day 77 this semester

Talk about the school year and holidays, and say how long you are off.

When's the holiday? is the question every student, and every traveller, asks.

words

word	pinyin	meaning	example
學期	xuéqí	semester, term	這個學期我很忙。 I'm very busy this semester.
放假	fàngjià	have a holiday, be off	我們什麼時候放假？ When are we off?
春假	chūnjià	spring break	春假只放四天假。 Spring break is only four days.
暑假	shǔjià	summer holiday	暑假我們放兩個月的假。 We get two months off in the summer.
寒假	hánjià	winter holiday	寒假我想回英國。 I want to go back to the UK for the winter holiday.
假	jià	holiday, time off	春假我們放了五天的假。 We had five days off for spring break.
畢業	bìyè	graduate	美玲明年就畢業了。 Meiling graduates next year.
國小	guóxiǎo	primary school (Taiwan)	我妹妹在國小上學。 My younger sister goes to primary school.
中學	zhōngxué	secondary school	在臺灣，國小六年，中學六年。 In Taiwan it's six years of primary school and six of secondary.
學院	xuéyuàn	college, faculty	我們學院有很多外國學生。 Our faculty has lots of international students.
大學生	dàxuéshēng	university student	美玲是我的室友，也是大學生。 Meiling is my flatmate, and she's a university student.
教授	jiàoshòu	professor	王教授的課很有意思。 Professor Wang's classes are very interesting.
室友	shìyǒu	roommate, flatmate	我的室友是臺南人。 My flatmate is from Tainan.

pattern 放幾天假: a length of time inside a split verb

放 (了) time (的) 假

放假 is a split verb: verb 放 + object 假. The length of time goes in the middle: 放三天假 (have three days off), 放了一個月的假 (had a month off). Other split verbs work the same way: 上了三個小時的課.

春假我們放四天假。 **chūnjià wǒmen fàng sì tiān jià** We get four days off for spring break.

寒假我放了一個月的假。 **hánjià wǒ fàng le yí ge yuè de jià** I had a month off over the winter holiday.

今天我上了三個小時的課。 **jīntiān wǒ shàng le sān ge xiǎoshí de kè** I had three hours of class today.

dialogue when are we off?

anna 美玲，這個學期你忙不忙？
Měilíng zhè ge xuéqí nǐ máng bu máng · Meiling, are you busy this semester?

meiling 忙極了！我明年就要畢業了，功課越來越多。
máng jí le wǒ míngnián jiù yào bìyè le gōngkè yuè lái yuè duō · Incredibly! I graduate next year, and there's more and more work.

anna 你們什麼時候放假？
nǐmen shénme shíhòu fàngjià · When are you off?

meiling 一月放寒假，差不多放一個月的假。七月放暑假，放兩個月。
yī yuè fàng hánjià chàbùduō fàng yí ge yuè de jià qī yuè fàng shǔjià fàng liǎng ge yuè · The winter holiday starts in January, about a month. The summer holiday starts in July: two months.

anna 那麼長？我們學校的假沒有你們的那麼長。
nàme cháng wǒmen xuéxiào de jià méiyǒu nǐmen de nàme cháng · That long? Our school's holidays aren't as long as yours.

meiling 春假也有四天。你想去哪裡玩？
chūnjià yě yǒu sì tiān nǐ xiǎng qù nǎlǐ wán · There are four days at spring break too. Where do you want to go?

anna 我從來沒去過花蓮，春假我們去花蓮吧！
wǒ cónglái méi qù guò Huālián chūnjià wǒmen qù Huālián ba · I've never been to Hualien: let's go there for spring break!

meiling 好啊！可是我得先問王教授，春假有沒有功課。
hǎo a kěshì wǒ děi xiān wèn Wáng jiàoshòu chūnjià yǒu méiyǒu gōngkè · Sure! But I have to ask Professor Wang first if there's homework over the break.

anna 你們的教授比我們陳老師還認真嗎？
nǐmen de jiàoshòu bǐ wǒmen Chén lǎoshī hái rènzhēn ma · Is your professor even more serious than our Teacher Chen?

meiling 差不多！可是陳老師比較有意思。
chàbùduō kěshì Chén lǎoshī bǐjiào yǒuyìsi · About the same! But Teacher Chen is more fun.

write it trace the grey, then write your own

頭
tóu
head

左
zuǒ
left

右
yòu
right



旁 páng side										

good to know · 學期 is read xuéqí in Taiwan. A school year has two: 上學期 (autumn) and 下學期 (spring). 國小 is Taiwan's word for primary school (short for 國民小學); 國中 and 高中 come after it.

You can now plan your year around holidays, and that's when the best trips happen.
Do this day interactively, with audio and games, free at **wishyou.today/learning**

day 78 on campus

Find your way around campus, say how late you were, and tell someone to hurry.

Running late is universal; saying sorry well in Chinese makes it much better.

words

word	pinyin	meaning	example
操場	cāochǎng	sports field, playground	學生在操場上打球。 The students are playing ball on the sports field.
校園	xiàoyuán	campus	我們的校園很大。 Our campus is big.
位子	wèizi	seat, place	請問，這個位子有人嗎？ Excuse me, is this seat taken?
座位	zuòwèi	seat	請回到你的座位。 Please go back to your seat.
書桌	shūzhuō	desk	我的書桌上都是書。 My desk is covered in books.
書包	shūbāo	school bag	我的書包很重。 My school bag is heavy.
書架	shūjià	bookshelf	書架上有很多字典。 There are lots of dictionaries on the shelf.
本子	běnzi	notebook	請把本子拿出來。 Please take out your notebooks.
尺	chǐ	ruler	我可以借你的尺嗎？ Can I borrow your ruler?
遲到	chídào	be late	我今天遲到了十分鐘。 I was ten minutes late today.
趕快	gǎnkuài	hurry up, quickly	趕快走吧，要上課了！ Quick, let's go: class is starting!
知識	zhīshì	knowledge	讀書可以學到很多知識。 Reading teaches you a lot.
年級	niánjí	year (at school), grade	你弟弟幾年級？ What year is your little brother in?

pattern 遲到了十分鐘; 趕快 + verb

who | 遲到 / 等 | 了 | time | / | 趕快 | verb

How long something lasts goes after the verb + 了: 遲到了十分鐘 (was ten minutes late), 等了半個小時 (waited half an hour). 趕快 + verb means "quick, hurry and…": 趕快走!

