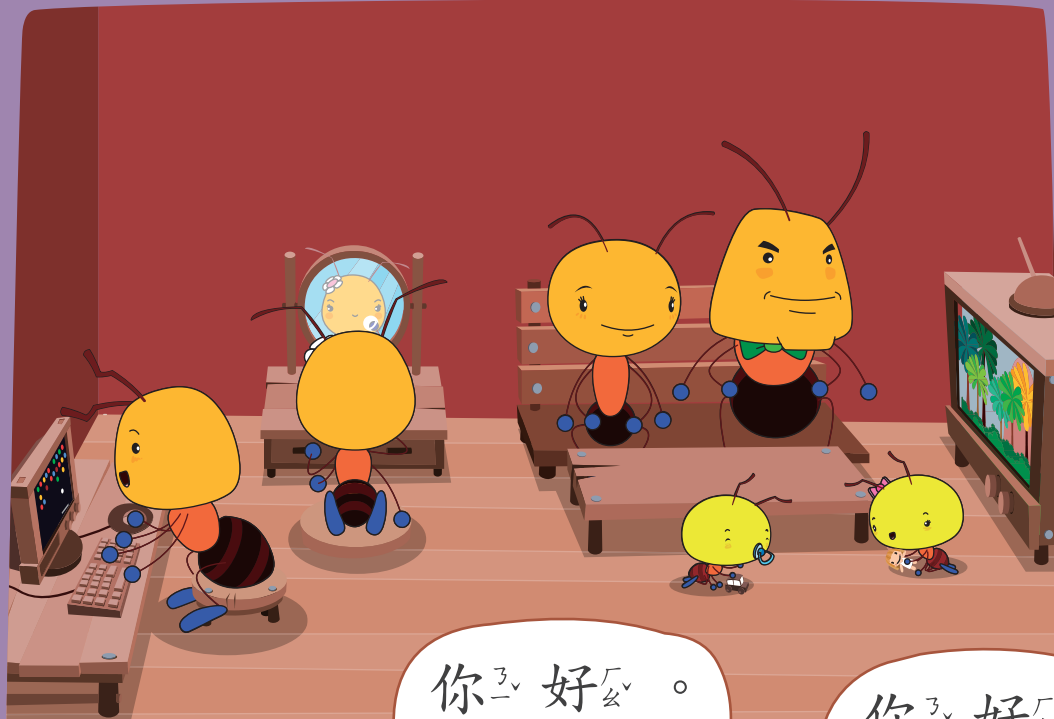




那 是 我 媽 媽 。
Nà shì wǒ māma.
That is my mother.

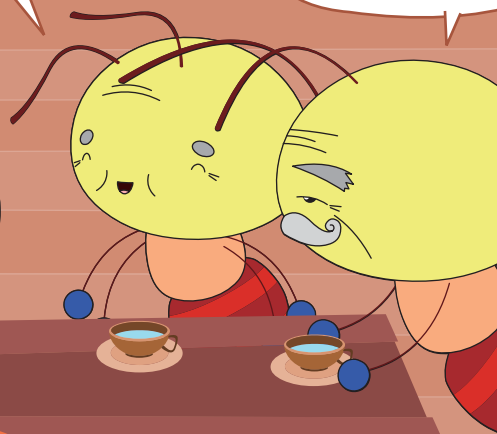
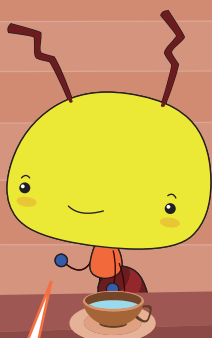
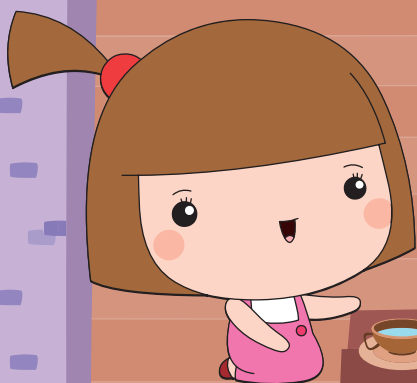
你 好 。
Nǐhǎo.
Hello.

B. 室內篇



你 好。
Nǐhǎo.
Hello.

你 好。
Nǐhǎo.
Hello.



這 是 我 爺 爺。
Zhè shì wǒ yéye.
This is my grandfather.

那 是 我 奶 奶。
Nà shì wǒ nǎinai.
That is my grandmother.



單字 Vocabulary



3.

句型 Sentence pattern

你會介紹家人和朋友嗎？

1 這是.....

Zhè shì.....

This is.....

ex 這是安弟。

Zhè shì Āndì.

This is Andy.

這是

Zhè shì

2 那是.....

Nà shì.....

That is.....

ex 那是小甜甜。

Nà shì Xiǎotiántián.

That is Sweetie.

那是

Nà shì

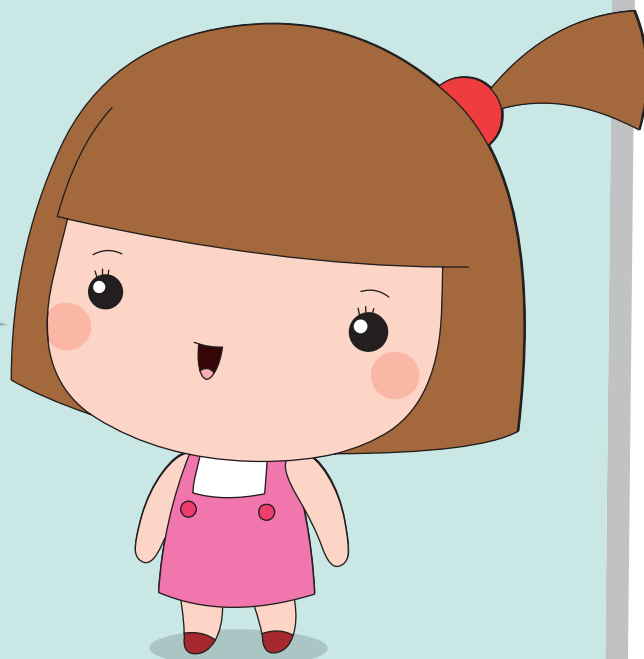


練習 Exercise

A. 説^ル説^ル看^ミ



Who are they?





B. 唱_{ㄔㄨㄥˋ} 唱_{ㄔㄨㄥˋ} 看_{ㄎㄢˋ}

你_{ㄋㄧˇ} 看_{ㄎㄢˋ}， 安_ㄢ 弟_{ㄉㄧˋ} 的_{ㄉㄜˊ} 家_{ㄐㄚ} 人_{ㄖㄣˊ} 都_{ㄉㄨ} 好_{ㄏㄠˋ} 會_{ㄕㄨㄟˋ} 唱_{ㄔㄨㄥˋ} 歌_{ㄍㄜ} 喔_ㄛ！



我_{ㄨㄛˇ} 的_{ㄉㄜˊ} 家_{ㄐㄚ} 庭_{ㄊㄩㄥˊ}

wǒ de jiāting

1 2 | 3 · 4 4 · 5 | 5-

我_{ㄨㄛˇ} 的_{ㄉㄜˊ} 家_{ㄐㄚ} 庭_{ㄊㄩㄥˊ} 真_{ㄓㄣ} 可_{ㄎㄜˊ} 愛_{ㄞˋ}，

Wǒ de jiāting zhēn kě'ài,

3 5 | 4 · 3 4 2 | 3--

整_{ㄓㄥˇ} 潔_{ㄐㄟˊ} 美_{ㄞˊ} 滿_{ㄇㄢˇ} 又_{ㄚˋ} 安_ㄢ 康_{ㄎㄤ}。

zhěngjié měimǎn yòu ānkāng.



1 2 | 3 · 4 4 · 5 | 5 - 3

姐_{ㄓㄟˊ} 妹_{ㄞˋ} 兄_{ㄒㄩㄥ} 弟_{ㄉㄧˋ} 很_{ㄏㄟㄣ} 和_{ㄏㄜˊ} 氣_{ㄑㄩˋ}。

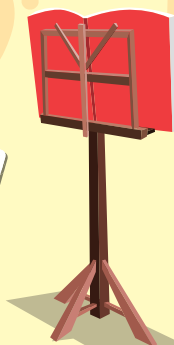
Jiěmèi xiōngdì hěn héqì.



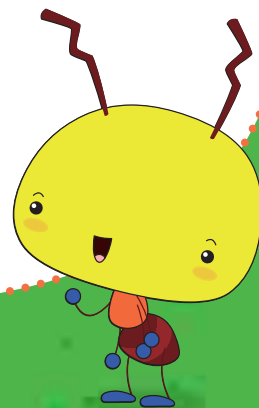
5 | 4 · 3 4 2 | 1--

父_{ㄈㄨˋ} 母_{ㄇㄨˋ} 都_{ㄉㄨ} 慈_{ㄘㄧ} 祥_{ㄒㄩㄥˊ}。

Fùmǔ dōu cíxiáng.



In Chinese character “家”, “宀” means roof, and “豕” means pigs. For the ancients, pigs are important livestock.





D. 寫^{ㄩˇ}寫^{ㄩˇ}看^{ㄎㄢˋ}

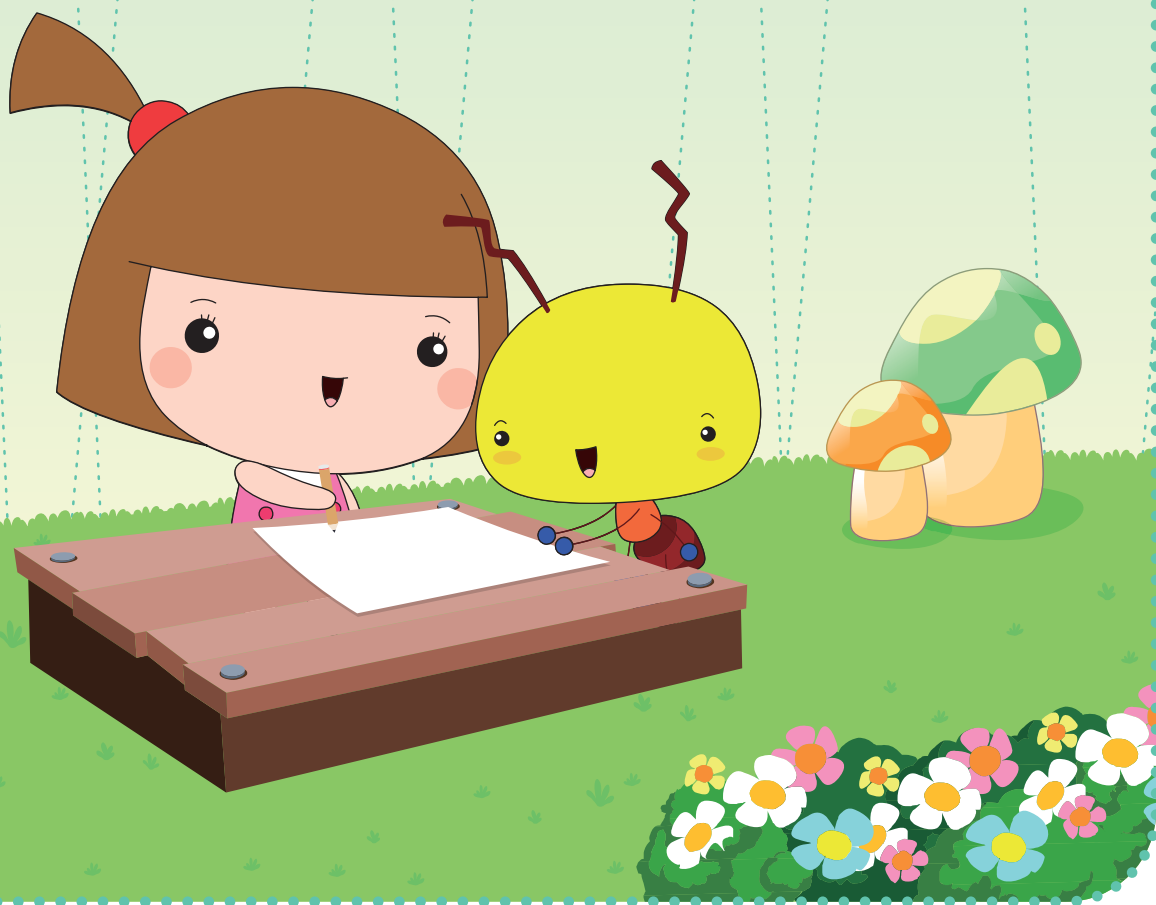
人

ㄖㄣˊ

rén

人			

person; people



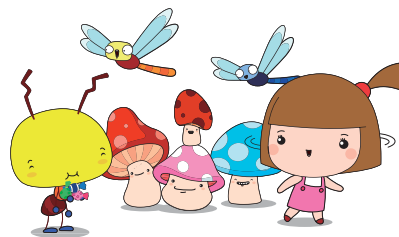


Lesson 3

數數兒

shǔ

shù



1.

課文 Text

A. 室內篇

安弟的媽媽買了好多蘋果喔！

我們一起吃蘋果吧！

Wǒmen

yìqǐ

chī

píngguǒ

ba!

Let's eat!

好多蘋果喔！

Hǎo

duō

píngguǒ

ō!

一、

Yī,

二、

èr,

三、

sān,

四、

sì,

五、

wǔ,

六、

liù,

七、

qī,

八、

bā,

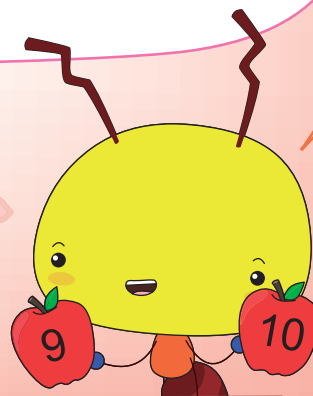
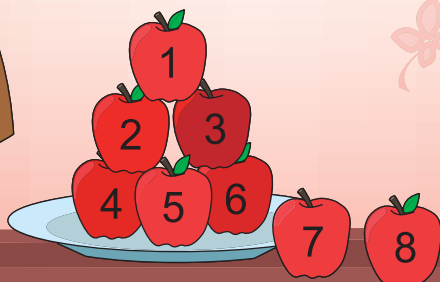
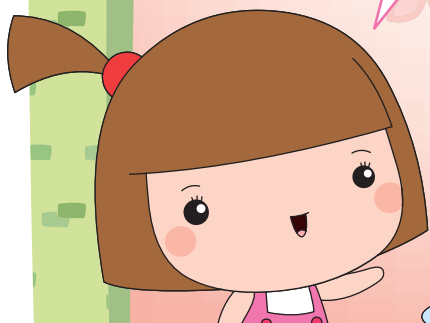
九、

jiǔ,

十。

shí.

There are so many apples! One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten.





B. 室^す外^が篇^は

一^{いっ}起^{しょ}來^き數^{かず}數^{かず}兒^こ吧^や！



八^は顆^こ糖^た果^{くわ}。

Bā kē tángguǒ.

Eight candies.

七^し塊^{くわい}積^じ木^{もく}。

Qī kuài jīmù.

Seven toy building blocks.

Yì kē shù.

A tree.

Liǎng zhī húdié.

Two butterflies.



Sān duǒ yún.

Three clouds.

4



Sì ge (duǒ) mógu.

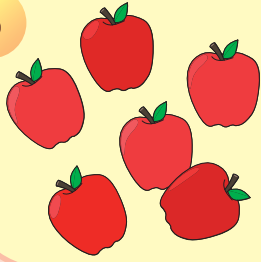
Four mushrooms.

A collection of five cartoon caterpillars. One is purple with red feet, one is green with orange feet, one is blue with blue feet, one is pink with pink feet, and one is dark green with green feet. They are all smiling and have two antennae each.

Wǔ zhī máomáochóng.

Five caterpillars.

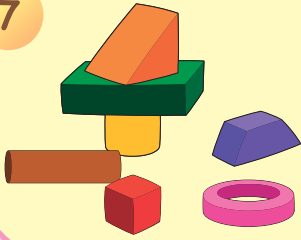
6



六^{ㄌㄨˋ} 個^{ㄍㄜˊ} (顆^{ㄎㄜˊ}) 蘋^{ㄆㄧㄥˊ} 果^{ㄍㄨㄛˇ}。
Liù ge (kē) píngguǒ.

Six apples.

7



七^{ㄑㄧ} 塊^{ㄎㄨㄞˋ} 積^{ㄐㄧˊ} 木^{ㄇㄨˋ}。
Qī kuài jīmù.

Seven toy building blocks.

8



八^{ㄅㄚ} 顆^{ㄎㄜˊ} 糖^{ㄊㄤˊ} 果^{ㄍㄨㄛˇ}。
Bā kē tángguǒ.

Eight candies.

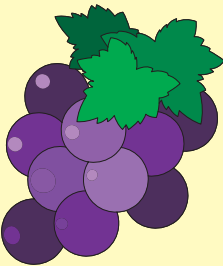
9



九^{ㄉㄩˇ} 朵^{ㄉㄨㄛˇ} 花^{ㄏㄨㄚ}。
Jiǔ duǒ huā.

Nine flowers.

10



十^ㄕ 顆^{ㄎㄜˊ} 葡^{ㄆㄨˊ} 萄^{ㄊㄠˊ}。
Shí kē pútáo.

Ten grapes.



2.

單字 Vocabulary

一

yī
one

二 / 兩

èr/liǎng
two

三

sān
three

四

sì
four

五

wǔ
five

六

liù
six

七

qī
seven

八

bā
eight

九

jiǔ
nine

十

shí
ten





3.

練習 Exercise

A. 說說看看

八
bā
eight

一
yī
one

十
shí
ten

二 / 兩
èr/liǎng
two

四
sì
four

五
wǔ
five

七
qī
seven

六
liù
six

九
jiǔ
nine

三
sān
three



B. 圈 圈 看

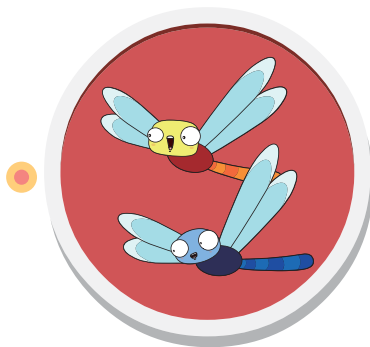
五
wǔ
five

一
yī
one

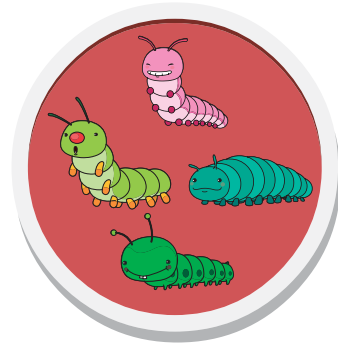
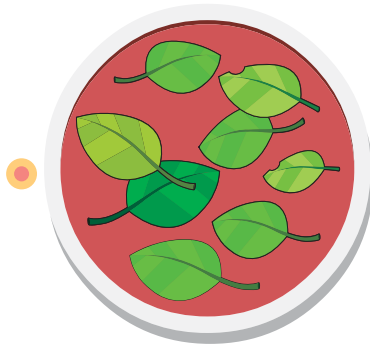
C. 連連看



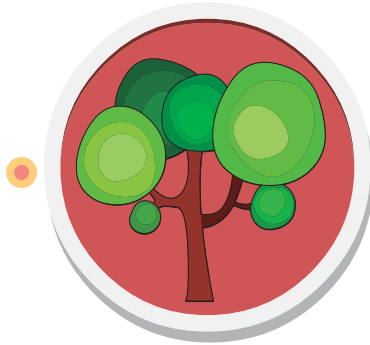
一
yī



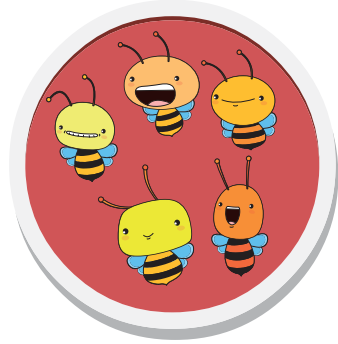
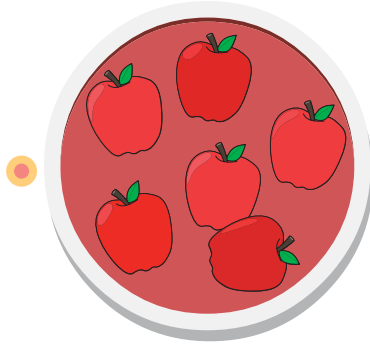
二
èr



三
sān



四
sì



五
wǔ



六
liù

七
qī

八
bā

九
jiǔ

十
shí



D. 小故^{ㄉㄨˋ}事^{ㄙˇ}

一一

yī

一

二儿^{ㄦˊ}

èr

一

二

三^ㄙ

sān

一

二

三

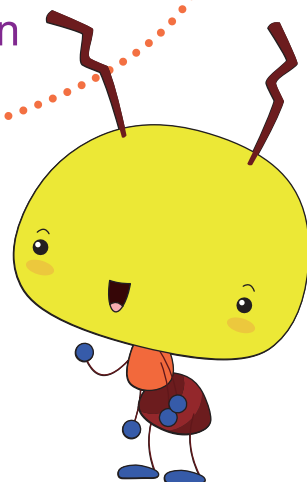
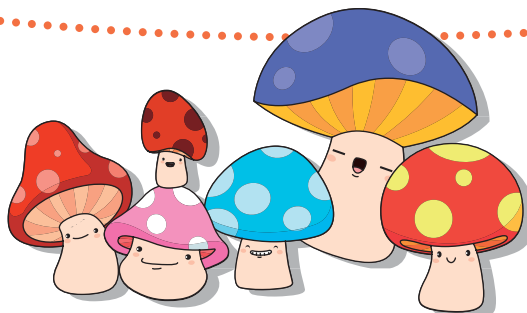
一一、二儿、三^ㄙ很^{ㄉㄨˋ}特^{ㄊㄜˊ}别^{ㄌㄩˊ}

喔^ㄛ！「一一」再^{ㄗㄞˋ}加^{ㄐㄧㄚ}「一一」

就^{ㄐㄩˊ}是^{ㄕㄨˋ}「二儿」，「二儿」再^{ㄗㄞˋ}

加^{ㄐㄧㄚ}「一一」就^{ㄐㄩˊ}是^{ㄕㄨˋ}「三^ㄙ」。

“一、二、三” are very special. “一” plus “一” then you get “二”, “二” plus “一” then you get “三”.