他遲到了二十分鐘。 **tā chídào le èrshí fēnzhōng** He was twenty minutes late.

我在操場上等了你半個小時！ **wǒ zài cāochǎng shàng děng le nǐ bàn ge xiǎoshí** I waited for you on the sports field for half an hour!

趕快坐好，老師來了！ **gǎnkuài zuò hǎo lǎoshī lái le** Quick, sit down properly: the teacher's here!

dialogue late again!

meiling 安娜！你怎麼在這裡？你不是八點上課嗎？
Ānnà nǐ zěnme zài zhèlǐ nǐ bú shì bā diǎn shàngkè ma · Anna! What are you doing here? Isn't your class at eight?

anna 我的手機沒電了，我起床晚了二十分鐘！
wǒ de shǒujī méi diàn le wǒ qǐchuáng wǎn le èrshí fēnzhōng · My phone died and I got up twenty minutes late!

meiling 趕快走！你的教室在哪裡？
gǎnkuài zǒu nǐ de jiàoshì zài nǎlǐ · Hurry! Where's your classroom?

anna 在操場後面。啊，我的書包呢？
zài cāochǎng hòumiàn a wǒ de shūbāo ne · Behind the sports field. Oh, where's my school bag?

meiling 在你手上！快去吧！
zài nǐ shǒu shàng kuài qù ba · In your hand! Go!

teacher chen 安娜，你遲到了十五分鐘。
Ānnà nǐ chídào le shíwǔ fēnzhōng · Anna, you're fifteen minutes late.

anna 對不起，陳老師！請問，這個位子有人嗎？
duìbùqǐ Chén lǎoshī qǐngwèn zhè ge wèizi yǒu rén ma · Sorry, Teacher Chen! Is this seat free?

teacher chen 沒有，你坐吧。大家把本子拿出來。
méiyǒu nǐ zuò ba dàjiā bǎ běnzi ná chū lái · Yes, sit down. Everyone, take out your notebooks.

anna 我的本子和尺都在家裡的書桌上，我忘了帶！
wǒ de běnzi hé chǐ dōu zài jiā lǐ de shūzhuō shàng wǒ wàng le dài · My notebook and ruler are on my desk at home: I forgot them!

teacher chen 沒關係，書架上有本子，你拿一本吧。別擔心。
méiguānxi shūjià shàng yǒu běnzi nǐ ná yì běn ba bié dānxīn · Never mind, there are notebooks on the shelf: take one. Don't worry.

write it trace the grey, then write your own

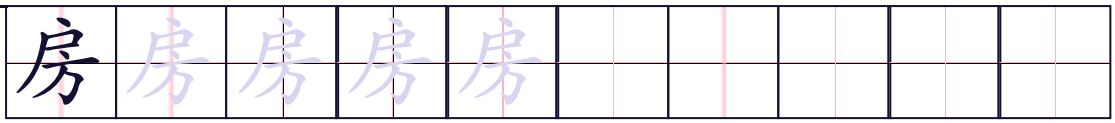
著
zhe
(lasting state: -ing)

桌
zhuō
table

椅
yǐ
chair



房
fáng
house, room



good to know · 這個位子有人嗎？ is how you ask if a seat is free in a café, a class or on the MRT. 座位 is the formal word on tickets and signs (like 博愛座, priority seats); 位子 is the everyday one.

Late or not, you can now get through a campus, a classroom and an apology in Chinese.
Do this day interactively, with audio and games, free at **wishyou.today/learning**

day 79 maths and history

Name school subjects and say simple sums and decimals.

Prices, scores, change and phone plans: numbers in sums are everywhere.

words

word	pinyin	meaning	example
歷史	lìshǐ	history	我最喜歡歷史。 History is my favourite subject.
數學	shùxué	maths	我最怕數學。 Maths is what I dread most.
書法	shūfǎ	calligraphy	陳老師的書法寫得很漂亮。 Teacher Chen's calligraphy is beautiful.
英語	yīngyǔ	English (language)	他在學校學英語。 He studies English at school.
作文	zuòwén	essay; write an essay	這個星期的功課是寫作文。 This week's homework is an essay.
漢字	hànzì	Chinese character	漢字很美，可是很難寫。 Chinese characters are beautiful but hard to write.
詞	cí	word	這個詞是什麼意思？ What does this word mean?
文法	wénfǎ	grammar	中文的文法不難。 Chinese grammar isn't hard.
加上	jiāshàng	plus; add on	三十塊加上二十塊，一共五十塊。 Thirty dollars plus twenty: fifty dollars altogether.
減	jiǎn	minus, subtract	十減四是六。 Ten minus four is six.
乘	chéng	times, multiply	三乘五是十五。 Three times five is fifteen.
除	chú	divide; remove	外公週末在家旁邊除草。 Grandpa weeds the garden by the house at weekends.
例如	lìrú	for example	漢字很有意思，例如「人」和「山」。 Characters are fascinating, for example 人 and 山.

pattern sums and decimals: 一加二是三, 三點五

number **加 / 減 / 乘** **number** **是** **answer**

Say sums just as you write them: 一加二是三 (1 + 2 = 3), 十減四是六, 三乘五是十五. In maths class you will also hear 等於 for “equals” and 十除以二 for “ten divided by two”. A decimal point is 點: 3.5 is 三點五.

二加三是五。 **èr jiā sān shì wǔ** Two plus three is five.

九減一是八。 **jiǔ jiǎn yī shì bā** Nine minus one is eight.

二乘四是八。 **èr chéng sì shì bā** Two times four is eight.

三點五加三點五是七。加上這個，一共是八。 **sān diǎn wǔ jiā sān diǎn wǔ shì qī jiāshàng zhè ge yígòng shì bā** 3.5 plus 3.5 is 7. Add this one on top, and that makes 8.

dialogue maths in chinese

teacher chen 今天我們說學校的課。安娜，你在中學的時候最喜歡什麼課？
jīntiān wǒmen shuō xuéxiào de kè Ānnà nǐ zài zhōngxué de shíhòu zuì xǐhuān shénme kè · Today let’s talk about school subjects. Anna, what was your favourite subject at secondary school?

anna 我最喜歡歷史和英語，最怕數學！
wǒ zuì xǐhuān lìshǐ hé yīngyǔ zuì pà shùxué · I loved history and English, and dreaded maths!

anna 可是用中文說數學很容易：一加二是三，三乘五是十五！
kěshì yòng zhōngwén shuō shùxué hěn róngyì yī jiā èr shì sān sān chéng wǔ shì shíwǔ · But maths in Chinese is easy: one plus two is three, three times five is fifteen!

teacher chen 很好！那二點五加一點五呢？
hěn hǎo nà èr diǎn wǔ jiā yī diǎn wǔ ne · Very good! And 2.5 plus 1.5?

anna 是四！
shì sì · Four!

teacher chen 對。在臺灣，學生也學書法，例如寫「大」和「人」。
duì zài táiwān xuéshēng yě xué shūfǎ lìrú xiě dà hé rén · Right. In Taiwan students learn calligraphy too, writing 大 and 人 for example.

anna 書法很美，可是漢字很難寫。我寫作文的時候，常常想不起來。
shūfǎ hěn měi kěshì hànzì hěn nán xiě wǒ xiě zuòwén de shíhòu chángcháng xiǎng bu qǐlai · Calligraphy is beautiful, but characters are hard to write. When I write essays I often can’t remember them.

teacher chen 別擔心。你的文法很好，會的詞也越來越多了。
bié dānxīn nǐ de wénfǎ hěn hǎo huì de cí yě yuè lái yuè duō le · Don’t worry. Your grammar is good, and you know more and more words.

anna 陳老師，您是在臺南出生的嗎？您小時候也學書法嗎？
Chén lǎoshī nín shì zài Táinán chūshēng de ma nín xiǎo shíhòu yě xué shūfǎ ma · Teacher Chen, were you born in Tainan? Did you learn calligraphy as a child?

teacher chen 對，我是在臺南出生的。我每個星期都上書法課。
duì wǒ shì zài Táinán chūshēng de wǒ měi ge xīngqí dōu shàng shūfǎ kè · Yes, I was born in Tainan. I had a calligraphy class every week.

write it trace the grey, then write your own

樓
lóu
floor, storey

門
mén
door, gate

口
kǒu
mouthful
(measure
word)



開
kāi
open; drive

good to know · 字 is one character, 詞 is a word: 漢字 is one 詞 made of two 字. In Taiwan 英文 is the everyday word for English; 英語 is the name of the school subject and the spoken language.

Sums, subjects and school memories: you can now talk about what you learnt, and keep learning. Do this day interactively, with audio and games, free at **wishyou.today/learning**

day 80 exam time

Say whether you can or can't understand, find or see something.

"I can't understand" and "I can't find it" are some of the most useful things to say as a learner.

words

word	pinyin	meaning	example
查	chá	look up, check	我去查字典。 I'll look it up in the dictionary.
考	kǎo	take an exam, test	明天考數學。 We have a maths exam tomorrow.
例子	lìzi	example	老師，可以給我一個例子嗎？ Teacher, could you give me an example?
題目	tímù	question (in a test); topic	這個題目我看不懂。 I can't understand this question.
題	tí	question (measure word)	第三題的答案我找不到。 I can't find the answer to question three.
答案	dáàn	answer	你知道答案嗎？ Do you know the answer?
念書	niànshū	study	明天要考試，我得{dei3-tw}念書。 I have an exam tomorrow, so I have to study.
遍	biàn	time (from start to finish)	這本書我看了三遍。 I've read this book three times.
改	gǎi	change, correct	老師改了我的作文。 The teacher corrected my essay.
忘記	wàngjì	forget	我忘記帶筆了！ I forgot to bring a pen!
原因	yuányīn	reason, cause	他遲到的原因是什麼？ Why was he late?
研究	yánjiù	research, study	我伯父在大學研究歷史。 My uncle researches history at a university.
教育	jiàoyù	education; educate	父母都很關心孩子的教育。 Parents all care about their children's education.

pattern verb + 得/不 + result: 看得懂, 聽不懂, 找不到

verb **得 / 不** **result**

Put 得 or 不 between a verb and its result to say whether you can or can't: 看得懂 (can read and understand), 聽不懂 (can't follow by ear), 找不到 (can't find). Ask with both: 你聽得懂聽不懂?

這個字太小，我看不見。 **zhè ge zì tài xiǎo wǒ kàn bu jiàn** This character is too small: I can't see it.

你聽得懂陳老師說的中文嗎？ **nǐ tīng de dǒng Chén lǎoshī shuō de zhōngwén ma** Can you understand what Teacher Chen says?

我找不到我的書。 **wǒ zhǎo bu dào wǒ de shū** I can't find my book.

dialogue in the library

meiling 安娜，你也在這裡念書？
Ānnà nǐ yě zài zhèlǐ niànshū · Anna, are you studying here too?

anna 對，下個星期考試。可是這個題目我看不懂。
duì xià ge xīngqí kǎoshì kěshì zhè ge tímù wǒ kàn bu dǒng · Yes, the exam is next week. But I can't understand this question.

meiling 我看看。這個字是「改」，就是把錯的地方寫對。
wǒ kàn kan zhè ge zì shì gǎi jiù shì bǎ cuò de dìfāng xiě duì · Let me see. This character is 改: it means making the wrong bits right.

anna 啊，我懂了！可是答案呢？我在書裡找不到。
a wǒ dǒng le kěshì dáàn ne wǒ zài shū lǐ zhǎo bu dào · Oh, I get it! But what about the answer? I can't find it in the book.

meiling 你去查字典，或是問你的老師。
nǐ qù chá zìdiǎn huòshì wèn nǐ de lǎoshī · Look it up in the dictionary, or ask your teacher.

anna 我查了兩遍，還是不懂。
wǒ chá le liǎng biàn háishì bù dǒng · I've looked twice and I still don't get it.

meiling 別急，我給你一個例子：「老師改了我的作文。」
bié jí wǒ gěi nǐ yí ge lìzi lǎoshī gǎi le wǒ de zuòwén · No rush, here's an example: "The teacher corrected my essay."