E. 唱 唱 看



我的朋友

wǒ de péngyǒu

5 1 1 1 1 7 1 2 |
一 二 三 四 五 六 七 ,
Yī èr sān sì wǔ liù qī,

5 2 2 2 2 1 2 3 |
我的朋友在 哪裡 ?
wǒ de péngyǒu zài nǎlǐ?



1 3 5 6 6 5 |
在這裏 , 在這裏 ,
Zài zhèlǐ, zài zhèlǐ,



4 4 3 3 2 2 1 |
我的朋友在這裏。
wǒ de péngyǒu zài zhèlǐ.

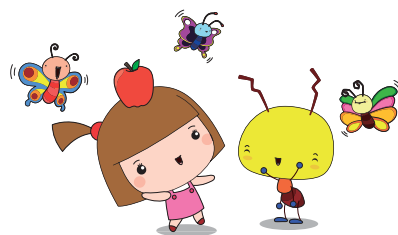




Lesson 4

我^{ㄉㄨˇ}比^{ㄅǐ}你^{ㄋǐ}高^{ㄍāo}

wǒ bǐ nǐ gāo



1.

課^{ㄎù}文^{ㄨㄣˊ} Text

我^{ㄉㄨˇ}們^{ㄇㄣˊ}一^ㄟ起^{ㄑǐ}看^{ㄎàn}故^{ㄍù}事^ㄕ書^ㄕ！

我^{ㄉㄨˇ}比^{ㄅǐ}你^{ㄋǐ}高^{ㄍāo}。

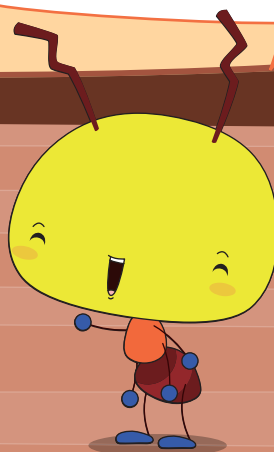
Wǒ bǐ nǐ gāo.

I am taller than you.

我^{ㄉㄨˇ}比^{ㄅǐ}你^{ㄋǐ}矮^{ǎi}。

Wǒ bǐ nǐ ǎi.

I am shorter than you.





我^{ㄨˇ} 來^{ㄌㄞˊ} 拿^{ㄋㄚˊ} 故^{ㄍㄨˋ} 事^{ㄕㄨˋ} 書^{ㄕㄨ} 。

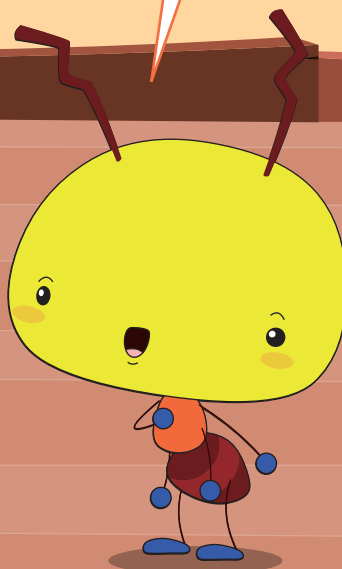
Wǒ lái ná gùshìshū.

Let me take the storybook.

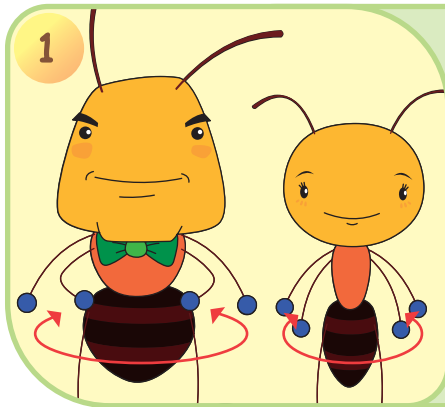
我^{ㄨˇ} 來^{ㄌㄞˊ} 念^{ㄋㄧㄢˋ} 故^{ㄍㄨˋ} 事^{ㄕㄨˋ} 書^{ㄕㄨ} 。

Wǒ lái niàn gùshìshū.

Let me read the storybook.





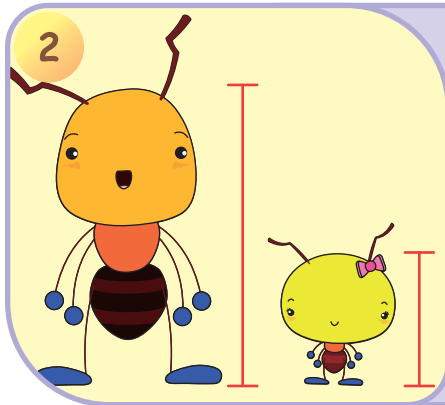


爸爸 比 媽媽 胖。
Bàba bǐ māma pàng.

Father is fatter than mother.

媽媽 比 爸爸 瘦。
Māma bǐ bàba shòu.

Mother is thinner than father.



哥哥 比 妹妹 高。
Gēge bǐ mèimei gāo.

Elder brother is taller than younger sister.

妹妹 比 哥哥 矮。
Mèimei bǐ gēge ǎi.

Younger sister is shorter than elder brother.



果汁 比 茶 冷。
Guǒzhī bǐ chá lěng.

Juice is colder than tea.

茶 比 果汁 熱。
Chá bǐ guǒzhī rè.

Tea is hotter than juice.



襪子 比 花 臭。
Wàzi bǐ huā chòu.

Socks are more stench than flowers.

花 比 襪子 香。
Huā bǐ wàzi xiāng.

Flowers are more fragrant than socks.



5



蘋果 比 糖果 少。

Píngguǒ bǐ tángguǒ shǎo.

There are less apples than candies.

糖果 比 蘋果 多。

Tángguǒ bǐ píngguǒ duō.

There are more candies than apples.



2.

單字 Vocabulary



胖

pàng
fat

高

gāo
tall

冷

lěng
cold

瘦

shòu
thin

矮

ǎi
short

熱

rè
hot

臭

chòu
stench

少

shǎo
few; less

大

dà
big

香

xiāng
fragrant

多

duō
many; more

小

xiǎo
small

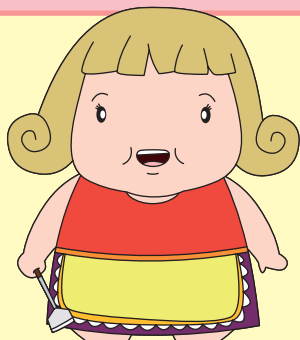


3.

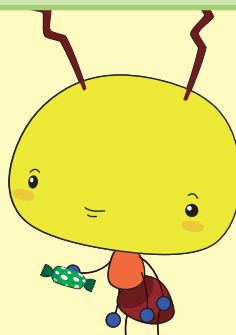
練習 Exercise

A. 說說看看

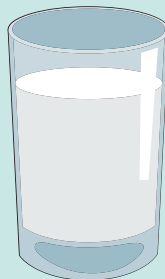
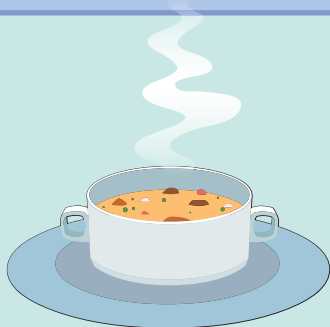
1 誰比較胖？



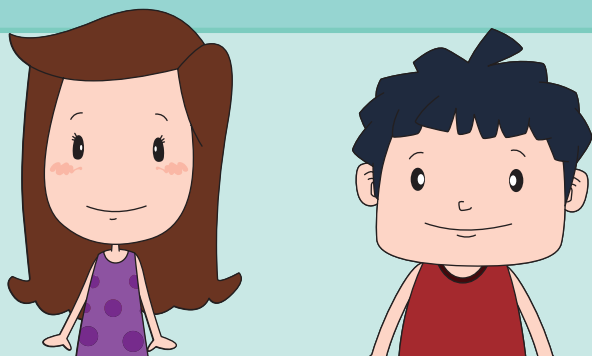
2 誰的糖果比較多？



3 哪個(杯)比較熱？

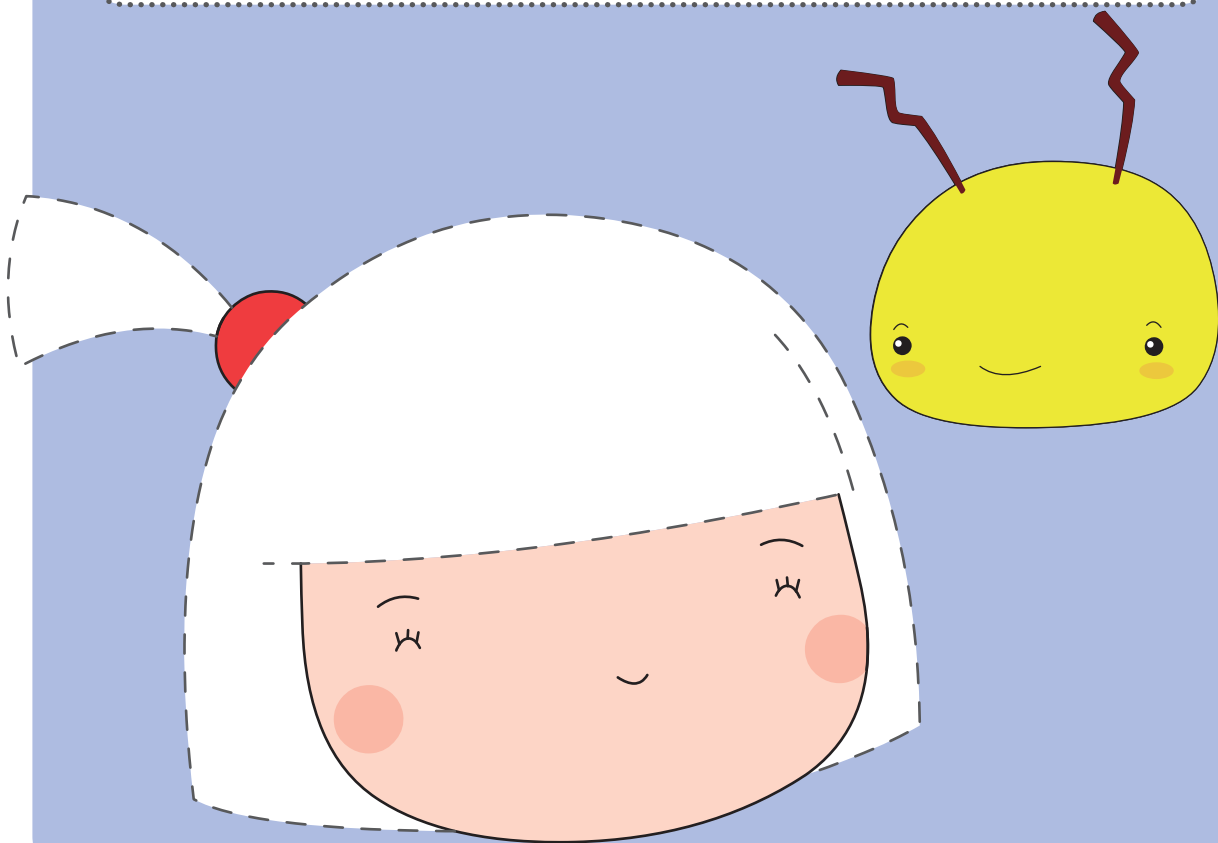


4 誰的頭髮比較長？



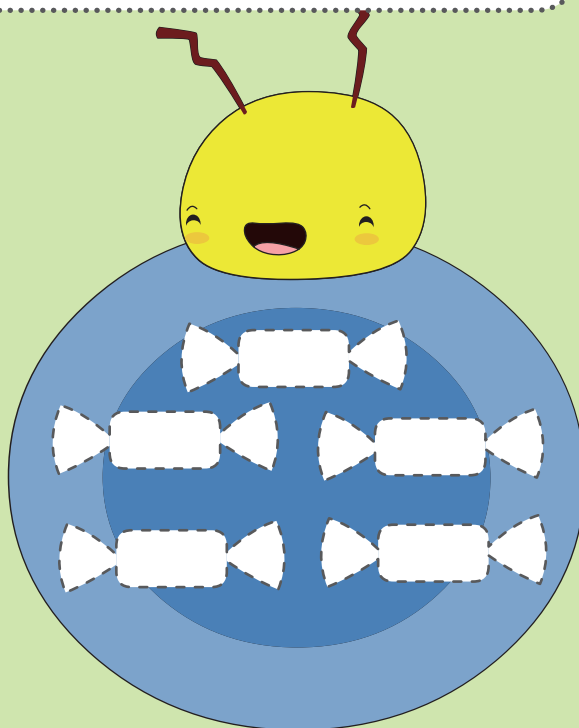
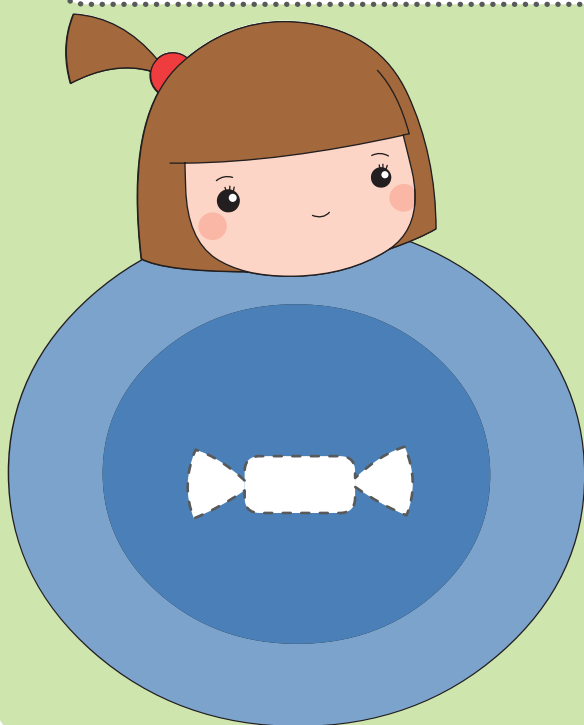
B. 畫_{ㄏㄨㄚˋ}、畫_{ㄏㄨㄚˋ}、看_{ㄎㄢˋ}

1 小^{チビ}甜^{カマ}甜^{カマ}的^{カセ}頭^{カマ}髮^ヒ比^ヒ較^ヒ長^ヒ。

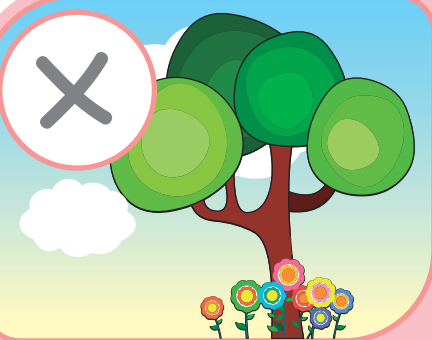




2 安弟的糖果比較多。



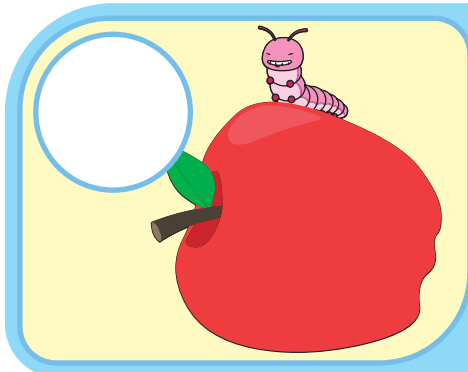
C. 說說看，哪個對？



EX

樹比花多。

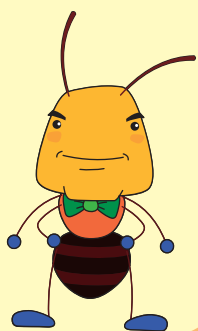
Shù bǐ huā duō.



1

蘋果比毛毛蟲大。

Píngguǒ bǐ máomáochóng dà.



2

安弟比爸爸高。
Āndì bǐ bàba gāo.

D. 唐詩欣賞



〈回鄉偶書〉 賀知章
Huí xiāng ǒu shū Hè Zhīzhāng

少小離家老大回，
Shàoxiǎo líjiā lǎodà huí,

I was young when I left home, and return as an old man.

鄉音無改鬢毛衰。
xiāngyīn wúgǎi bìnáo cuī.

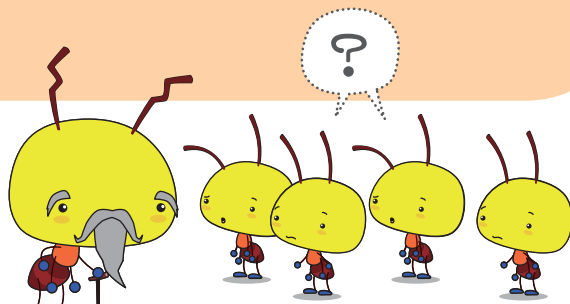
Although my accent is the same and hasn't changed at all, the hair on my temples has grayed.

兒童相見不相識，
Értóng xiāngjiàn bù xiāngshì,

The children in my hometown see me and don't recognize.

笑問客從何處來。
xiàowèn kè cóng héchù lái.

They laugh and ask, "Stranger, where are you from?"



E. 小故事

a. 中國字「大」是這樣變成的！

甲骨文



金文



小篆

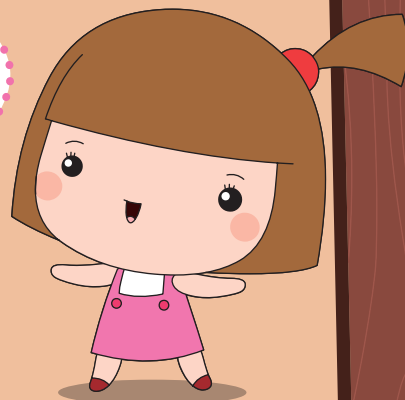


楷體



dà
big

你看，這個字像不像我站著的樣子呢？



b. 中國字「小」是這樣變成的！

甲骨文



金文



小篆



楷體

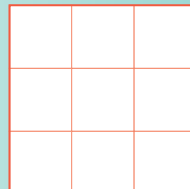
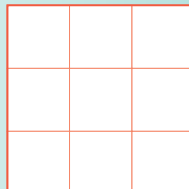
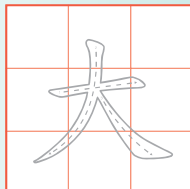


xiǎo
small



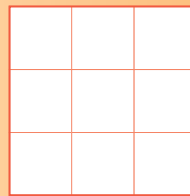
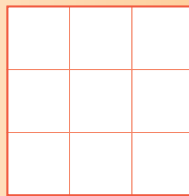
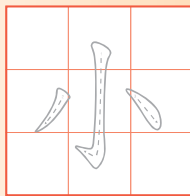
F. 寫寫看

大
dà

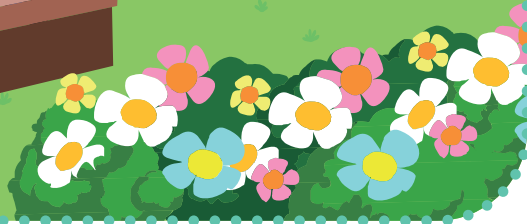


big

小
xiǎo



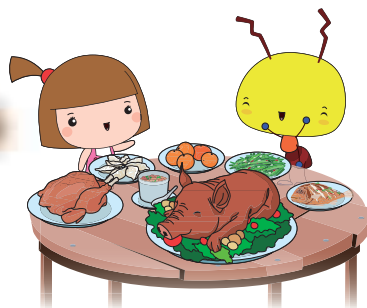
small



Lesson 5

我喜歡吃橘子

wǒ xǐhuān chī júzi



1.

課文 Text

A. 新年到了!

我們先去洗手!

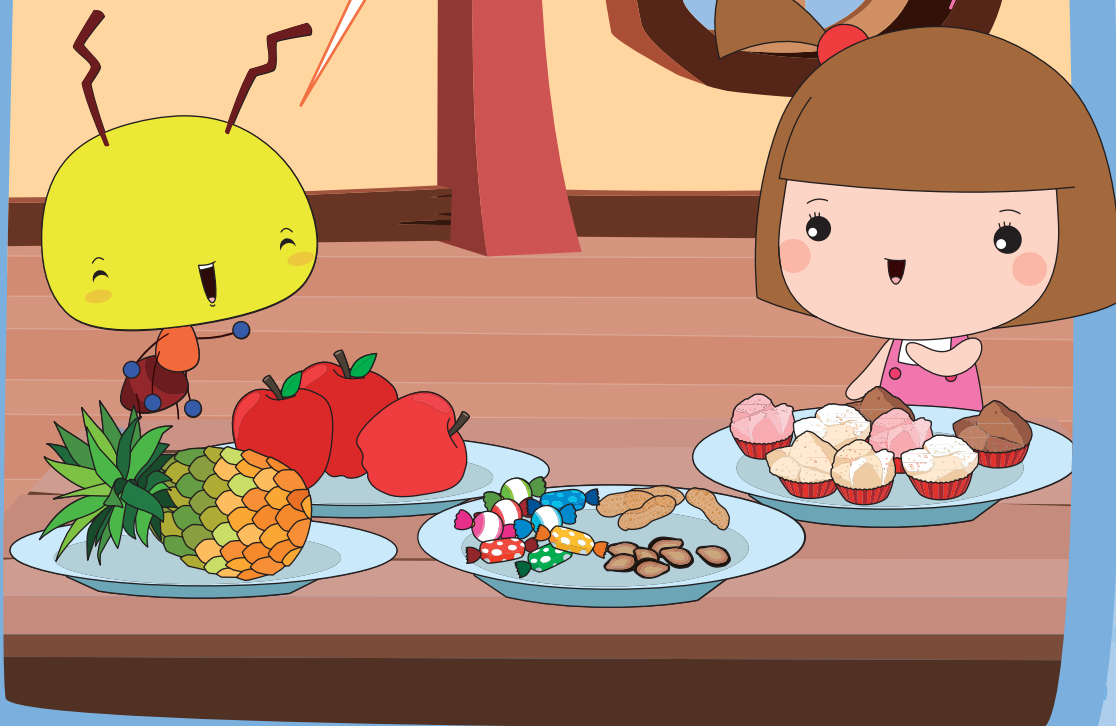
Wǒmen xiān qù xǐshǒu!

Let's wash the hands first!

好可口喔!

Hǎo kěkǒu ō!

Yummy!



我_メ喜_ト歡_マ吃_イ橘_ヒ子_コ。

I like to eat tangerines.

我^メ喜^ト歡^ハ吃^ク餃^{ギョウ}子^シ。

Wǒ xǐhuān chī jiǎozi.

I like to eat dumplings.

不挑食，把食物

Bù tiāoshí, bǎ shíwù

吃^イ 光^{クワウ} 光^{クワウ} 才^{サイ} 是^ジ 好^{ハウ} 寶^{バウ} 寶^{バウ} !

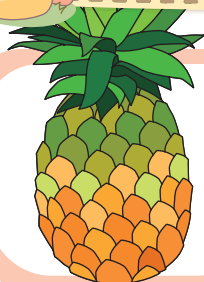
chīguāngguāng cái shì hǎo bǎobao!

Don't be picky! Eat all your food, you will be a good child!

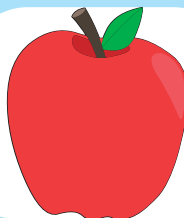


2.

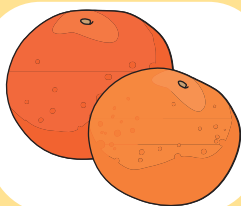
單字 Vocabulary



鳳梨
fènglí
pineapple



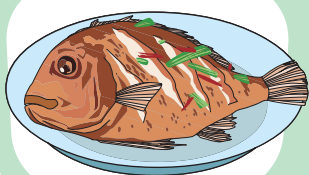
蘋果
píngguǒ
apple



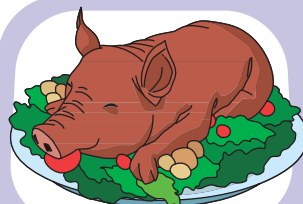
橘子
júzi
tangerine



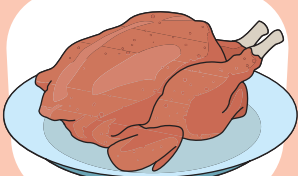
青菜
qīngcài
vegetable



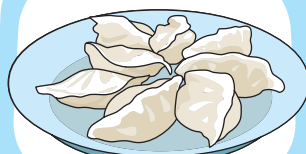
魚肉
yúròu
fish



豬肉
zhūròu
pork



雞肉
jīròu
chicken



餃子
jiǎozi
dumpling



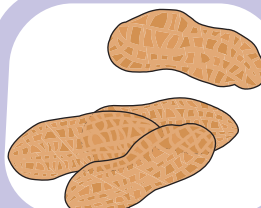
湯
tāng
soup



糖果
tángguǒ
candy



發糕
fāgāo
steamed
sponge cake



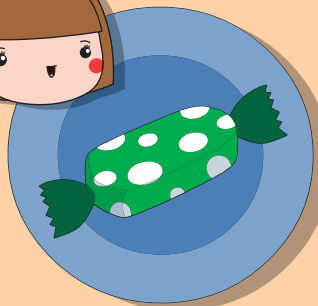
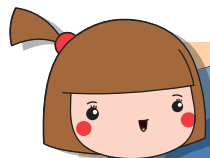
花生
huāshēng
peanut



3.

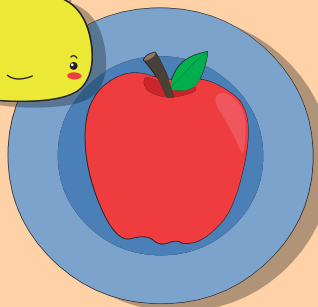
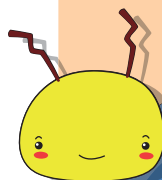
練習 Exercise

A. 說說看看

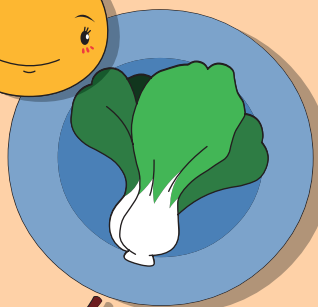


EX

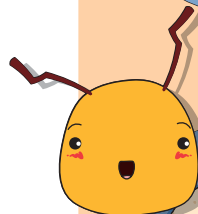
小甜甜喜歡吃糖果。



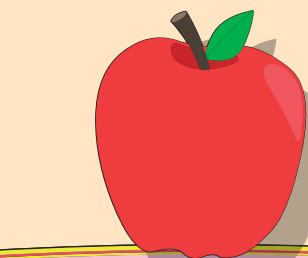
1



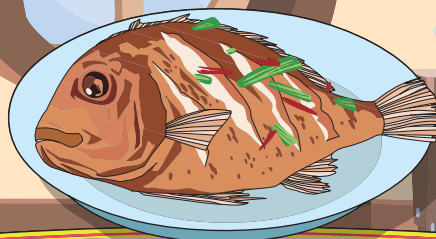
2



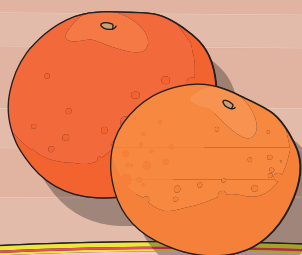
3



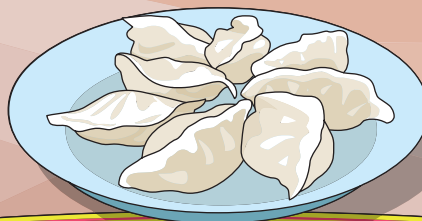
平^{ㄅㄨㄥˊ} 平^{ㄅㄨㄥˊ} 安^ㄢ 安^ㄢ
píng píng ān ān



年^{ㄋㄢˊ} 年^{ㄋㄢˊ} 有^{ㄩˇ} 餘^{ㄩˊ}
nián nián yǒu yú

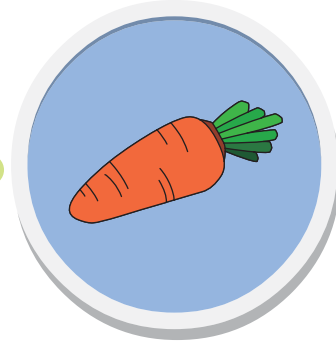
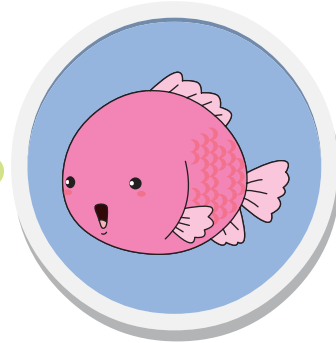
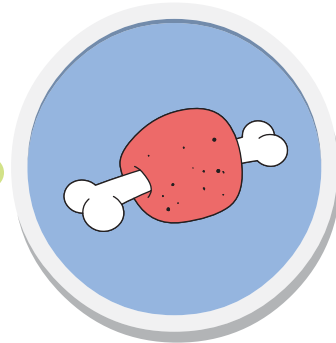


大^{ㄉㄚˋ} 吉^{ㄉㄢˊ} 大^{ㄉㄚˋ} 利^{ㄌㄧˋ}
dà jí dà lì



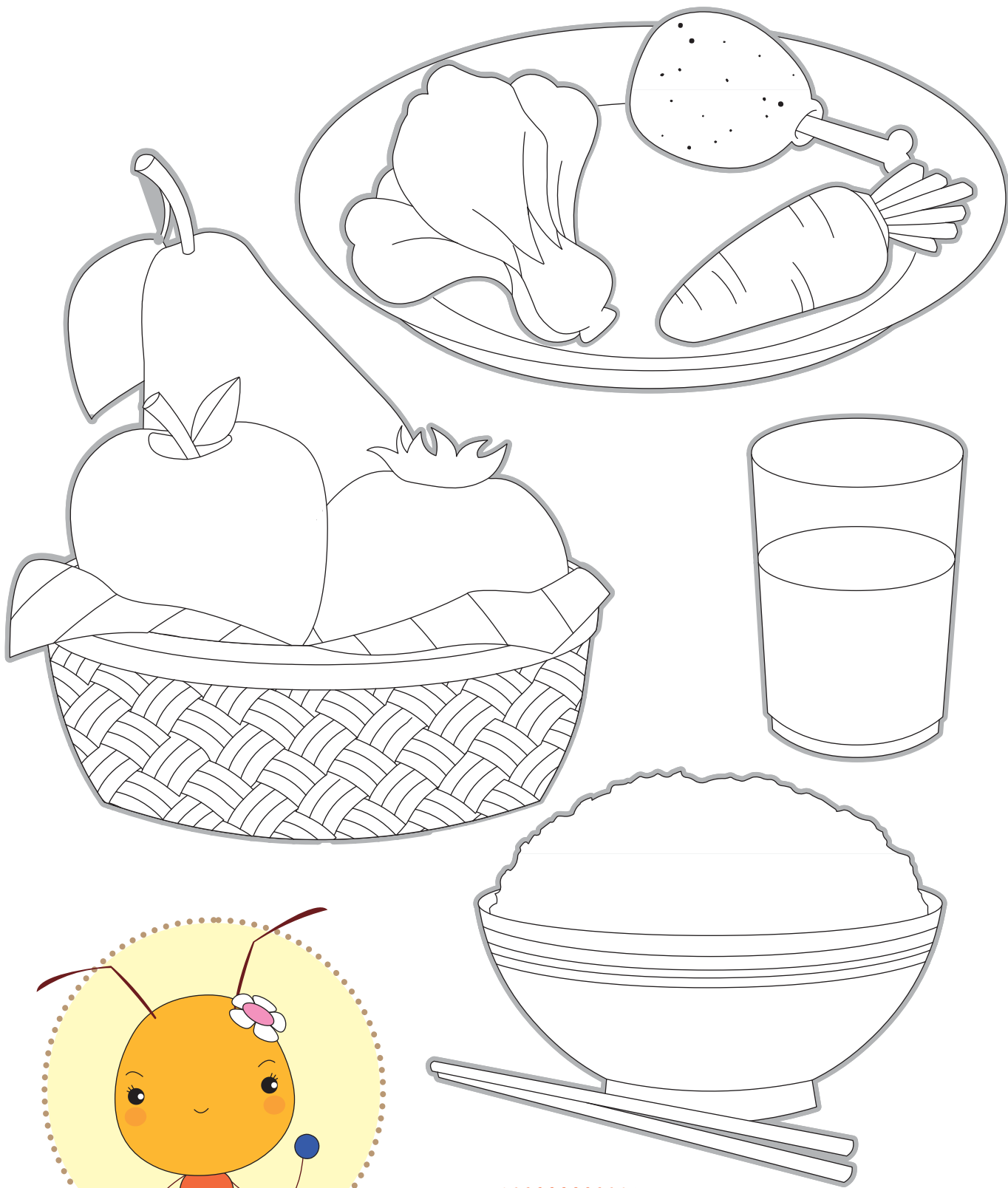
招^{ㄓㄠ} 財^{ㄘㄞˊ} 進^{ㄉㄧㄣˋ} 寶^{ㄅㄠˇ}
zhāo cái jìn bǎo

小朋友，想想牠們喜歡吃什麼！



C. 塗塗看

小朋友，請幫食物塗上顏色。



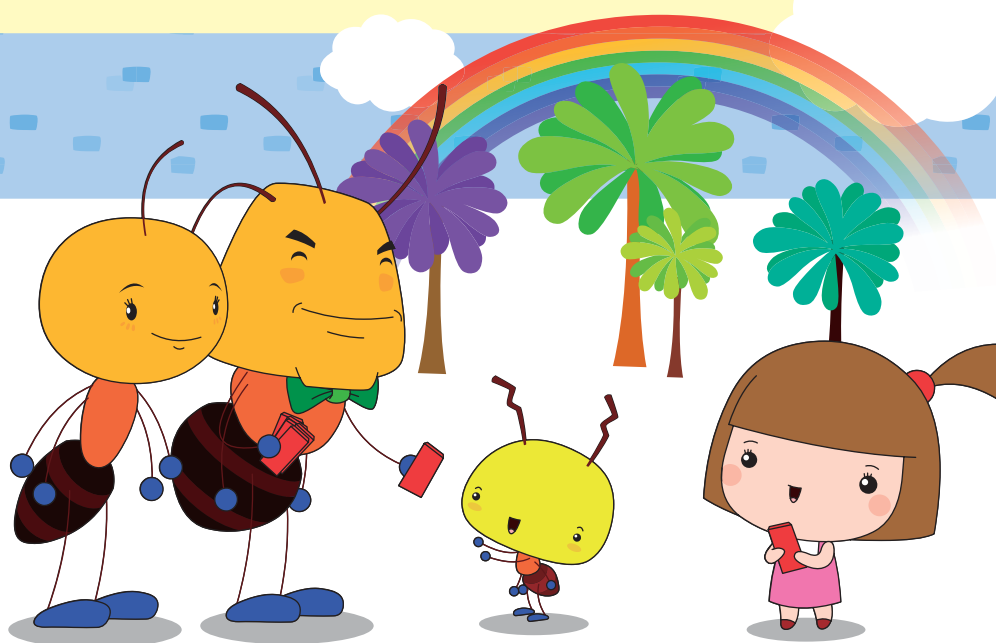
要多吃青菜、水果喔！

D. 小故事



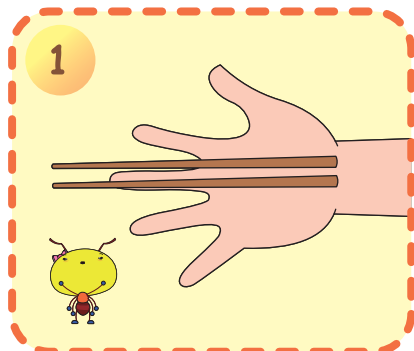
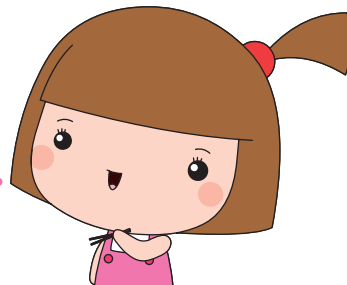
在除夕夜晚上，吃完了
 了年夜飯之後，大人會發
 紅包給小孩子。因為中國
 人認為紅色象徵好運，所
 以小孩子得到紅包（壓歲
 錢）就可以平平安安度過
 一歲喔。

After the dinner of Chinese New Year's Eve, adults will give red envelopes to children. Because red color of the envelope symbolizes good luck, children receive a red envelope will be blessed with peace and safety for the following year.



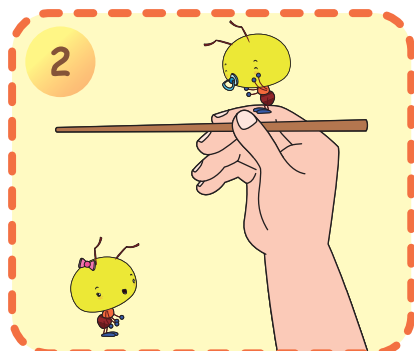
E. 試、試、看

一上一下，一靜一動。
小朋友，你學會了嗎？



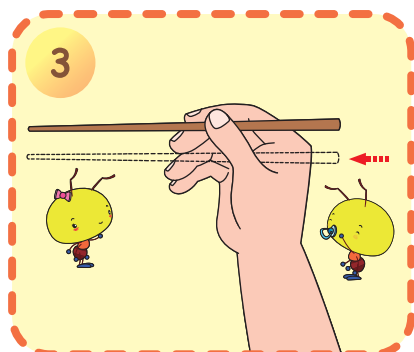
準備一雙比手掌長
三公分的筷子。

Prepare a pair of chopsticks.



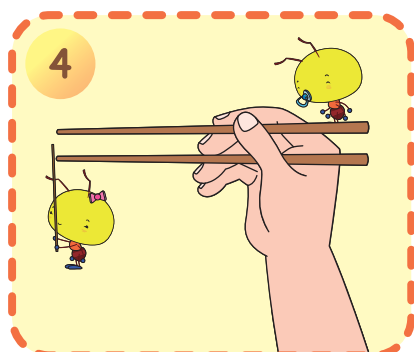
先用拇指和食指
拿著一枝筷子。

Use your thumb and forefinger to hold one of the chopsticks.



沿著箭頭，把另一
枝筷子放進來。

Follow the arrow, put the other chopstick inside.



上面的筷子動；
下面的筷子不動。

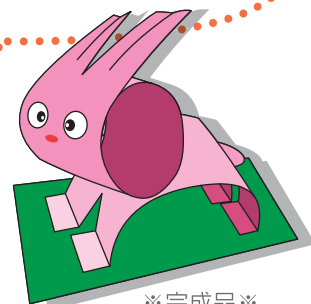
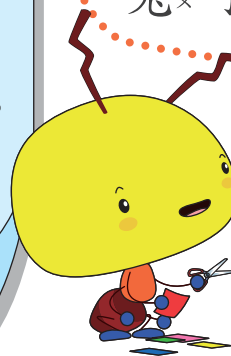
Move the chopstick above and hold the other one.