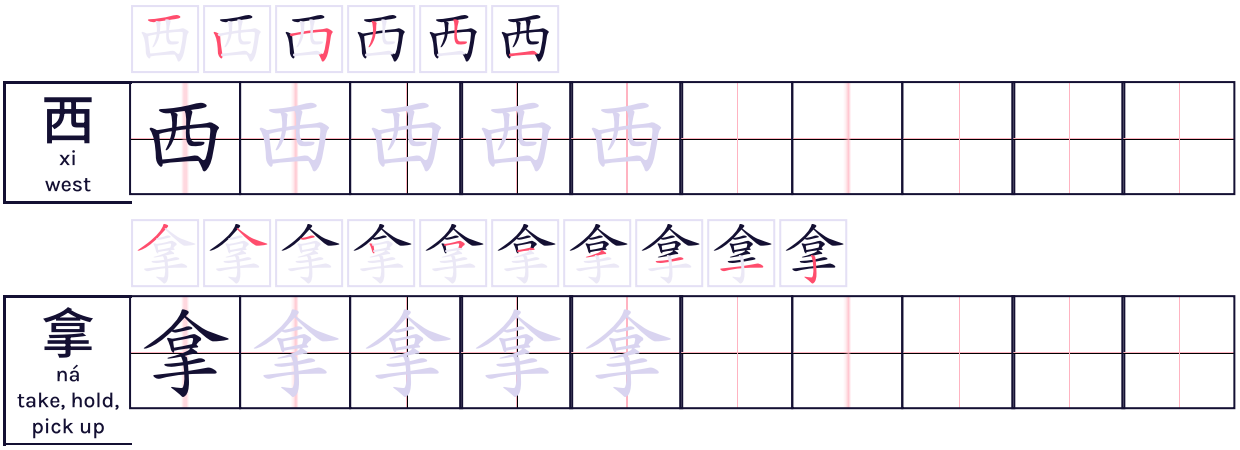
anna 原來這麼容易！對了，你伯父不是大學教授嗎？他研究什麼？
yuánlái zhème róngyì duì le nǐ bófù bú shì dàxué jiàoshòu ma tā yánjiù shénme · So it's that easy! By the way, isn't your uncle a professor? What does he research?

meiling 他研究教育。他說考試不是最重要的，最重要的是學習的原因：你為什麼學？
tā yánjiù jiàoyù tā shuō kǎoshì bú shì zuì zhòngyào de zuì zhòngyào de shì xuéxí de yuányīn nǐ wèishénme xué · Education. He says exams aren't what matters most: what matters most is the reason you learn. Why are you learning?

write it trace the grey, then write your own

低
dī
low

東
dōng
east



good to know · 請再說一遍 (please say it once more) is a lifesaver: 遍 counts a whole time through, from start to finish. 念書 is the everyday Taiwan word for studying; 研究 is research, read yánjiù in Taiwan.

Now you can say exactly what you can and can't do yet, and ask for help in the right way.
Do this day interactively, with audio and games, free at **wishyou.today/learning**

day 81 what do you think?

Give and ask for opinions, agree, and say “as long as”, “only if” and “no matter”.

Planning a trip with friends means suggestions, opinions and a few conditions.

words

word	pinyin	meaning	example
討論	tǎolùn	discuss	我們先討論一下。 Let’s talk it over first.
同意	tóngyì	agree	我同意你的看法。 I agree with you.
了解	liǎojiě	understand, know well	我了解你的意思。 I understand what you mean.
意見	yìjiàn	opinion, view	你有什麼意見？ What do you think?
建議	jiànyì	suggest; suggestion	我建議我們去花蓮。 I suggest we go to Hualien.
選擇	xuǎnzé	choose; choice	你可以選擇你喜歡的。 You can choose the one you like.
看法	kànfǎ	view, opinion	你們的看法呢？ What are your views?
做法	zuòfǎ	way of doing things	這個做法很好。 That’s a good way to do it.
方面	fāngmiàn	aspect, side	在文法方面，你進步了很多。 Your grammar has come on a lot.
要求	yāoqiú	require; requirement	我們的要求不高。 We’re not asking for much.
目的	mùdì	purpose, aim	這次旅行的目的是休息。 The point of this trip is to rest.
不管	bùguǎn	no matter (what, how)	不管多忙，他都每天運動。 However busy he is, he exercises every day.
程度	chéngdù	level, degree	他的中文程度很高。 His Chinese is at a high level.

pattern 只要……就……; 只有……才……; 不管……都……

只要 / 只有 / 不管 | condition | 就 / 才 / 都 | result

只要 A 就 B: as long as A, then B (A is enough). 只有 A 才 B: only if A, B (A is a must). 不管 + a question or a choice, then 都: no matter..., still B: 不管多忙，他都運動.

只要有時間，我就去游泳。 **zhǐyào yǒu shíjiān wǒ jiù qù yóuyǒng** Whenever I have time, I go swimming.

只有週末，我才能睡到九點。 **zhǐ yǒu zhōumò wǒ cái néng shuì dào jiǔ diǎn** Only at weekends can I sleep till nine.