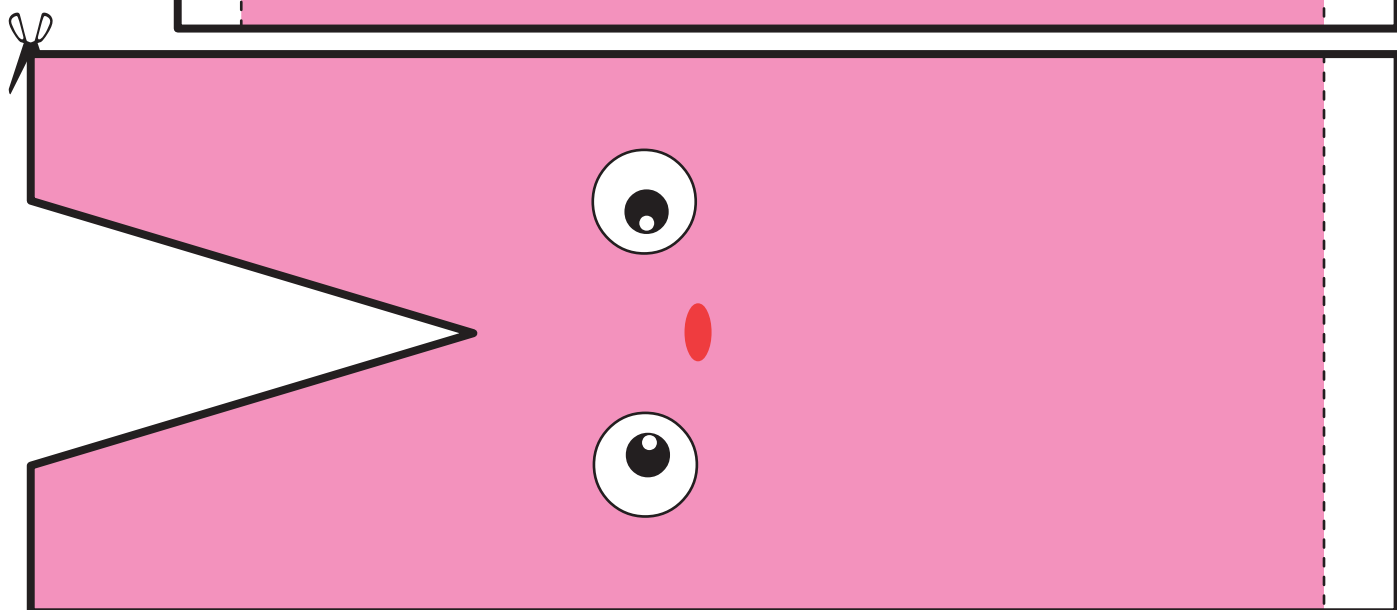
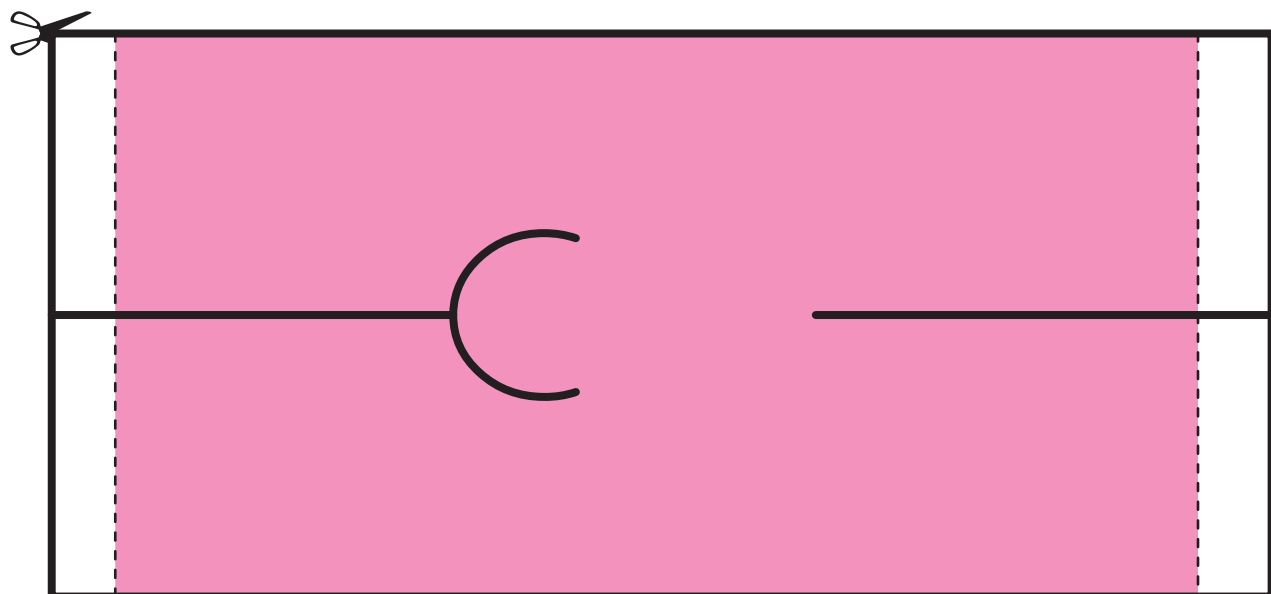
F. 做做看看

1. 沿著粗線剪下。
Cut down the paper along the thick line.
2. 沿著虛線往後折。
Fold the paper along the broken lines.
3. 在白色的地方塗上膠水。
Glue in the white area.
4. 「兔子」完成了！
Your bunny is finished!

今年(2011年)
是兔年。我們
一起來做一隻
兔子吧！



※完成品※



Lesson 6

長方形的積木在哪裡？

chángfāngxíng de jīmù zài nǎlǐ



1.

課文 Text

A. 這裡有好多形狀的積木！

長方形的積木在哪裡？

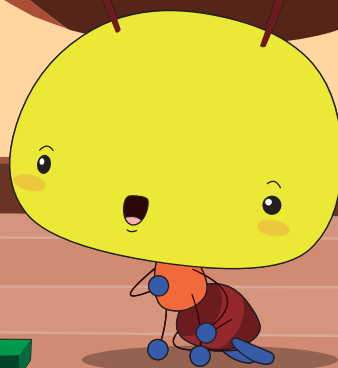
Chángfāngxíng de jīmù zài nǎlǐ?

Where is rectangular lego?

我來幫你吧！

Wǒ lái bāng nǐ ba!

Let me help you!





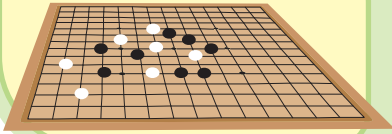
1

圓形的噴水池。

Yuánxíng de pēnshuǐchí.

a circle fountain

2



正方形的棋盤。

Zhèngfāngxíng de qípán.

a square checker board

3

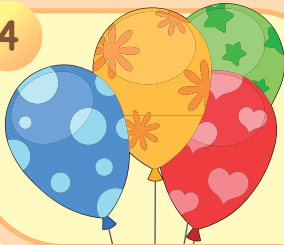


長方形的翹翹板。

Chángfāngxíng de qiàoqiàobǎn.

a rectangular see-saw

4

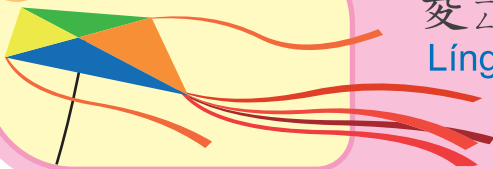


橢圓形的氣球。

Tuǒyuánxíng de qìqiú.

an oval balloon

5



菱形的風箏。

Língxíng de fēngzhēng.

a rhombus kite

6



三角形的蛋糕。

Sānjiǎoxíng de dàngāo.

a triangle cake

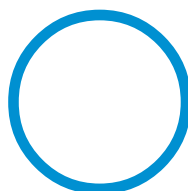


2.

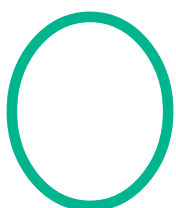
單字 Vocabulary



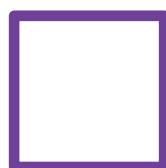
長方形
chángfāngxíng
rectangular



圓形
yuánxíng
circle



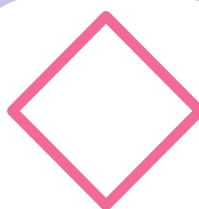
橢圓形
tuǒyuánxíng
oval



正方形
zhèngfāngxíng
square



三角形
sānjiǎoxíng
triangle



菱形
língxíng
rhombus

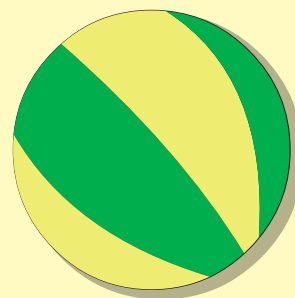
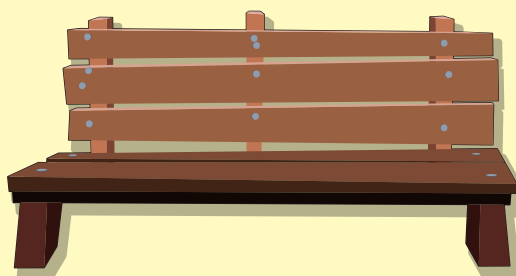
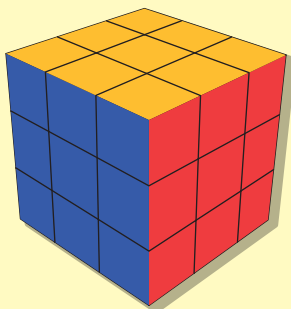


3.

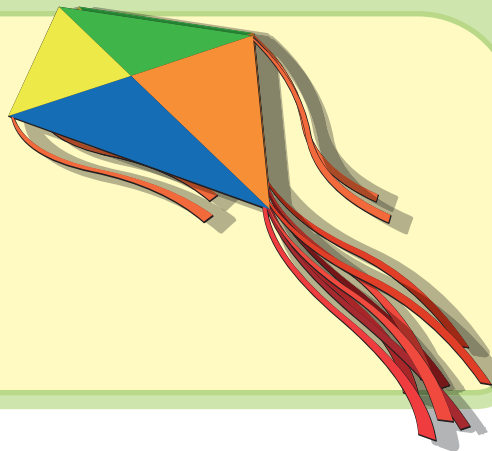
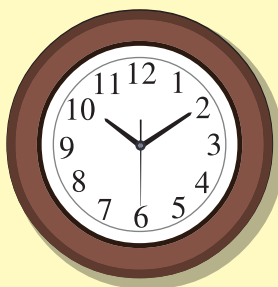
練習 Exercise

A. 圈圈看

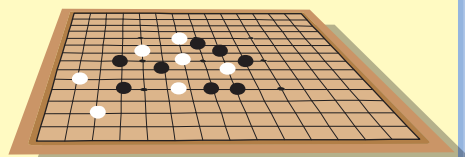
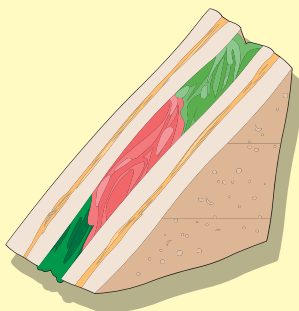
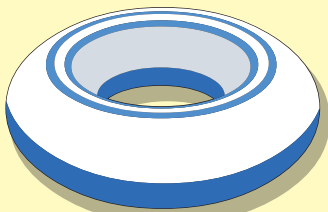
1 找一找，正方形在哪裡？



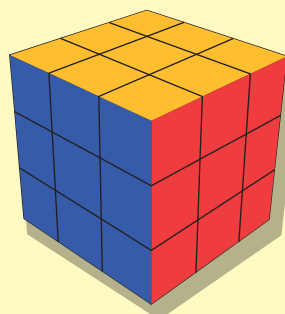
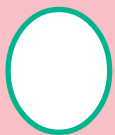
2 找 一 找 ， 圓 形 在 哪 裡 ？



3 圈 一 圈 ， 哪 一 個 是 一 樣 的 ？



4 圈 一 圈 ， 哪 一 個 是 一 樣 的 ？



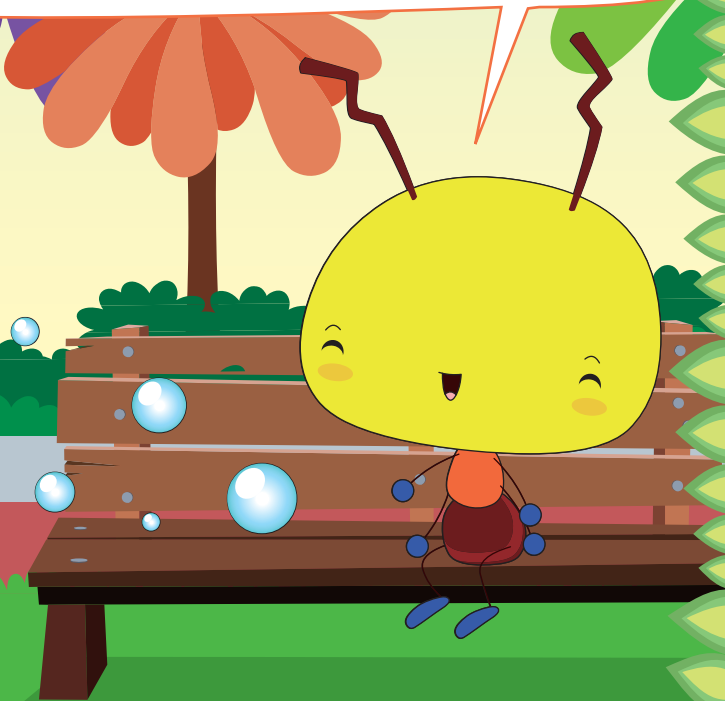
B. 說說看

小甜甜喜歡圓圓的泡泡，
 Xiǎotiántán xǐhuān yuán yuán de pàopào,

方方的棋盤，真有趣！
 fāng fāng de qípán, zhēn yǒuqù!

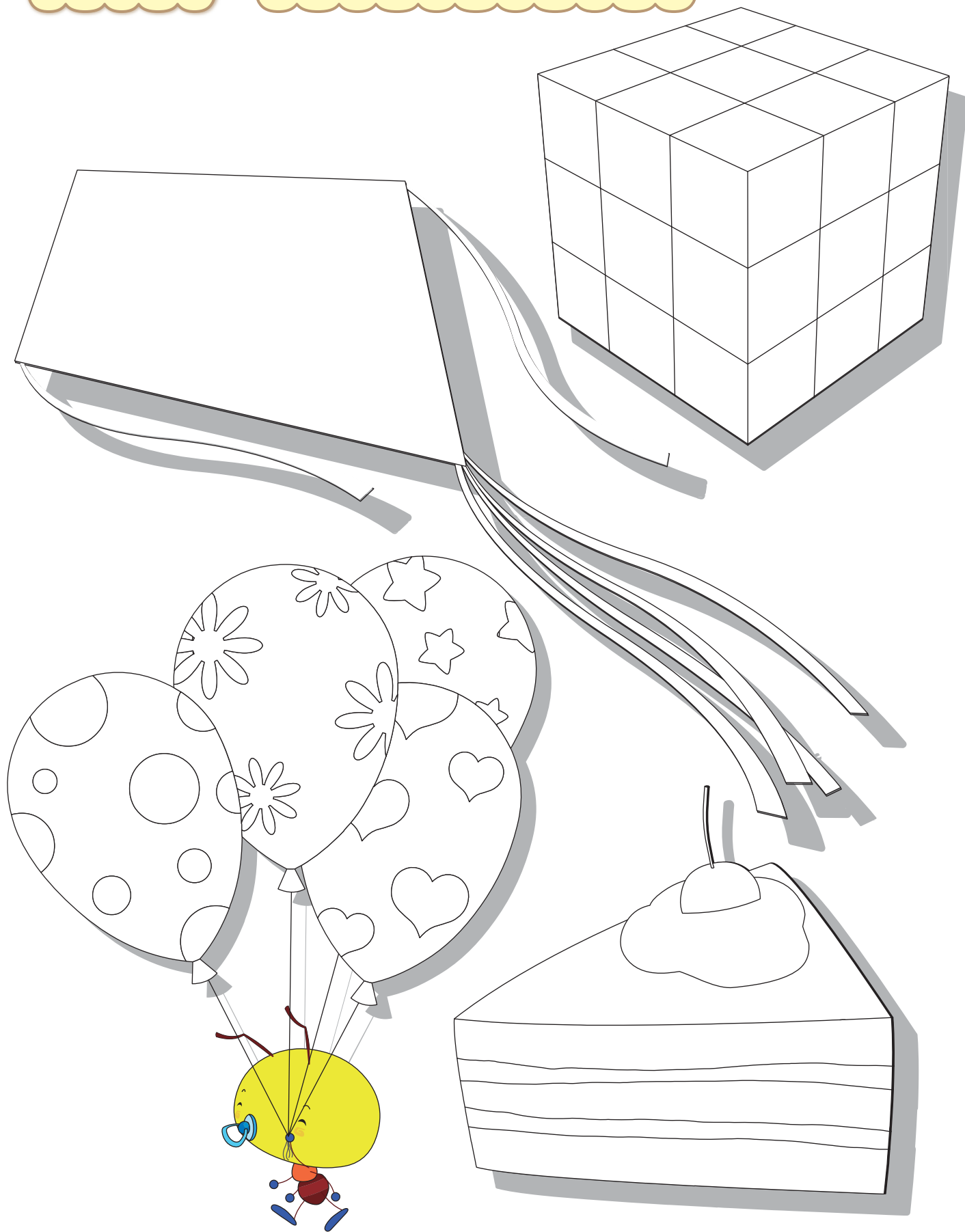
安弟喜歡圓圓的太陽，
 Āndì xǐhuān yuán yuán de tàiyáng,

長長的椅子，真舒服！
 cháng cháng de yǐzi, zhēn shūfú!



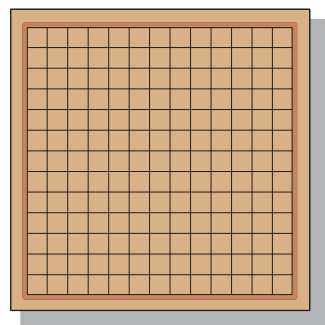
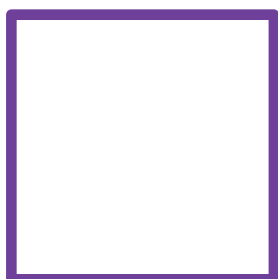
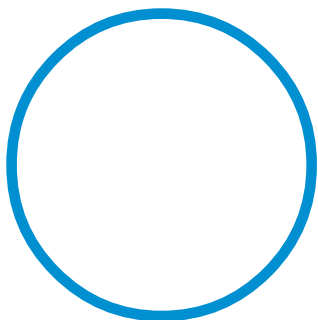
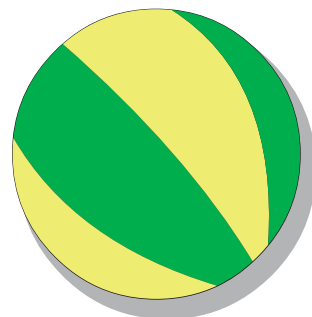
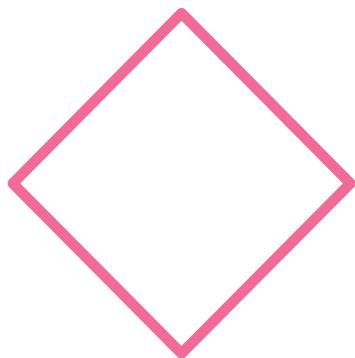
C. 塗塗看

小朋友，請塗上顏色。





D. 連_カ連_カ看_キ

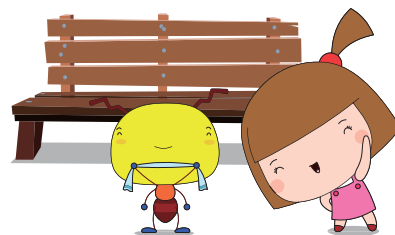


Lesson 7

認識身體

rènshi

shēntǐ



1.

課文 Text

A. 室內篇 —— 早起精神好!

安弟，起床囉！
Āndì, qǐchuáng luó!
Andy, get up!

好。Hǎo.
OK.



我^{ㄉㄨ}是^ㄕ好^ㄆ寶^{ㄅㄠ}寶^{ㄅㄠ}，我^{ㄉㄨ}會^ㄕ剪^ㄐ指^ㄗ甲^ㄐ。
 Wǒ shì hǎo bǎobao, wǒ huì jiǎn zhǐjiǎ.

I am a good child. I can cut my nails.



我^{ㄉㄨ}會^ㄕ刷^ㄕ牙^ㄩ、洗^ㄒ臉^ㄐ。
 Wǒ huì shuāyá, xǐliǎn.

I can brush my teeth and wash my face.

B. 室_す外_が篇_ま——動_う動_う身_し體_て。



2.