不管下不下雨，我們都去。 **bùguǎn xià bu xiàyǔ wǒmen dōu qù** Rain or shine, we’re going.

dialogue planning a trip

zhiming 春假我們去哪裡玩？大家有什麼意見？
chūnjià wǒmen qù nǎlǐ wán dàjiā yǒu shénme yìjiàn · Where shall we go for spring break? Any ideas?

meiling 我建議去花蓮。那裡的山和海都很美。
wǒ jiànyì qù Huālián nàlǐ de shān hé hǎi dōu hěn měi · I suggest Hualien. The mountains and the sea there are both beautiful.

anna 我同意！可是坐火車要多久？
wǒ tóngyì kěshì zuò huǒchē yào duō jiǔ · I agree! But how long is the train?

zhiming 三個小時左右。只要早上七點上車，十點就到了。
sān ge xiǎoshí zuǒyòu zhǐyào zǎoshàng qī diǎn shàng chē shí diǎn jiù dào le · About three hours. As long as we get on at seven, we'll be there by ten.

meiling 你不是每天都九點才起床嗎？
nǐ bú shì měi tiān dōu jiǔ diǎn cái qǐchuáng ma · Don't you get up at nine every day?

zhiming 不管多早，我都去！只有在花蓮，我才能看到那麼美的海。
bùguǎn duō zǎo wǒ dōu qù zhǐ yǒu zài Huālián wǒ cái néng kàn dào nàme měi de hǎi · However early, I'm coming! Only in Hualien can I see such a beautiful sea.

anna 那我們住哪裡？我們得找便宜一點的旅館。
nà wǒmen zhù nǎlǐ wǒmen děi zhǎo piányí yìdiǎn de lǚguǎn · Where shall we stay? We need to find a cheaper hotel.

meiling 我了解。我們的要求不高：只要乾淨就好。
wǒ liǎojiě wǒmen de yāoqiú bù gāo zhǐyào gānjìng jiù hǎo · I understand. We're not asking for much: as long as it's clean, that's fine.

zhiming 好，我們再討論一下做法：誰買票，誰找旅館？
hǎo wǒmen zài tǎolùn yíxià zuòfǎ shéi mǎi piào shéi zhǎo lǚguǎn · OK, let's work out how to do it: who buys the tickets and who finds a hotel?

anna 我去查火車票！這次旅行的目的是休息，對不對？
wǒ qù chá huǒchē piào zhè cì lǚxíng de mùdì shì xiūxí duì bu duì · I'll look up train tickets! The point of this trip is to rest, isn't it?

write it trace the grey, then write your own

帶
dài
bring, take along

車
chē
vehicle

男
nán
male, man

good to know · 只要 is "as long as" (that's enough); 只有 is "only if" (nothing else works). Write 只|要 when you just mean "only want". To disagree politely, start with 我了解你的意思，可是…… (I see what you mean, but…).

You can now plan with friends, suggest, agree and set conditions: real teamwork in Chinese.
Do this day interactively, with audio and games, free at **wishyou.today/learning**

day 82 a new job

Say where you work, what you do, and talk about meetings, overtime and part-time jobs.

你做什麼工作? comes up in almost every first conversation.

words

word	pinyin	meaning	example
經理	jīnglǐ	manager	志明的經理很認真。 Zhiming's manager is very conscientious.
教書	jiāoshū	teach (as a job)	我姑姑在大學教書。 My aunt teaches at a university.
開會	kāihuì	have a meeting	經理，明天幾點開會？ What time is the meeting tomorrow?
加班	jiābān	work overtime	志明今天又要加班。 Zhiming has to work late again today.
打工	dǎgōng	work part-time	我在咖啡店打工。 I work part-time at a café.
服務	fúwù	serve; service	這家{=(measure word for shops)}飯店的服務很好。 The service at this hotel is very good.
報告	bàogào	report	我得{dei3-tw}寫一個報告。 I have to write a report.
資料	zīliào	data, material, information	我在網路上查資料。 I'm looking for information online.
管理	guǎnlǐ	manage	他在公司管理資料。 He manages the data at his company.
辦	bàn	do, handle, sort out	這件事我來辦，你放心。 Leave it to me, don't worry.
選	xuǎn	choose, pick; elect	經理選了志明去日本。 The manager picked Zhiming to go to Japan.
正式	zhèngshì	formal, official	這是正式的工作嗎？ Is it a proper job?
合作	hézuò	cooperate; together	我們跟一家{=(measure word)}日本公司合作。 We're working with a Japanese company.

pattern 在 + place + 打工/工作; 做什麼工作?

who | 在 | place | 工作 / 打工 / 教書

Where you work goes before the verb, with 在: 我在銀行工作. 打工 is a part-time or student job; 教書 is teaching as a job. To ask someone's job: 你做什麼工作?

我父親在銀行工作。 **wǒ fùqīn zài yínháng gōngzuò** My father works at a bank.

美玲在書店打工。 **Měilíng zài shūdiàn dǎgōng** Meiling works part-time in a bookshop.

陳老師在大學教書。 **Chén lǎoshī zài dàxué jiāoshū** Teacher Chen teaches at a university.

dialogue a new job

anna 志明，我找到工作了！
Zhìmíng wǒ zhǎo dào gōngzuò le · Zhiming, I've found a job!

zhiming 真的嗎？你做什麼工作？
zhēnde ma nǐ zuò shénme gōngzuò · Really? What is it?

anna 我在一家英文學校打工，教小朋友英文。一個星期教三天。
wǒ zài yì jiā yīngwén xuéxiào dǎgōng jiāo xiǎopéngyǒu yīngwén yí ge xīngqí jiāo sān tiān · I work part-time at an English school, teaching kids. Three days a week.

zhiming 太好了！是正式的工作嗎？
tài hǎo le shì zhèngshì de gōngzuò ma · Brilliant! Is it a proper job?

anna 不是，只是打工。可是經理說，只要我教得好，明年就可以做正式的老師。
bú shì zhǐ shì dǎgōng kěshì jīnglǐ shuō zhǐyào wǒ jiāo de hǎo míngnián jiù kěyǐ zuò zhèngshì de lǎoshī · No, just part-time. But the manager says as long as I teach well, I can be a proper teacher next year.

zhiming 不管做什麼，第一個月都很辛苦。我們公司最近天天開會，我天天加班。
bùguǎn zuò shénme dì yī ge yuè dōu hěn xīnkǔ wǒmen gōngsī zuìjìn tiān tiān kāihuì wǒ tiān tiān jiābān · Whatever the job, the first month is always tough. We have meetings every day at my company lately, and I work late every day.

anna 你在公司做什麼？
nǐ zài gōngsī zuò shénme · What do you do at your company?