單_{たん}字_じ Vocabulary

1

頭_{あたま}

tóu

head

2

手_て

shǒu

hand

3

腰_{こし}

yāo

waist

4

腿_{あし}

tuǐ

leg

5

脖子_{のど}

bózi

neck

6

肩膀_{かた}

jiānbǎng

shoulder

7

腳_{あし}

jiǎo

foot



練習 Exercise

A. 猜^チ猜^チ看^{マ、}

下面的謎語代表此圖中的什麼部位？



鼻子 ハナ
bízi
nose

眼 ㄢˇ 睛 ㄑㄩㄥ
yǎnjīng
eyes

耳^に 朵^め
ěrduo
ears

手指 shǒuzhǐ
fingers

牙_{ㄧㄚˊ} (齒_{ㄔㄧˇ})
yá(chǐ)
teeth



謎語：

a 一一個住這邊，一一個住那邊；說話聽得見，永遠不見面。

答案：

b 五個兄弟，住在一起，名字不同，高矮不齊。

答案：

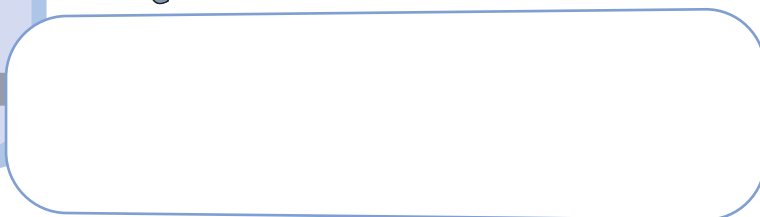
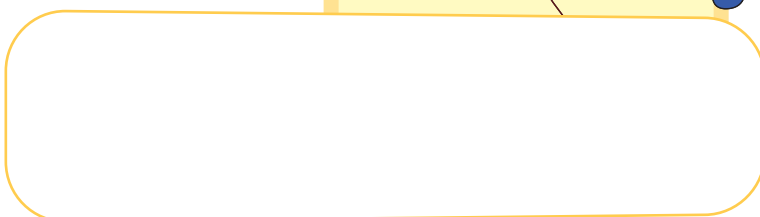
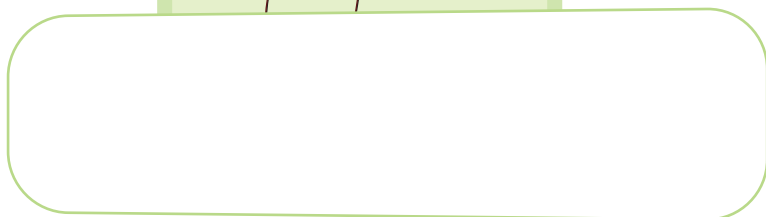
c 一座山，兩個洞；要存活，就靠它。

答案：

d 小小石頭硬又白，整整齊齊排兩排；天天早起床刷牙乾淨，結結實實好美麗。

答案：

以下這些運動會用到身體的哪些部位？



C. 童謠欣賞

大拇哥 (大拇指) ,
Dà mǔgē (dàmǔzhǐ),

二拇弟 (食指) ,
èr mǔdì (shízhǐ),

三中指娘 (中指) ,
sān zhōngniáng (zhōngzhǐ),

四小弟弟 (無名指) 。
sì xiǎodì (wúmíngzhǐ).

小妞妞 (小指) , 來看戲 ,
Xiǎo niūniu (xiǎozhǐ), lái kànxì,

手心 , 手背 , 心肝寶貝。
shǒuxīn, shǒubèi, xīngān bǎobèi.

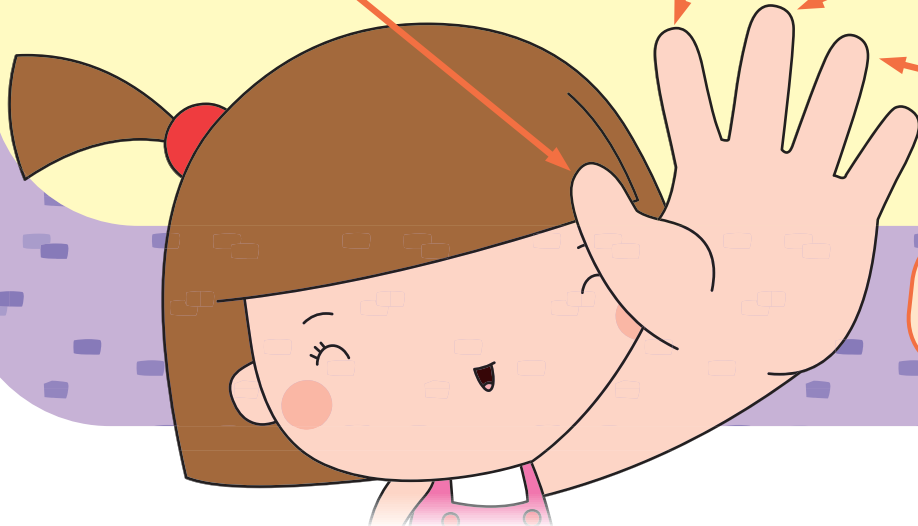
大拇指
dàmǔzhǐ

食指
shízhǐ

中指
zhōngzhǐ

無名指
wúmíngzhǐ

小指
xiǎozhǐ



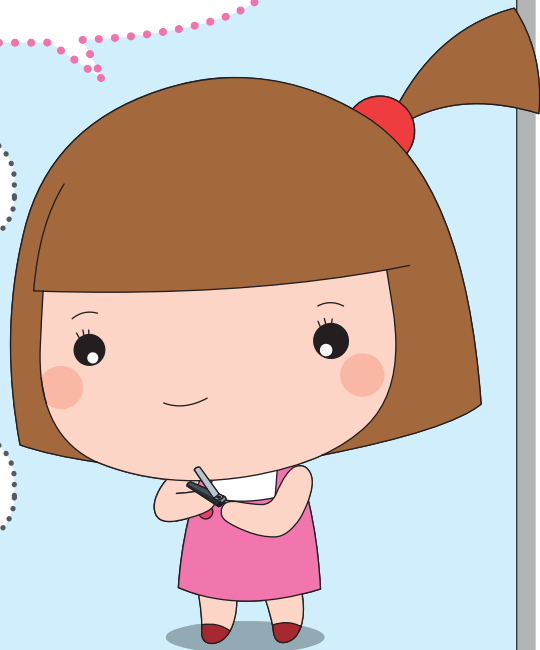
你₃學₄會₅了₆什₇麼₈? 請₉在₁₀空₁₁格₁₂處₁₃打₁₄勾₁₅。

1 我會刷牙。

2 我會洗臉。

3 我會洗手。

4 我^{ㄉㄨ}會^ㄟ自^ㄉ己^ㄣ剪^ㄅ指^ㄣ甲^ㄩ。



Lesson 8

彩色的世界

cǎisè de shìjiè



1.

課文 Text

A. 室外篇

我喜歡紅色的花。

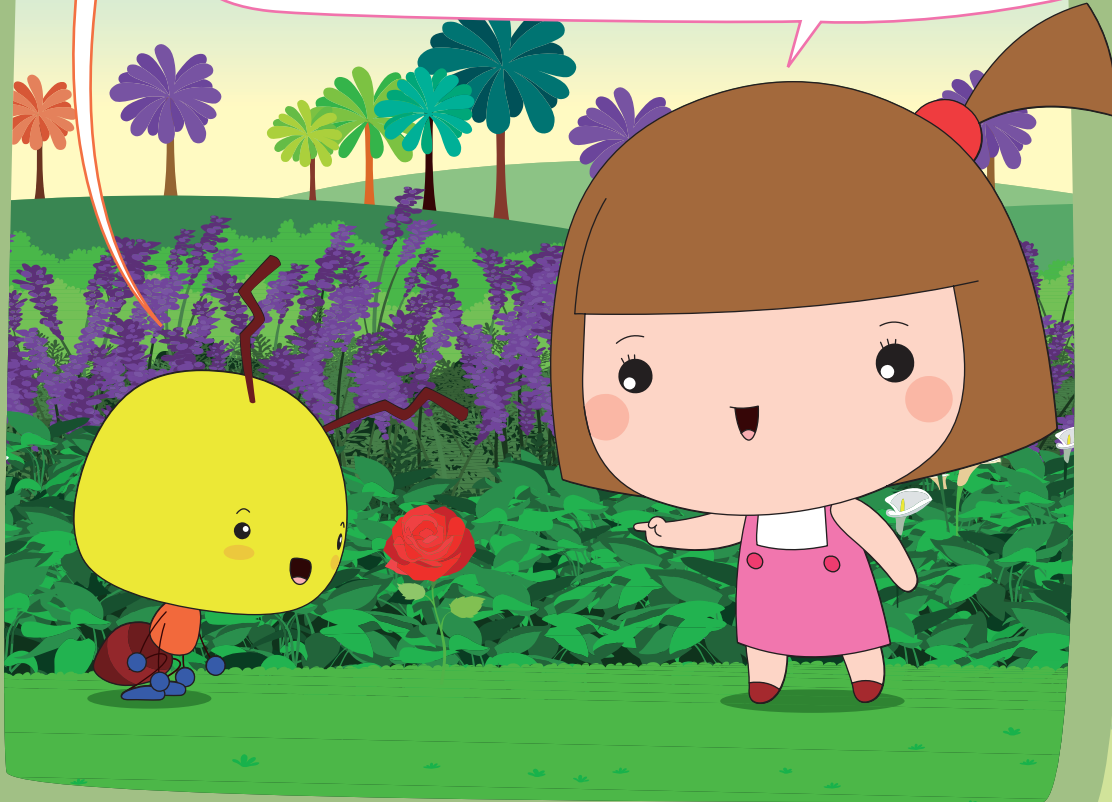
Wǒ xǐhuān hóngsè de huā.

I like red flowers.

我也喜歡紅色的花。

Wǒ yě xǐhuān hóngsè de huā.

I like red flowers, too.

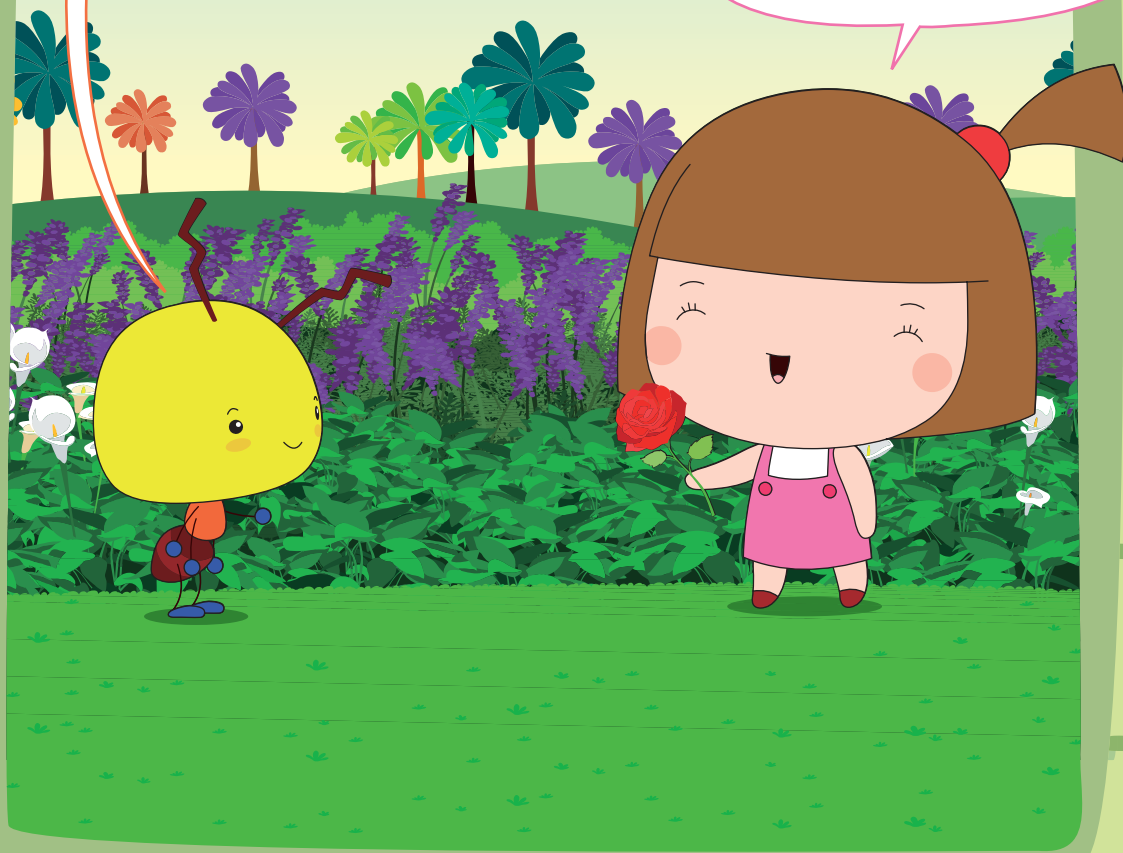




沒^ㄇ 關^ㄍ 係^ㄟ 。 給^ㄍ 妳^ㄣ 好^ㄏ 了^ㄌ ！
Méiguānxi. Gěi nǐ hǎo le!

It's OK. You can have that.

謝^ㄒ 謝^ㄒ 你^ㄣ 。
Xièxie nǐ!
Thank you!



B. 室內篇



2.

單字 Vocabulary

1 藍色

lánsè
blue

2 綠色

lùsè
green

3 紫色

zǐsè
purple

4 紅色

hóngsè
red

5 黃色

huángsè
yellow

6 白色

báisè
white

7 咖啡色

kāfēisè
brown

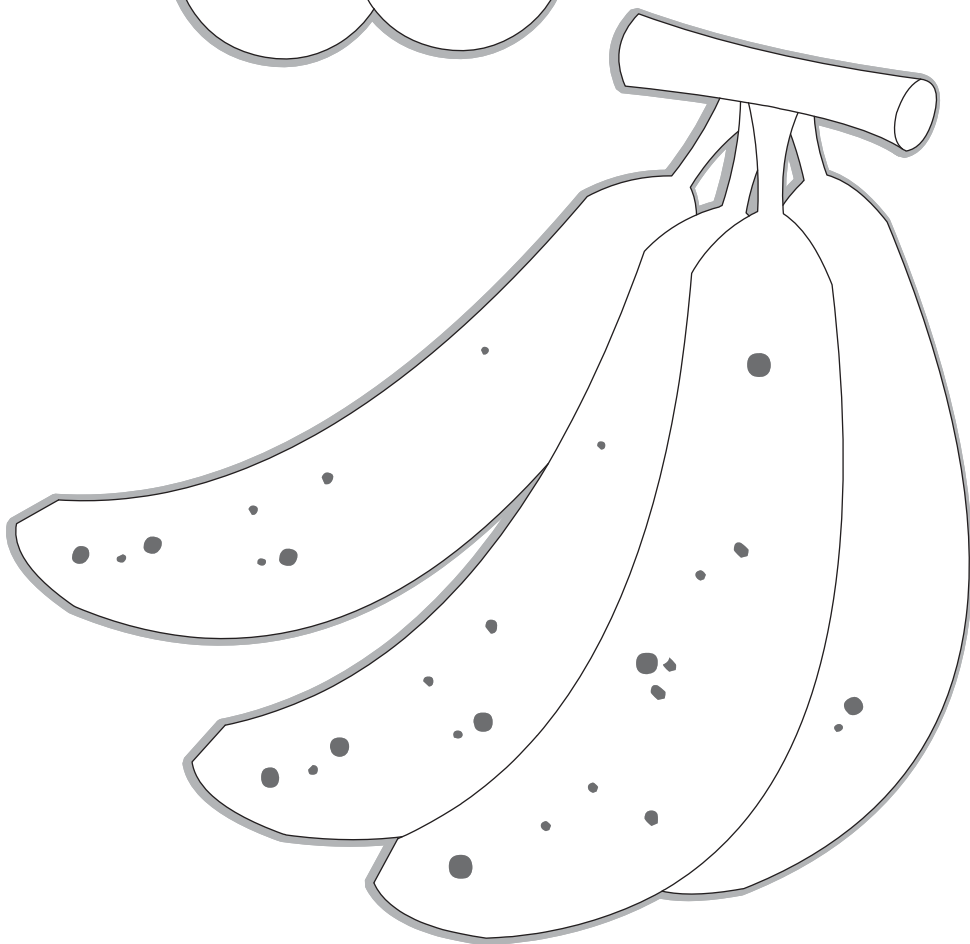
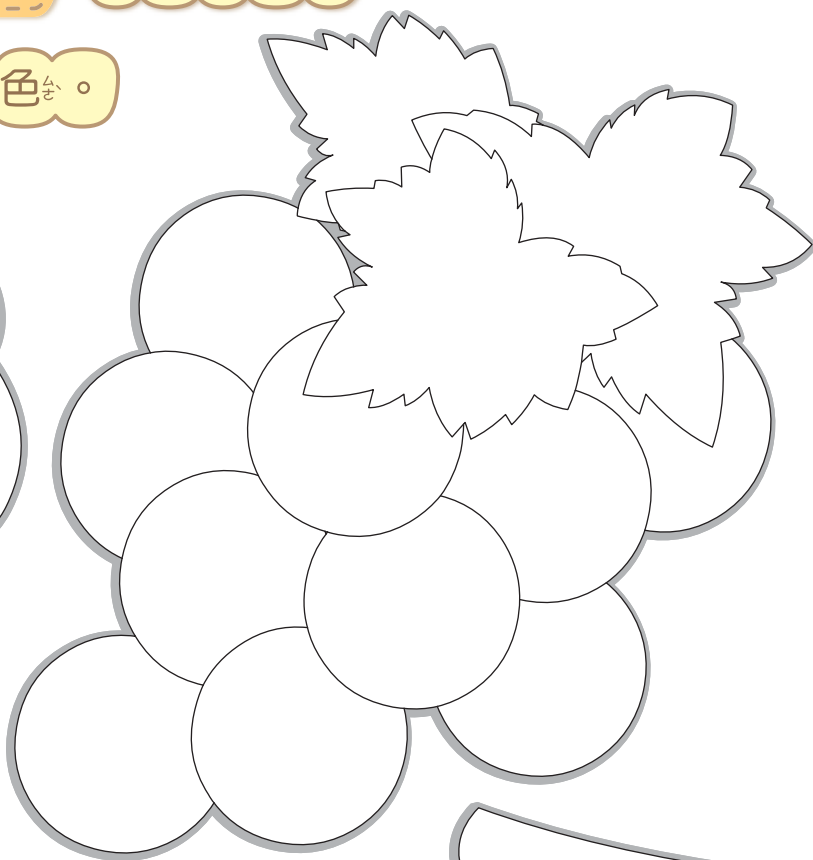
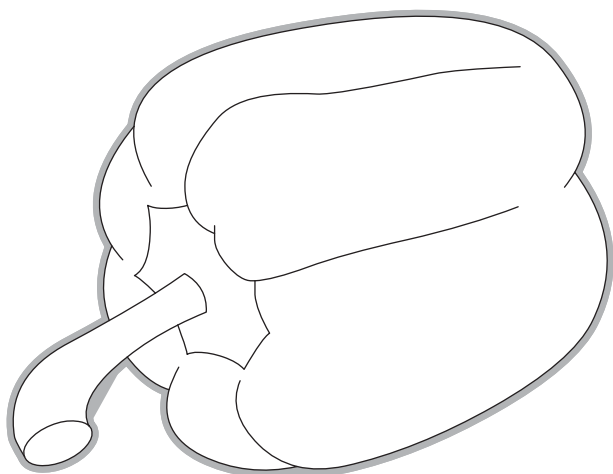


3.

練習 Exercise

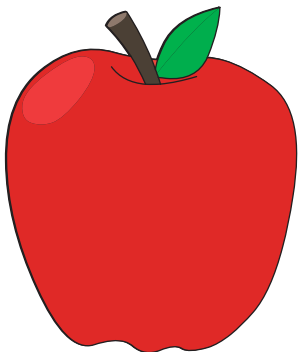
A. 塗塗看

小朋友，請塗上顏色。



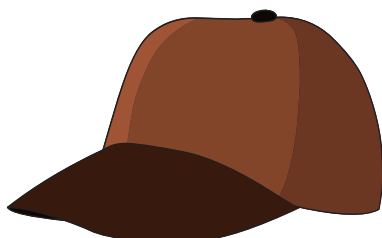


B. 連連看



咖啡色

kāfēisè



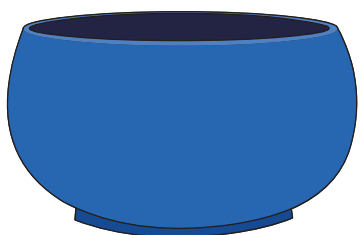
藍色

lánsè



綠色

lǜsè



紅色

hóngsè



C. 說說看



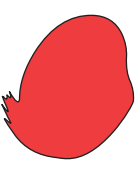
你看到哪些顏色？

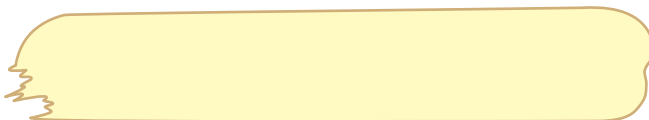


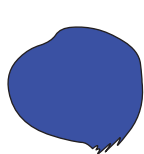
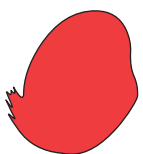


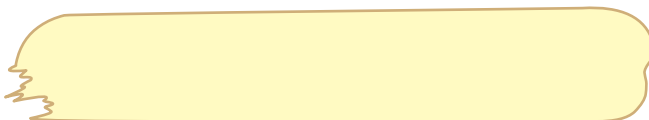
D. 猜 猜 看

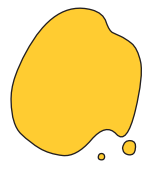
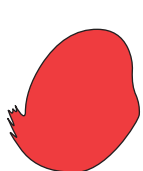
把兩種顏色加在一起會變成哪種顏色？

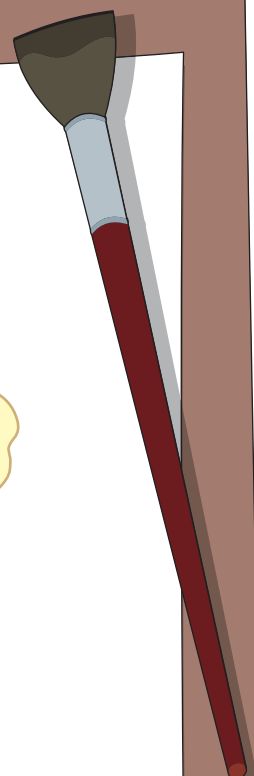
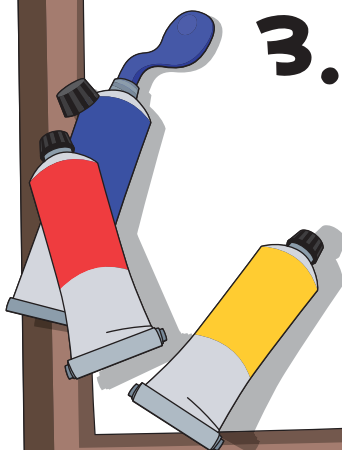
1.  +  =



2.  +  =



3.  +  =



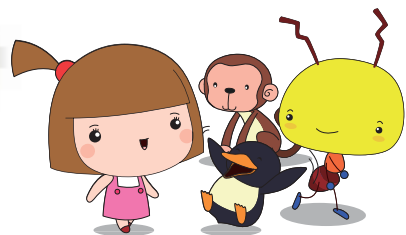
找_{ㄓㄨㄛˋ}找_{ㄓㄨㄛˋ}看_{ㄎㄢˋ}， 我_{ㄨㄛˊ}身_{ㄕㄢˊ}上_{ㄕㄢˊ}
有_{ㄩˋ}哪_{ㄋㄚˊ}些_{ㄒㄩㄝˊ}顏_{ㄢˊ}色_{ㄘㄜˊ}呢_{ㄋㄟ}？



Lesson 9

可愛^{ㄎㄞˋ ㄞˋ}的^{ㄉㄜ}動^{ㄉㄨㄥˋ}物^{ㄨˋ}

kě'ài de dòngwù



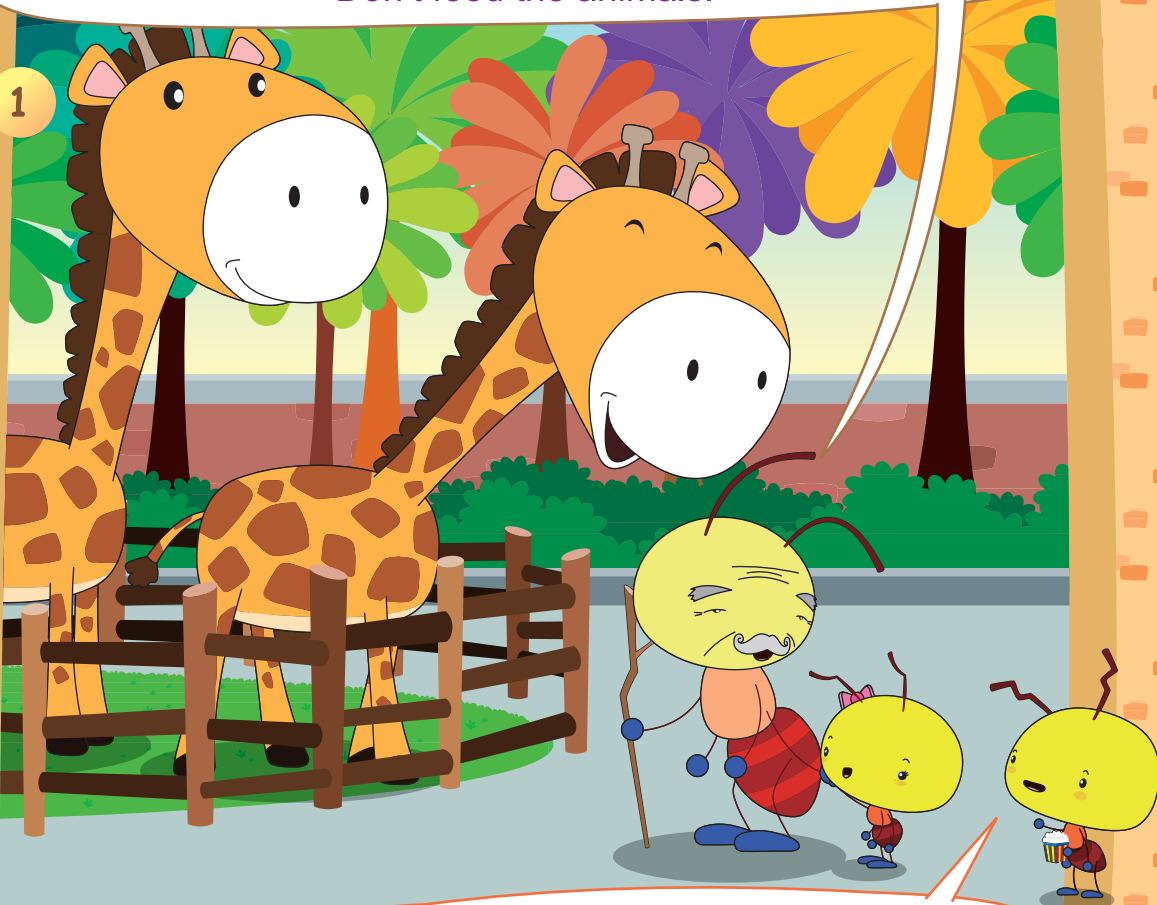
1.

課^{ㄎㄞˋ}文^{ㄨㄣˊ} Text

不^{ㄅㄨˋ}可^{ㄎㄞˋ}以^{ㄧˇ}隨^{ㄙㄨㄟ}便^{ㄅㄧㄢˋ}餵^{ㄨㄟˋ}動^{ㄉㄨㄥˋ}物^{ㄨˋ}喔^ㄛ！

Bù kě yǐ suíbiàn wèi dòngwù ō!

Don't feed the animals.



你^{ㄋㄧˇ}好^{ㄏㄞˇ}，長^{ㄔㄨㄥˊ}頸^{ㄓㄥˊ}鹿^{ㄌㄨˊ}。

Nǐhǎo,

chángjǐnglù.

Hello, giraffe.

Keep quiet at penguin house.





2.

單字 Vocabulary

1 長頸鹿
chángjǐnglù
giraffe

2 企鵝
qǐ'é
penguin

3 猴子
hóuzi
monkey

4 老虎
lǎohǔ
tiger

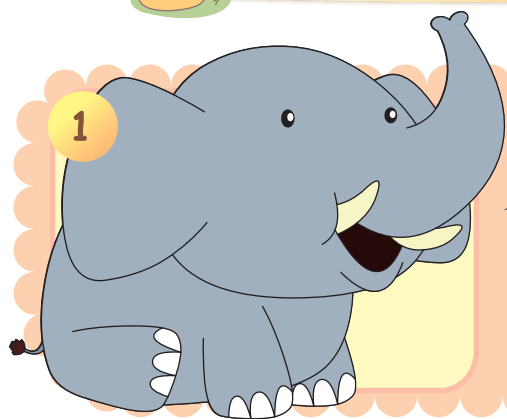
5 大象
dàxiàng
elephant

6 河馬
hémǎ
hippo

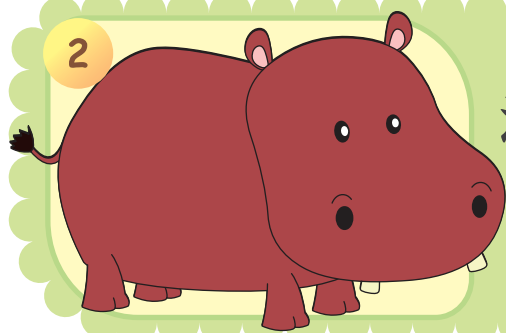


練習 Exercise

A. 説ワケ説ワケ看ミ



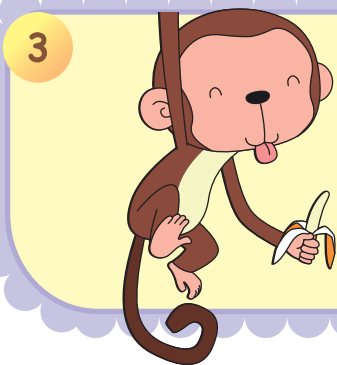
大象，大象，鼻子長。
Dàxiàng, dàxiàng, bízi cháng.
Elephant, elephant, long long nose.



河馬，河馬，愛喝水。

Hémǎ, hémǎ, ài hēshuǐ.

Hippo, hippo, drinking water.



猴[㏺]子^ㄉ， 猴[㏺]子^ㄉ， 吃^ㄟ香^ㄒ蕉^ㄓ。

Hóuzi, hóuzi, chī xiāngjiāo.

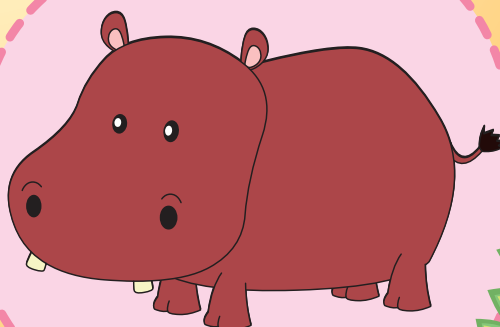
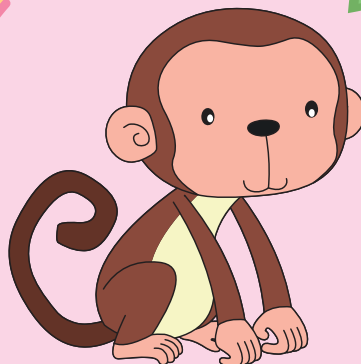
Monkey, monkey, eating bananas.



貓 熊 , 貓 熊 , 真 可 愛 。
Māoxióng, māoxióng, zhēn kě'ài.
Panda, panda, it is cute.

B. 找找看

動物園裡還有哪些動物？



小朋友，你做到哪些呢？

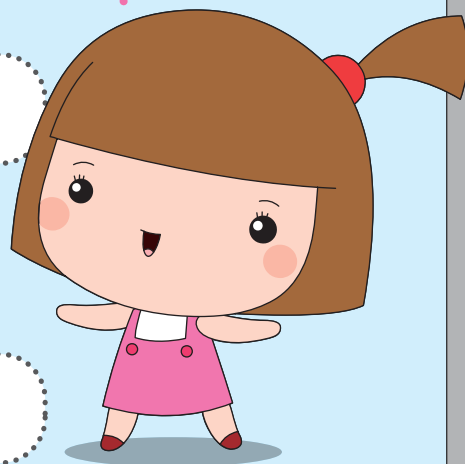
請クハム在ナリ空ソラ格セ處トコロ打ウツ勾カマ。

1 不^ウ隨^ム便^ウ飼^メ動^カ物^ノ。

2 不^フ跨^ム越^ハ欄^カ杆^マ。

3 在室內^{トコロ}的^ノ展^{ハル}館^{カン}保^{ホウ}持^チ安^{ヤス}靜^{シズカ}。

4 我會排隊前進，不推擠他人。



D. 小故_事

中國字「馬」是這樣變成的！

字形上可以看出馬的四隻腳和馬毛。

甲骨文




金文




小篆

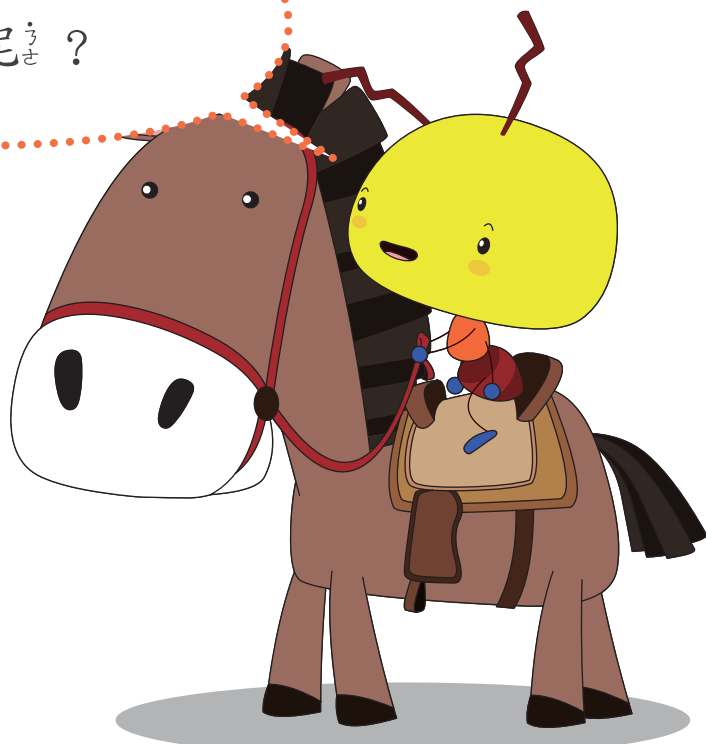



楷體



mǎ
horse

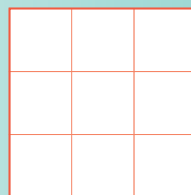
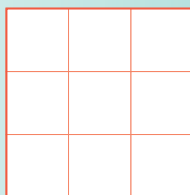
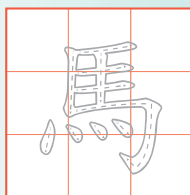
中國字「馬」，像不像一匹真的馬呢？



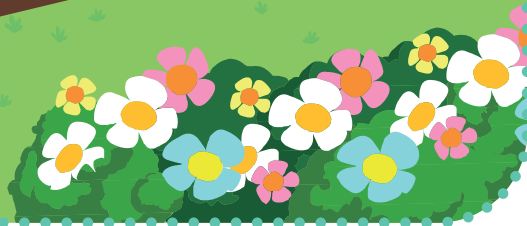
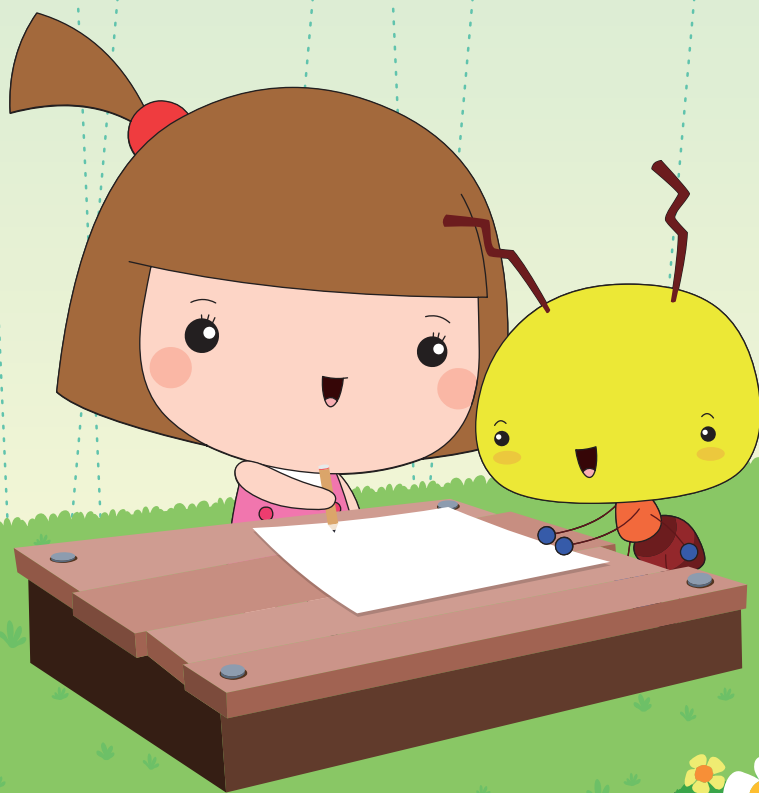


E. 寫寫看

馬
mǎ



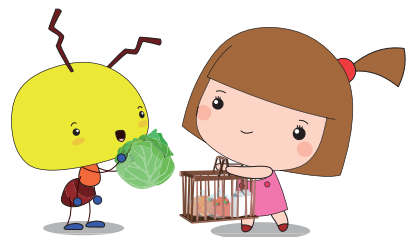
horse



Lesson 10

買東西

mǎi dōngxi



1.

課文 Text

安弟，幫媽媽拿瓶豆漿好嗎？

Āndì, bāng māma ná píng dòujiāng hǎo ma?

Andy, can you help Mom to take a bottle of soy milk?

好。

Hǎo.

Yes, I can.

1



2



3



Dòujiāng zài nǎlǐ ne?

Where is soy milk?







單字 Vocabulary

1

豬 肉

zhūròu
pork

2

牛^{子又} 肉^{日又}

niúròu
beef

3

雞^ニ 肉^{ニク}

jīròu
chicken

4

豆 將

dòujiāng
soy milk

5

番 茄

fānqié
tomato

6

茄子 くせ じ

qiézi
eggplant

7

高《幺 麗力、一 菜古、历

gāolìcài
cabbage

8

菠 菜

bōcài
spinach

9

竹 虫× 筍 ム×

zhúsǔn
bamboo shoots

10

香 丁一尤 姑 ㄍㄨ

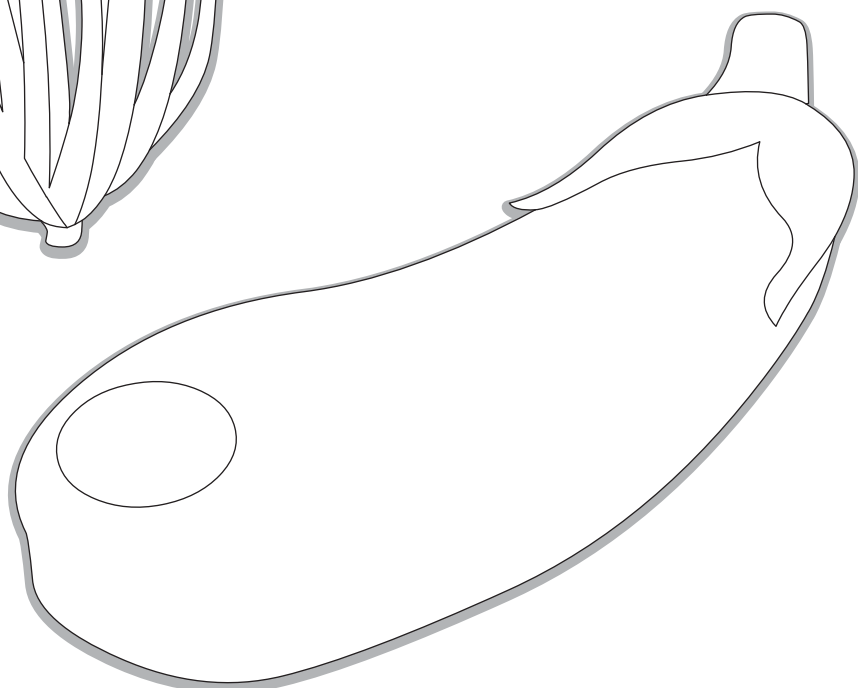
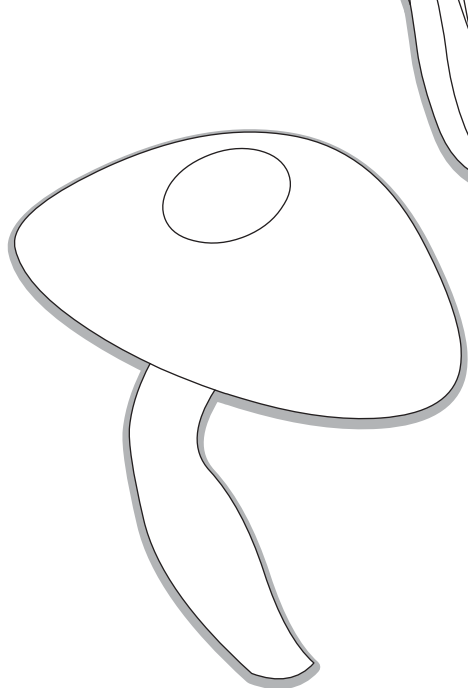
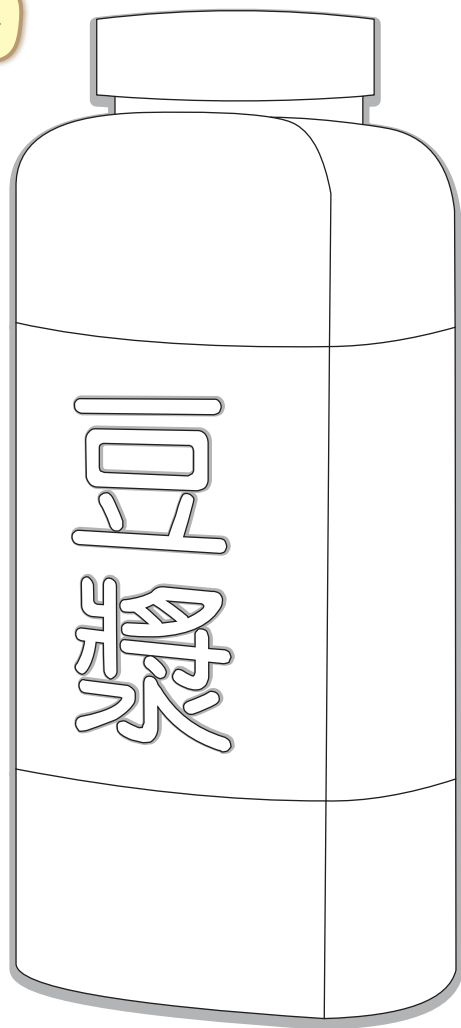
xiānggū
mushroom



3.