zhiming 我管理一些資料，也要寫報告。這個月我們跟一家日本公司合作。
wǒ guǎnlǐ yìxiē zīliào yě yào xiě bàogào zhè ge yuè wǒmen gēn yì jiā rìběn gōngsī hézuò · I manage data and write reports. This month we're working with a Japanese company.

anna 你們經理是一個什麼樣的人？
nǐmen jīnglǐ shì yí ge shénme yàng de rén · What's your manager like?

zhiming 他不但很認真，而且很關心我們。他還選了我去日本開會！
tā búdàn hěn rènzhēn érqiě hěn guānxīn wǒmen tā hái xuǎn le wǒ qù rìběn kāihuì · He's not only conscientious, he really cares about us. And he picked me to go to a meeting in Japan!

write it trace the grey, then write your own

理
lǐ
manage

務
wù
affair, task

good to know · 打工 is a part-time or student job; 上班 is going to work at a regular job. Students in Taiwan often 打工 at cafés and convenience stores. 家 is the measure word for companies, shops and restaurants: 一家公司, 一家咖啡店.

You can now talk about work, your own or anyone's, from part-time jobs to meetings in Japan.
Do this day interactively, with audio and games, free at **wishyou.today/learning**

day 83 safety first

Talk about safety and risks: must, needn't, have no choice but to, and "it will, surely".

Scooters, typhoons and busy roads: in Taiwan, staying safe has its own vocabulary.

words

word	pinyin	meaning	example
危險	wéixiǎn	dangerous	晚上一個人走路有一點危險。 Walking alone at night is a bit dangerous.
安全	ānquán	safe; safety	坐捷運比較安全。 Taking the MRT is safer.
成功	chénggōng	succeed; successful	別擔心，你會{=will}成功的。 Don't worry, you'll make it.
嚴重	yánzhòng	serious, severe	還好他的病不嚴重。 Luckily his illness isn't serious.
好處	hǎochù	advantage, benefit	運動有很多好處。 Exercise has lots of benefits.
壞處	huàichù	disadvantage, harm	上網有好處，也有壞處。 Being online has good sides and bad sides.
利用	lìyòng	make use of	我想利用週末多念書。 I want to use the weekend to study more.
必須	bìxū	must, have to	騎機車必須戴安全帽。 You must wear a helmet on a scooter.
不必	bùbì	needn't	明天放假，你不必去學校。 It's a holiday tomorrow: you needn't go to school.
只好	zhǐhǎo	have no choice but to	下雨了，我們只好坐計程車。 It's raining, so we have no choice but to take a taxi.
還好	háihǎo	luckily; not bad	還好你來了！ Thank goodness you came!
工人	gōngrén	worker (manual)	工人們辛苦了！ Thanks for your hard work, everyone!

pattern 必須 must; 不必/不用 needn't; 只好; 會……的

必須 / 不必 / 只好 **verb** **/** **會** **verb** **的**

必須 + verb is “must”. The opposite, “needn’t”, is 不必 or 不用 (never 不必須). 只好 + verb: there’s no choice but to. 會……的 around a verb says it will surely happen: 他會來的.

開車的時候，必須注意安全。 **kāichē de shíhòu bìxū zhùyì ānquán** When you drive, you must be careful.

明天放假，你不必去學校。 **míngtiān fàngjià nǐ búbì qù xuéxiào** It’s a holiday tomorrow: you needn’t go to school.

機車壞了，我只好走路去公司。 **jīchē huài le wǒ zhǐhǎo zǒulù qù gōngsī** My scooter broke down, so I had to walk to work.

別擔心，他會來的。 **bié dānxīn tā huì lái de** Don’t worry, he’ll come.

dialogue a fall in the rain

anna 志明，聽說你從機車上掉下來了！
Zhìmíng tīngshuō nǐ cóng jīchē shàng diào xià lái le · Zhiming, I heard you came off your scooter!

zhiming 對，昨天下大雨，路上有很多水，太危險了。
duì zuótiān xià dà yǔ lù shàng yǒu hěn duō shuǐ tài wéixiǎn le · Yes, it was pouring yesterday and there was water all over the road: so dangerous.

anna 嚴重嗎？
yánzhòng ma · Is it serious?

zhiming 還好，不嚴重，只是腳有一點痛。
háihǎo bù yánzhòng zhǐ shì jiǎo yǒuyìdiǎn tòng · Luckily not, my foot just hurts a bit.

anna 你兩天沒上班了吧？
nǐ liǎng tiān méi shàngbān le ba · You haven’t been to work for two days, have you?

zhiming 對，我必須在家休息。經理說我不必去公司，在家工作就好。
duì wǒ bìxū zài jiā xiūxí jīnglǐ shuō wǒ búbì qù gōngsī zài jiā gōngzuò jiù hǎo · No, I have to rest at home. My manager says I needn’t go in: working from home is fine.

anna 那你明天怎麼去看醫生？
nà nǐ míngtiān zěnme qù kàn yīshēng · So how will you get to the doctor tomorrow?

zhiming 機車壞了，我只好坐計程車。
jīchē huài le wǒ zhǐhǎo zuò jìchéngchē · The scooter’s broken, so I’ll have to take a taxi.

anna 以後下雨天，你必須小心一點。坐捷運比較安全。
yǐhòu xiàyǔ tiān nǐ bìxū xiǎoxīn yìdiǎn zuò jiéyùn bǐjiào ānquán · From now on, on rainy days you must be more careful. The MRT is safer.

zhiming 你說得對。別擔心，我的腳很快就會好的。
nǐ shuō de duì bié dānxīn wǒ de jiǎo hěn kuài jiù huì hǎo de · You’re right. Don’t worry, my foot will soon be better.

write it trace the grey, then write your own

危 wéi danger

險 xiǎn risky													

good to know · Helmets (安全帽, “safety hats”) are required by law on scooters in Taiwan, for passengers too. 還好 is “luckily, phew”, and also “not bad, OK”: 考得怎麼樣？ ——還好.