練習 Exercise

A. 塗塗看



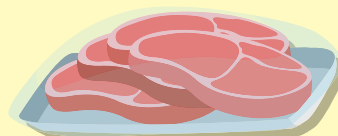
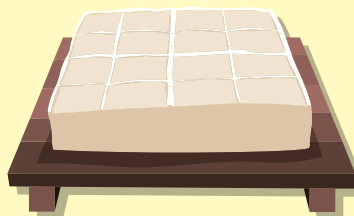
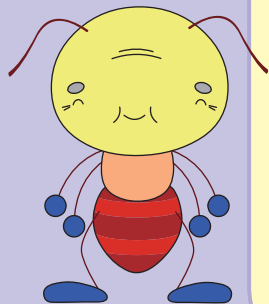
媽Y媽Y煮的中華料理還需要什麼？



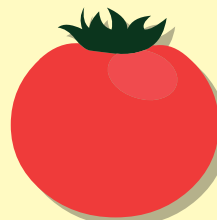
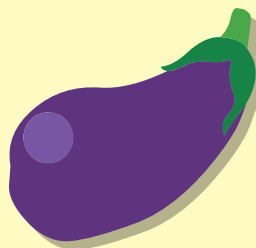
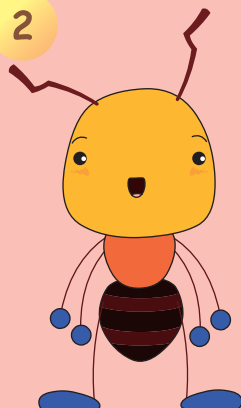
C. 說說看看

他們想買什麼？

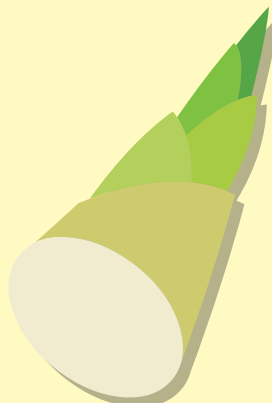
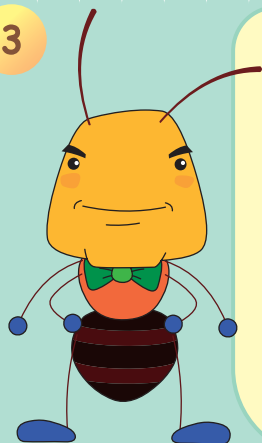
1



2



3



D. 童謠欣賞

來來來，來買菜。

Lái lái lái, lái mǎicài.



番茄、竹筍和菠菜，

Fānqié, zhúsǔn hàn bōcài,



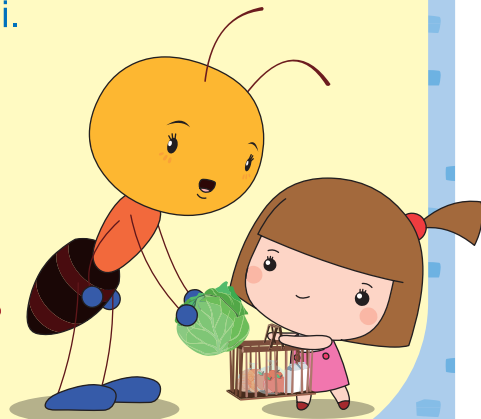
牛肉、豬肉我也愛。

niúròu, zhūròu wǒ yě ài.



菜市場裡便宜賣，

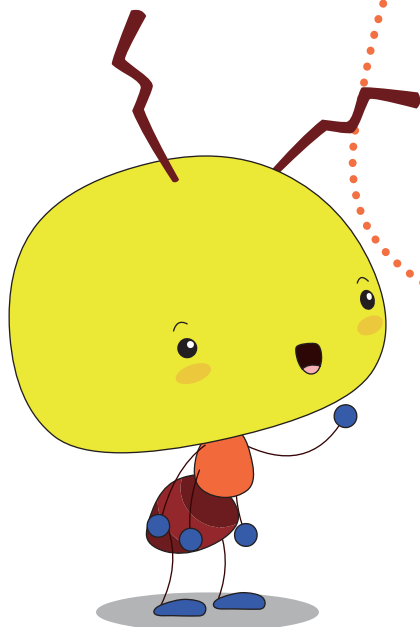
Càishìchǎng lǐ piányí mài,



一共花了兩百塊。

yígòng huā le liǎng bǎi kuài.

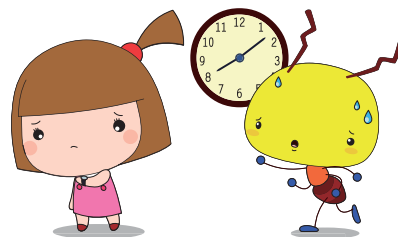
除了「一般常見的超級市場外，外國的很多地方，其實都有當地的傳統市場，跟我們的菜市場差不多喔！



Lesson 11

幾點鐘了？

jǐdiǎnle



1.

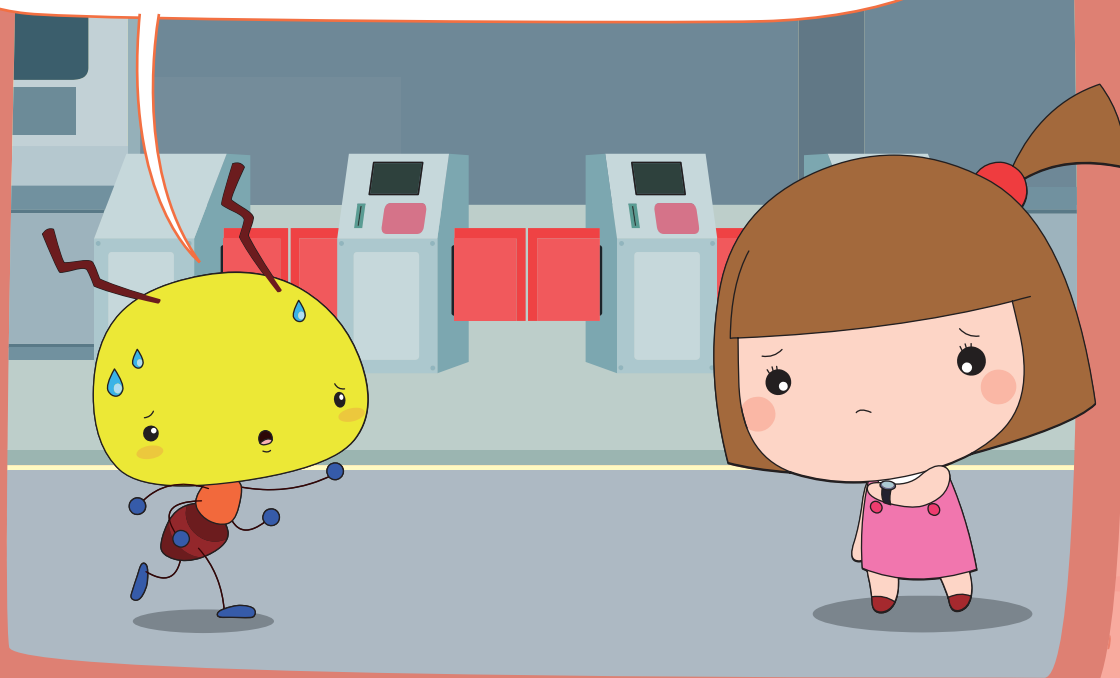
課文 Text



train station

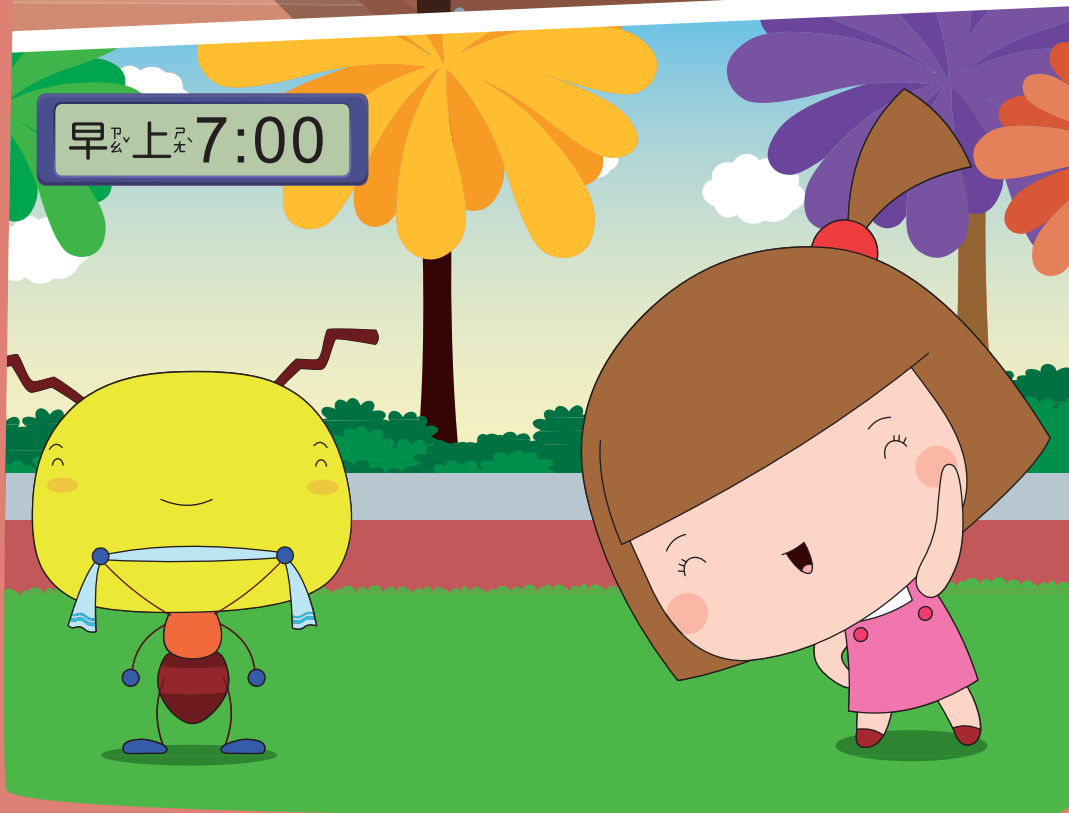
對不起，我遲到了。
Duìbùqǐ, wǒ chídào le.

Sorry, I'm late.



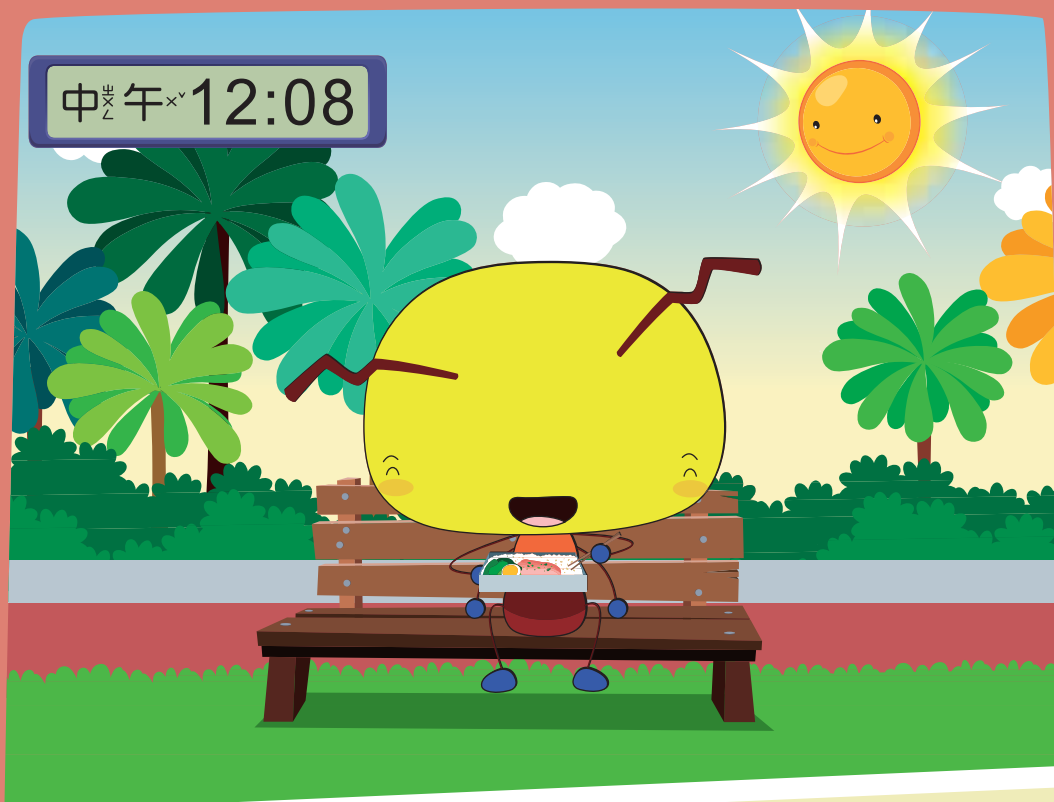


八^{ㄅㄚˋ}點^{ㄉㄧㄢˇ}二^{ㄦˊ}十^ㄕ分^{ㄈㄣ}的^{ㄉㄜˊ}火^{ㄏㄨㄛˇ}車^{ㄔㄨㄞ}來^{ㄌㄞˊ}了^{ㄌㄞˊ}。
Bā diǎn èrshí fēn de huǒchē lái le.
The eight twenty train is coming.

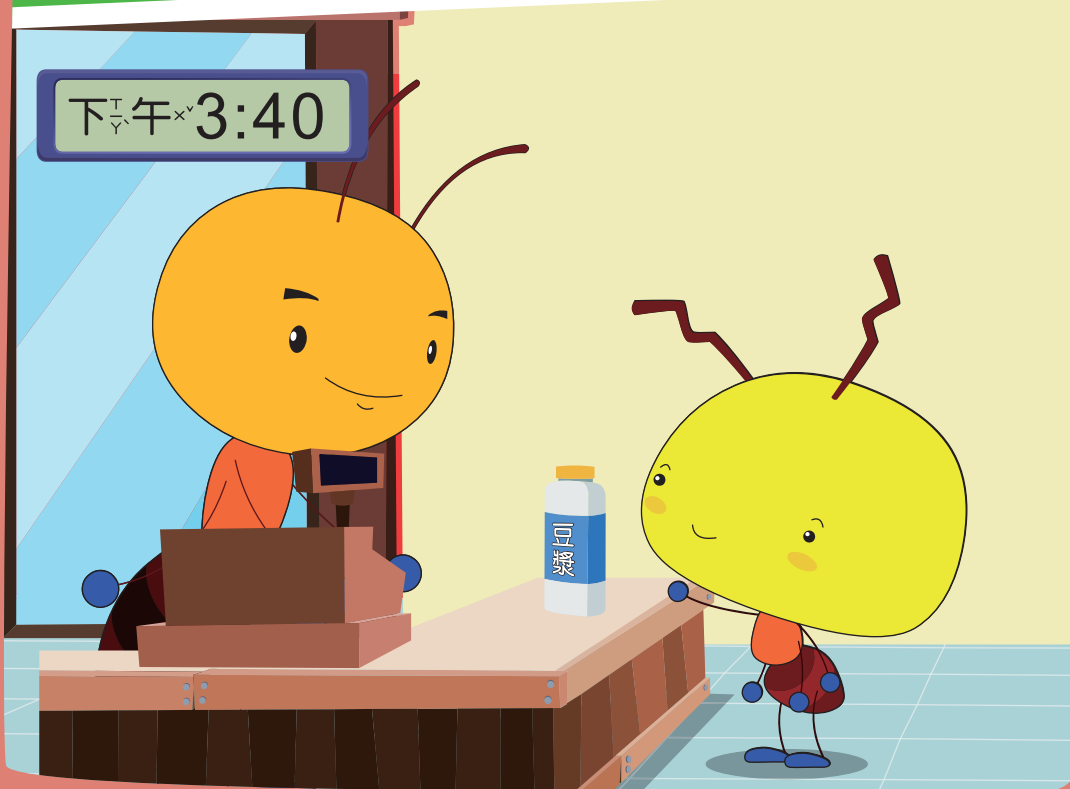




中午 12:08



下午 3:40



晚上 8:10

晚上 9:00

2.

單字 Vocabulary

點

diǎn
o'clock

分

fēn
minute

早上

zǎoshàng
in the morning

中午

zhōngwǔ
at noon

下午

xiàwǔ
in the afternoon

晚上

wǎnshàng
in the evening; at night

(時) 鐘

(shí) zhōng
clock



練習 Exercise

A. 連^カ_マ連^カ_マ看^ク_マ

下列圖片各是什麼時間？



B. 畫畫看

請依時間提示在時鐘上畫出時針和分針的位置。



八點二十分
8:20



三點四十分
3:40

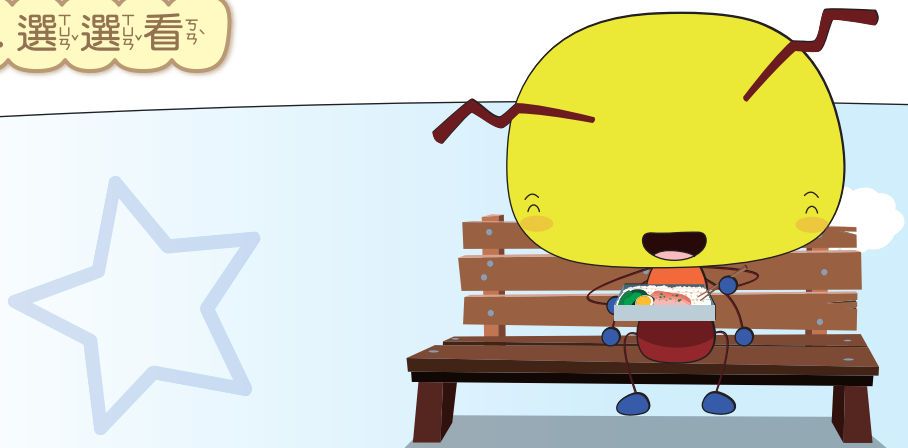


十一點
11:00



四點
4:00

C. 選_{上_v}選_{上_v}看_{上_v}



1 我^{マイ} 起^キ床^{トコ}。

④ 早_ア上_ウ七_ク點_カ五_マ十_メ分_ビ。

b 晚^{マヨ}上^{アト}八^ヤ點^{カマ}五^マ十^{ジュ}分^{フン}。

2 安^マ弟^{カニ} _____ 吃^イ午^ヌ餐^ウ。

④ 晚^マ上^カ六^カ點^マ五^カ十^カ分^カ。

b 中_中午_午十_十二_二點_點。

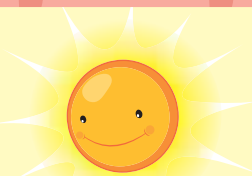
3 小_ト甜_ク甜_ク 睡_ス覺_カ。

④ 早_下上_上十_上點_カ五_マ十_上分_下。

b 晚^{ㄨㄢˇ}上^{ㄕㄨㄥˋ}九^{ㄐㄩˇ}點^{ㄉㄧㄢˋ}。

D. 念——念

1



一寸光陰 一寸金，
Yí cùn guāngyīn yí cùn jīn,

寸金難買寸光陰。
cùn jīn nán mǎi cùn guāngyīn.



2



〈雜詩〉 陶淵明

Záshī

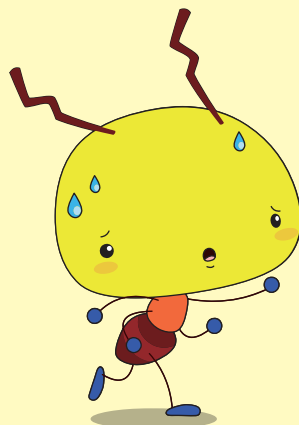
Táo Yuānmíng

盛年不重來，
Shèngnián bù chónglái,

一日難再晨。
yí rì nán zài chén.

及時當勉勵，
Jíshí dāng miǎnlì,

歲月不待人。
suìyù bú dài rén.





Lesson 12

謝謝你，再見！

xièxie

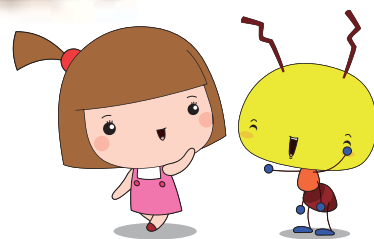
nǐ

zàijiàn



1.

課文 Text



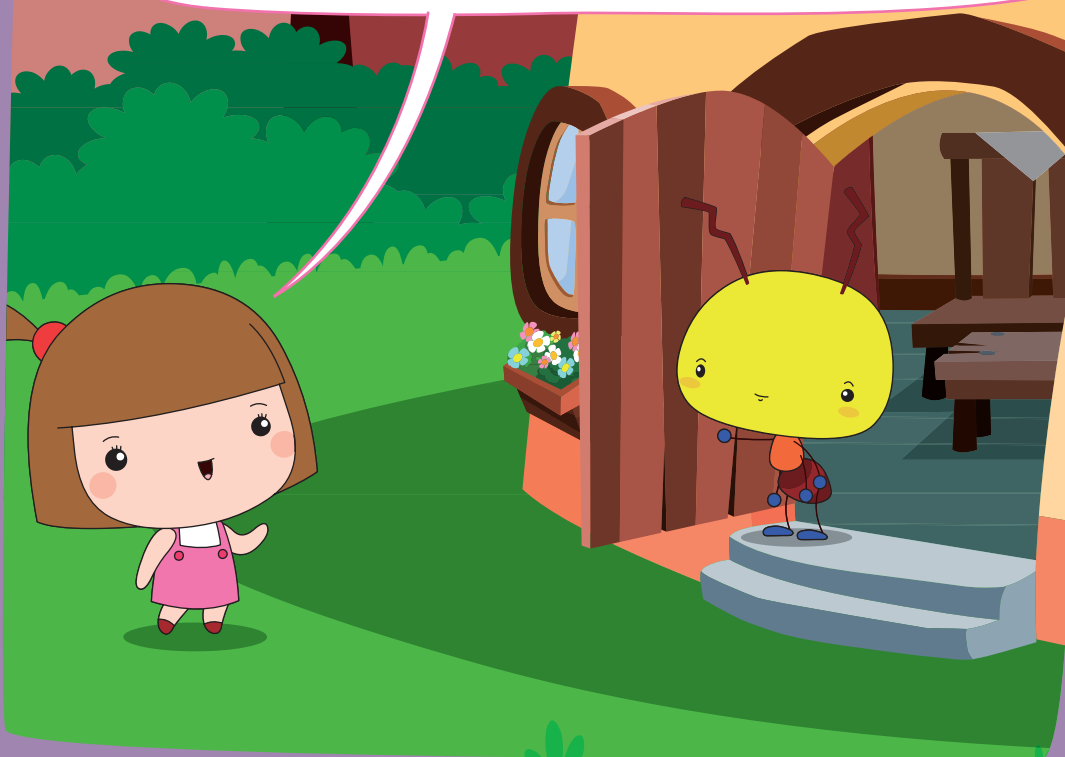
安弟，謝謝你帶我
Āndì, xièxiennǐ dài wǒ

來螞蟻的世界玩，
lái māyǐ de shìjiè wán,

Andy, thank you for bringing me to the ant world.

我要回家了，再見。
wǒ yào huíjiā le, zàijiàn.

I'm going home. Goodbye.

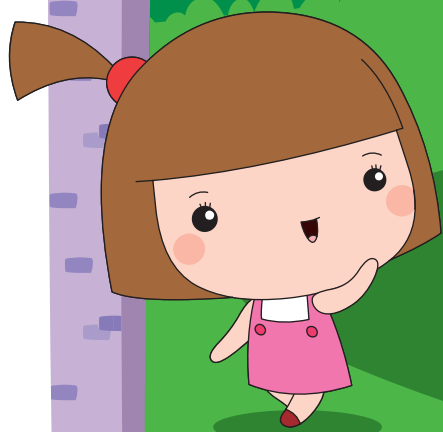




不_{ㄅㄨˋ}客_{ㄎㄜˋ}氣_{ㄑㄩˋ}，歡_{ㄏㄨㄢ}迎_{ㄩㄥ}妳_{ㄋㄩˇ}下_{ㄒㄚˋ}次_{ㄘㄧˋ}
Búkèqì, huānyíng nǐ xiàcì

再_{ㄗㄞˋ}來_{ㄌㄞˊ}玩_{ㄨㄢˊ}，再_{ㄗㄞˋ}見_{ㄐㄩㄢˋ}。
zài lái wán, zàijiàn.

You're welcome. Hope to see you again. Goodbye.



sòng huā

to give flowers



sòng lǐwù

to give a gift



zuò dàngāo

to make a cake



擁^{ㄩㄥˇ} 抱^{ㄠˋ}

yǒngbào

hug



寫^{ㄒㄧˇ} 卡^{ㄎㄚˊ} 片^{ㄆㄧㄢˋ}

xiě kǎpiàn

to write a card



2.

單^{ㄉㄢˊ} 字^{ㄗˋ} Vocabulary

謝^{ㄒㄧㄝˋ} 謝^{ㄒㄧㄝˋ} (你^{ㄋㄧˇ})

xièxie

(nǐ)

thank you

玩^{ㄨㄢˊ}

wán

to play; to have fun

回^{ㄏㄨㄟˊ} 家^{ㄐㄧㄚˊ}

huíjiā

to go home

不^{ㄨˋ} 客^{ㄎㄜˋ} 氣^{ㄑì}

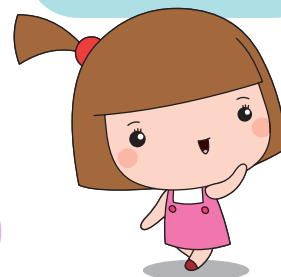
búkèqì

you're welcome

再^{ㄗㄞˋ} 見^{ㄐㄧㄢˋ}

zàijiàn

goodbye

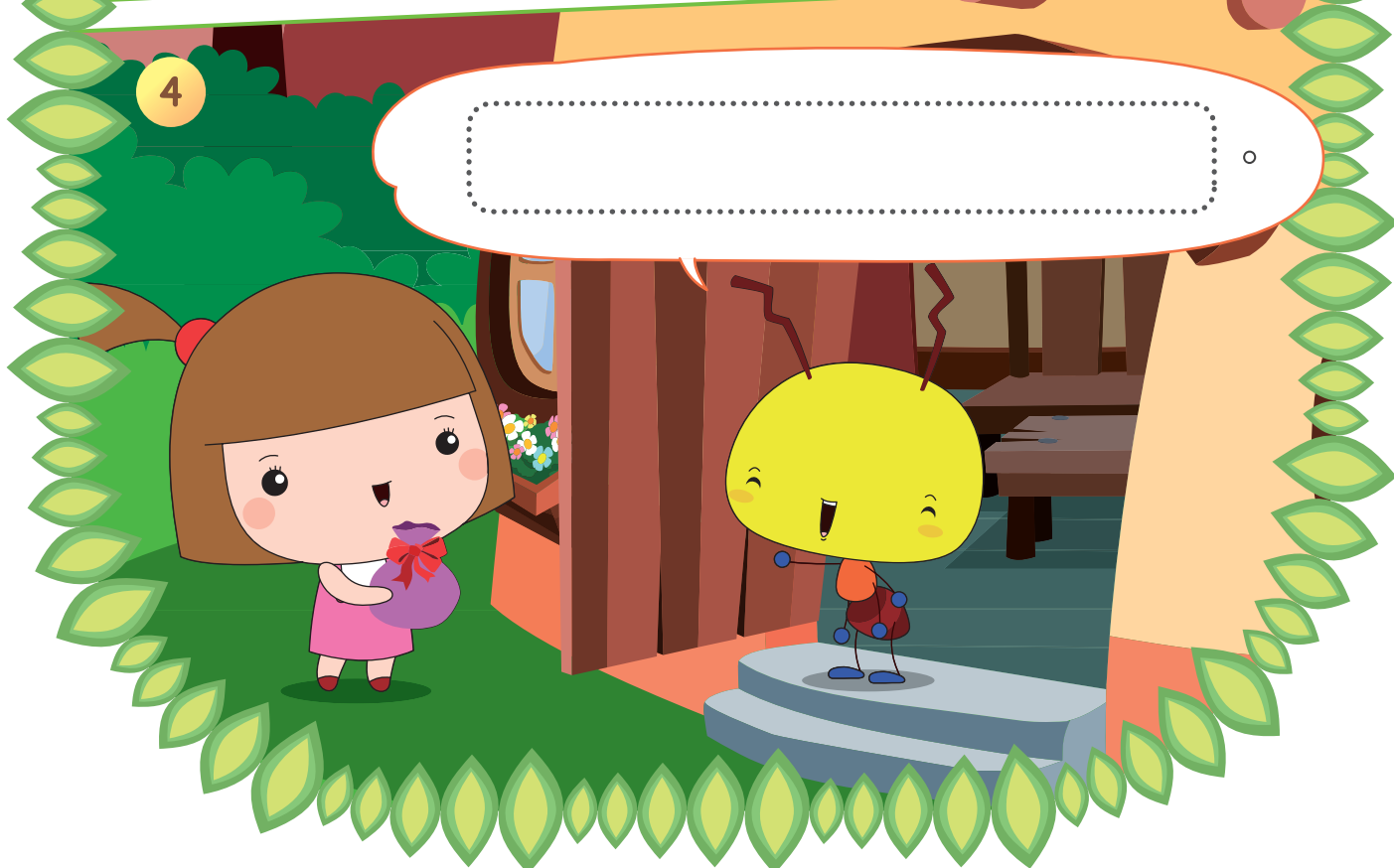
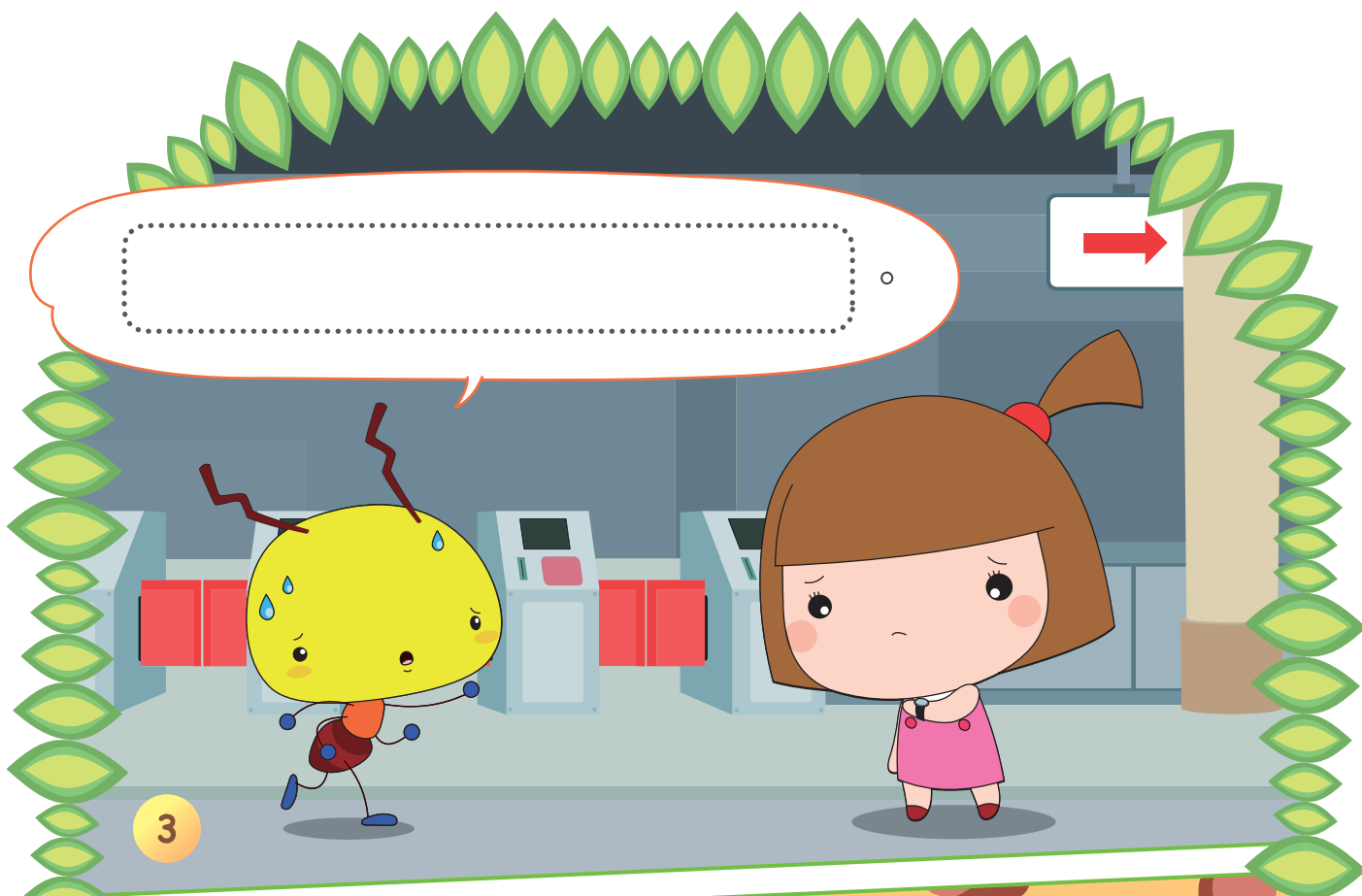




練習 Exercise

A. 説ワケ説ワケ看ミ







B. 連連看

請把適當的回應連起來。

請進
qǐngjìn

再見
zàijiàn

再見
zàijiàn

謝謝 (你)
xièxie (nǐ)

對不起
duìbùqǐ

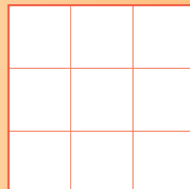
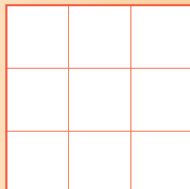
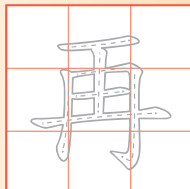
不客氣
búkèqì

謝謝 (你)
xièxie (nǐ)

沒關係
méiguānxi

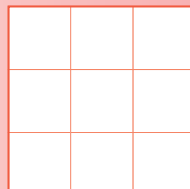
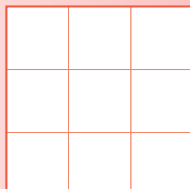
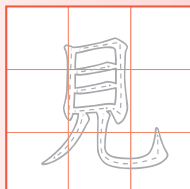
C. 寫寫看

再
zài



again; once more; then

見
jiàn



to see; to meet





D. 念——念

再見，再見，

Zàijiàn,

zàijiàn,

我的好朋友。

wǒ de hǎo péngyǒu.

有你在的每一、天

Yǒu nǐ zài de měi yì tiān

我都很快樂。

wǒ dōu hěn kuàilè.

再見，再見，

Zàijiàn,

zàijiàn,

我的好朋友。

wǒ de hǎo péngyǒu.

祝福你以後的每一、天

Zhùfú

nǐ

yǐhòu

de

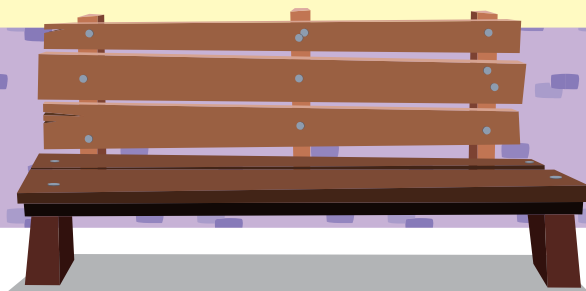
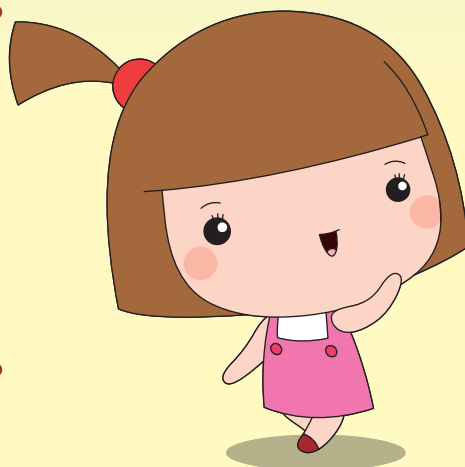
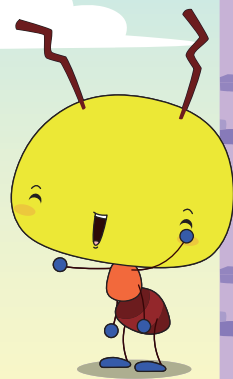
měi

yì

tiān

都快樂。

dōu kuàilè.



Appendix

參考答案

cānkǎo

dá'àn



Lesson 1 參考答案 Answer

4B. 連連看

早安→左1；午安→左2；晚安→左3



Lesson 2 參考答案 Answer

4B. 說說看

我；爺爺；奶奶；爸爸；媽媽；

哥哥；姐姐；弟弟；妹妹



Lesson 3 參考答案 Answer

3B. 圈圈看

上→花 下→毛毛蟲

3C. 連連看

一→樹；二→蜻蜓；三→香菇；四→
毛毛蟲；五→蜜蜂；六→蘋果；七→
蝴蝶；八→樹葉；九→花；十→石頭



Lesson 4 參考答案 Answer

3A. 說說看

(1)左邊的女人；(2)左邊的小甜甜；

(3)左邊的熱湯；(4)左邊的長髮小姐

3C. 說說看，哪個對？

(1) O；(2) X



Lesson 5 參考答案 Answer

3A. 說說看

(1)安弟喜歡吃蘋果。(2)媽媽喜歡
吃青菜。(3)哥哥喜歡吃發糕。

3B. 連連看

貓→右4-魚；小鳥→右2-毛毛蟲；

猴子→右1-香蕉；小狗→右3-肉



Lesson 6 參考答案 Answer

3A. 圈圈看

(1)左邊魔術方塊；(2)中間時鐘；(3)
中間三明治；(4)左邊氣球

3D. 連連看

三角形→右1-蛋糕；圓形→右2-球；
正方形→右4-棋盤



Lesson 7 參考答案 Answer

3A. 謎語

(a)耳朵；(b)手指；(c)鼻子；(d)牙齒

3B. 說說看

呼拉圈→腰；羽毛球→手；溜冰→腳



 Lesson 8 參考答案 Answer

3B.連連看

蘋果→紅色；帽子→咖啡色；青菜→綠色；碗→藍色

3C.說說看

紅色；綠色；藍色；紫色；咖啡色；黃色；白色

3D.猜猜看

(1)粉紅色；(2)紫色；(3)橘色

3E.找找看

紅色鞋子；綠色外套；藍色手套；咖啡色帽子；黃色的臉；白色的紙

 Lesson 9 參考答案 Answer

3C.做做看

(1)✓；(2)✓；(3)✓；(4)✓

 Lesson 10 參考答案 Answer

3B.找找看

米、醬油、豆腐、竹筍、香菇

3C.說說看

(1)米、豆腐、豬肉；(2)青菜、茄子、蕃茄；(3)醬油、竹筍、香菇

 Lesson 11 參考答案 Answer

3A.連連看

早上→左2-做早操；

中午→左3-吃午餐

3B.畫畫看

(1)三點四十分 3:40



(2)十一點 11:00



(3)四點 4:00



3C.選選看

(1)a；(2)b；(3)b

 Lesson 12 參考答案 Answer

3A.說說看

(1)謝謝你；(2)再見；(3)對不起；

(4)請進

3B.連連看

再見→再見；對不起→沒關係；

謝謝你→不客氣



A series of horizontal dotted lines for writing, spanning the width of the page.



串起全球僑胞的心



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僑生服務專區



網址：Students.Taiwan-World.Net ， QRcode

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

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

一、海外僑生來臺就學管道

國小



國中、高中、高職、五專



大學及研究所



二、僑生申請來臺就讀3+4產學攜手合作僑生專班

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



三、海外僑生申請來臺就讀海外青年技術訓練班 海青班線上招生服務專區



中華民國僑務委員會

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中英對照

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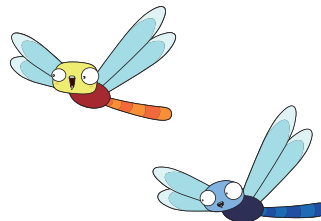
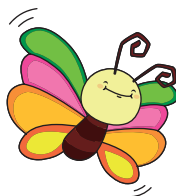
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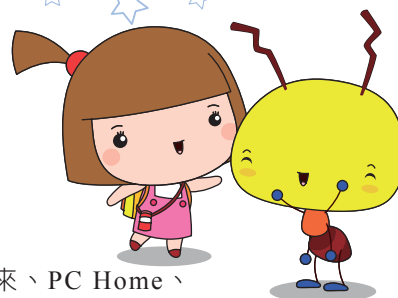
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