You can now look after yourself and your friends: rules, risks and reassurance, all in Chinese.
Do this day interactively, with audio and games, free at **wishyou.today/learning**

day 84 mission: exam week

Get through exam week: run for class, sit an exam, study with friends, juggle work and celebrate the holiday.

Days 77–83 all meet in one story: school, campus, subjects, exams, opinions, work and safety.

chapter 1 exam day!

meiling 安娜，趕快起床！你不是九點考試嗎？
Ānnà gǎnkuài qǐchuáng nǐ bú shì jiǔ diǎn kǎoshì ma · Anna, get up quick! Isn't your exam at nine?

anna 現在幾點？我的手機又沒電了！
xiànzài jǐ diǎn wǒ de shǒujī yòu méi diàn le · What time is it? My phone's dead again!

meiling 八點二十了！你只好坐計程車去學校。
bā diǎn èrshí le nǐ zhǐhǎo zuò jìchéngchē qù xuéxiào · It's twenty past eight! You'll have to take a taxi to school.

anna 我的書包呢？本子、筆和尺都在裡面嗎？
wǒ de shūbāo ne běnzi bǐ hé chǐ dōu zài lǐmiàn ma · Where's my school bag? Are my notebook, pens and ruler in it?

meiling 都在！書包在你的書桌上。別急，你會考得很好的。
dōu zài shūbāo zài nǐ de shūzhuō shàng bié jí nǐ huì kǎo de hěn hǎo de · All there! It's on your desk. Don't panic, you'll do great.

anna 謝謝你，室友！你今天也考試嗎？
xièxie nǐ shìyǒu nǐ jīntiān yě kǎoshì ma · Thanks, flatmate! Do you have an exam today too?

meiling 我下午考歷史。王教授說，題目相當難。
wǒ xiàwǔ kǎo lìshǐ Wáng jiàoshòu shuō tímù xiāngdāng nán · History this afternoon. Professor Wang says the questions are quite hard.

meiling 我明年就畢業了，大學生最後一年的成績很重要。
wǒ míngnián jiù bìyè le dàxuéshēng zuìhòu yì nián de chéngjī hěn zhòngyào · I graduate next year, and the marks in your last year at university really matter.

anna 不管多難，你都會成功的！
bùguǎn duō nán nǐ dōu huì chénggōng de · However hard it is, you'll succeed!

chapter 2 pens down at eleven

teacher chen 安娜，你遲到了五分鐘。趕快回到你的座位。
Ānnà nǐ chídào le wǔ fēnzhōng gǎnkuài huí dào nǐ de zuòwèi · Anna, you're five minutes late. Quick, go to your seat.

anna 對不起，陳老師！
duìbùqǐ Chén lǎoshī · Sorry, Teacher Chen!

teacher chen 大家注意：考試兩個小時，十一點交。手機必須放在書包裡。
dàjiā zhùyì kǎoshì liǎng ge xiǎoshí shíyī diǎn jiāo shǒujī bìxū fàng zài shūbāo lǐ · Attention, everyone: the exam is two hours, hand it in at eleven. Phones must stay in your bags.

teacher chen 第一題是數學，例如：「十減三是多少？」
dì yī tí shì shùxué lìrú shí jiǎn sān shì duōshǎo · Question one is maths, for example: "What is ten minus three?"

anna 老師，第五題的漢字我看不懂。我可以查字典嗎？
lǎoshī dì wǔ tí de hànzì wǒ kàn bu dǒng wǒ kěyǐ chá zìdiǎn ma · Teacher, I can't read the characters in question five. Can I use a dictionary?

teacher chen 不可以！你看例子，就看得懂了。
bù kěyǐ nǐ kàn lìzi jiù kàn de dǒng le · No! Look at the example and you'll understand.

anna 「三乘四加二是多少？」……是十四！
sān chéng sì jiā èr shì duōshǎo shì shísì · "What is three times four plus two?" … Fourteen!

teacher chen 還有作文：寫你的寒假計畫。只要文法對，詞用得好，就有很好的成績。
hái yǒu zuòwén xiě nǐ de hánjià jìhuà zhǐyào wénfǎ duì cí yòng de hǎo jiù yǒu hěn hǎo de chéngjī · And the essay: write about your plans for the winter holiday. As long as the grammar is right and you use your words well, you'll get a good mark.

anna 好！我寫兩遍，再改一改。
hǎo wǒ xiě liǎng biàn zài gǎi yi gai · OK! I'll write it twice and then correct it.

chapter 3 study group

meiling 安娜，明天的考試你準備好了嗎？
Ānnà míngtiān de kǎoshì nǐ zhǔnbèi hǎo le ma · Anna, are you ready for tomorrow's exam?

anna 還沒！老師說話太快，有很多句子我聽不懂。
hái méi lǎoshī shuōhuà tài kuài yǒu hěn duō jùzi wǒ tīng bu dǒng · Not yet! The teacher speaks so fast: there are lots of sentences I can't follow.

meiling 我念書念了三個小時了，我們去書架那裡找一本書，休息一下吧。
wǒ niànshū niàn le sān ge xiǎoshí le wǒmen qù shūjià nàlǐ zhǎo yì běn shū xiūxí yíxià ba · I've been studying for three hours: let's go and find a book on the shelves and take a break.

meiling 我建議你一個句子聽三遍。只有多聽，才聽得懂。
wǒ jiànyì nǐ yí ge jùzi tīng sān biàn zhǐ yǒu duō tīng cái tīng de dǒng · I suggest you listen to each sentence three times. Only by listening a lot will you understand.

anna 我同意。你的歷史考得怎麼樣？
wǒ tóngyì nǐ de lìshǐ kǎo de zěnmeyàng · Agreed. How did your history exam go?

meiling 還好！最後一題我忘記答案了，只好寫了很多例子。
háihǎo zuìhòu yì tí wǒ wàngjì dáàn le zhǐhǎo xiě le hěn duō lìzi · Not bad! I forgot the answer to the last question, so I just had to write lots of examples.

anna 你們的教授會不會不高興？
nǐmen de jiàoshòu huì bu huì bù gāoxìng · Won't your professor mind?

meiling 不會的。他常說，考試的目的是學到知識。
bú huì de tā cháng shuō kǎoshì de mùdì shì xué dào zhīshì · He won't. He always says the point of exams is to gain knowledge.

anna 他的看法很有意思。在教育方面，你們教授懂得真多！
tā de kànfǎ hěn yǒuyìsi zài jiàoyù fāngmiàn nǐmen jiàoshòu dǒng de zhēn duō · That's an interesting view. Your professor really knows about education!

chapter 4 overtime

anna 喂，志明，你還在公司嗎？現在十點了！

wéi Zhìmíng nǐ hái zài gōngsī ma xiànzài shí diǎn le · Hello, Zhiming, are you still at the office? It's ten o'clock!

zhiming 對，我在加班。明天要跟日本公司開會，我必須把報告寫好。

duì wǒ zài jiābān míngtiān yào gēn rìběn gōngsī kāihuì wǒ bìxū bǎ bàogào xiě hǎo · Yes, I'm working late. We have a meeting with the Japanese company tomorrow and I have to get my report done.

anna 你的經理也在嗎？

nǐ de jīnglǐ yě zài ma · Is your manager there too?

zhiming 在。他在看我的報告。他說只要資料好，合作就會成功的。

zài tā zài kàn wǒ de bàogào tā shuō zhǐyào zīliào hǎo hézuò jiù huì chénggōng de · Yes. He's reading my report. He says as long as the data is good, the partnership will work out.

anna 你騎機車回家要小心！晚上下雨，很危險。

nǐ qí jīchē huí jiā yào xiǎoxīn wǎnshàng xiàyǔ hěn wéixiǎn · Be careful riding home! It's raining tonight: it's dangerous.

zhiming 放心，我今天坐捷運，比較安全。你呢？明天還要打工嗎？

fàngxīn wǒ jīntiān zuò jiéyùn bǐjiào ānquán nǐ ne míngtiān hái yào dǎgōng ma · Don't worry, I came by MRT today: it's safer. And you? Do you have your part-time job tomorrow?

anna 要，我在國小旁邊的英文學校教小朋友英文。經理說我明年也許可以做正式的老師。

yào wǒ zài guóxiǎo pángbiān de yīngwén xuéxiào jiāo xiǎopéngyǒu yīngwén jīnglǐ shuō wǒ míngnián yěxǔ kěyǐ zuò zhèngshì de lǎoshī · Yes, I teach kids English at the school next to the primary school. The manager says maybe I can be a proper teacher next year.

anna 我下午教書。還好明天上午是最後一個考試。

wǒ xiàwǔ jiāoshū háihǎo míngtiān shàngwǔ shì zuìhòu yí ge kǎoshì · I teach in the afternoon. Luckily tomorrow morning is my last exam.

zhiming 太好了！那星期五晚上我們一起吃飯，好不好？

tài hǎo le nà xīngqíwǔ wǎnshàng wǒmen yìqǐ chī fàn hǎo bu hǎo · Great! Then let's have dinner together on Friday night, OK?

chapter 5 holiday!

anna 你們聽，陳老師寄電子郵件給我了。我念給你們聽：
nǐmen tīng Chén lǎoshī jì diànzǐyóujiàn gěi wǒ le wǒ niàn gěi nǐmen tīng · Listen, Teacher Chen has emailed me. I'll read it to you:

anna 「安娜同學：這個學期你很用功，中文程度進步了很多。這次考試的成績是九十二分，作文最好。寒假放一個月的假，別忘記每天念一點書。下個學期見！陳老師」
Ānnà tóngxué zhè ge xuéqí nǐ hěn yònggōng zhōngwén chéngdù jìnbù le hěn duō zhè cì kǎoshì de chéngjī shì jiǔshíèr fēn zuòwén zuìhǎo hánjià fàng yí ge yuè de jià bié wàngjì měi tiān niàn yìdiǎn shū xià ge xuéqí jiàn Chénlǎoshī · "Dear Anna, you worked very hard this term and your Chinese has come on a lot. Your exam mark is 92, and your essay was the best part. The winter holiday is a month: don't forget to study a little every day. See you next term! Teacher Chen"

meiling 九十二分！你太棒了！
jiǔshíèr fēn nǐ tài bàng le · Ninety-two! You're amazing!

zhiming 我們的會也開得很好。經理說，他選我是對的！
wǒmen de huì yě kāi de hěn hǎo jīnglǐ shuō tā xuǎn wǒ shì duì de · And our meeting went really well. My manager says he was right to pick me!

meiling 我也考得不錯。今天開始放寒假了！
wǒ yě kǎo de búcuò jīntiān kāishǐ fàng hánjià le · My exams went well too. The winter holiday starts today!

zhiming 這家餐廳的服務很好，菜也好吃。今天我付錢！
zhè jiā cāntīng de fúwù hěn hǎo cài yě hǎochī jīntiān wǒ fù qián · The service here is great and the food is good too. Tonight it's on me!

anna 寒假我們做什麼？大家有什麼意見？
hánjià wǒmen zuò shénme dàjiā yǒu shénme yìjiàn · What shall we do over the winter break? Any ideas?

meiling 我們可以選擇：寒假去臺南看奶奶，春假去花蓮，暑假去日本！
wǒmen kěyǐ xuǎnzé hánjià qù Táinán kàn nǎinai chūnjià qù Huālián shǔjià qù rìběn · We have choices: Tainan to see Grandma over the winter break, Hualien at spring break and Japan in the summer!

zhiming 不管做什麼，我都要先睡兩天！
bùguǎn zuò shénme wǒ dōu yào xiān shuì liǎng tiān · Whatever we do, first I'm sleeping for two days!

meiling 我同意！可是我們不必討論太久，先吃飯吧！
wǒ tóngyì kěshì wǒmen búbì tǎolùn tài jiǔ xiān chī fàn ba · Agreed! But no need to discuss it for long: let's eat first!

Exam week done, in Chinese! You followed classes, sat an exam, gave advice and read an email from your teacher.
Do this day interactively, with audio and games, free at **wishyou.today/learning**