day 24 where is it?

Ask where a place is (the toilet too!), and say from where to where.

Taipei is easy to walk around, and people are happy to help: you only need 請問 and 在哪裡.

words

word	pinyin	meaning	example
怎麼	zěnme	how	你的名字怎麼寫？ How do you write your name?
這裡	zhèlǐ	here	我住在這裡。 I live here.
那裡	nàlǐ	there	便利商店在那裡。 The convenience store is over there.
哪裡	nǎlǐ	where	你家在哪裡？ Where is your home?
地方	dìfāng	place	這個地方很漂亮。 This place is lovely.
附近	fùjìn	nearby, vicinity	附近有便利商店嗎？ Is there a convenience store nearby?
公園	gōngyuán	park	公園裡有很多人。 There are lots of people in the park.
路	lù	road, street	這裡是什麼路？ What road is this?
走	zǒu	walk; leave	從這裡到學校怎麼走？ How do I get from here to the school?
從	cóng	from	我從英國來。 I'm from the UK.
邊	biān	side	那邊有一個很大的公園。 There's a big park over there.
裡	lǐ	in, inside	公園裡有很多人。 There are lots of people in the park.
洗手間	xǐshǒujiān	toilet, restroom	請問，洗手間在哪裡？ Excuse me, where's the toilet?

pattern .....在哪裡? where is...?

place or thing 在 哪裡 ?

To ask where something is, say the thing + 在哪裡? The answer swaps 哪裡 for the place: 在那裡 (over there), 在這裡 (here). For "from… to…", say 從 A 到 B. (怎麼走 "how do I get there?" is a preview: 怎麼 + verb gets its own day on day 27.)

你家在哪裡？ **nǐ jiā zài nǎlǐ** Where is your home?

便利商店在那裡。 **biànlìshāngdiàn zài nàlǐ** The convenience store is over there.

這裡是什麼路？ **zhèlǐ shì shénme lù** What road is this?

從我家到學校要十分鐘。 **cóng wǒ jiā dào xuéxiào yào shí fēnzhōng** It's ten minutes from my home to school.

dialogue is there a park near here?

anna 王阿姨，早安！請問，附近有公園嗎？
Wángāyí zǎoān qǐngwèn fùjìn yǒu gōngyuán ma · Good morning, Auntie Wang! Is there a park around here?

auntie wang 有，那邊有一個很大的公園，比學校大。
yǒu nà biān yǒu yí ge hěn dà de gōngyuán bǐ xuéxiào dà · Yes, there's a big park over there, bigger than the school.

anna 太好了！公園在哪裡？從這裡怎麼走？
tài hǎo le gōngyuán zài nǎlǐ cóng zhèlǐ zěnme zǒu · Great! Where is it? How do I get there from here?

auntie wang 你從這裡走，十分鐘就到了。你想去公園做什麼？
nǐ cóng zhèlǐ zǒu shí fēnzhōng jiù dào le nǐ xiǎng qù gōngyuán zuò shénme · Walk from here: you'll be there in ten minutes. What do you want to do at the park?

anna 我想跟美玲一起去公園玩。
wǒ xiǎng gēn Měilíng yìqǐ qù gōngyuán wán · I'd like to go there with Meiling.

auntie wang 我以前每天早上都去那裡。那個地方很漂亮。
wǒ yǐqián měi tiān zǎoshàng dōu qù nàlǐ nà ge dìfāng hěn piàoliàng · I used to go there every morning. It's a lovely place.

anna 現在呢？
xiànzài ne · And now?

auntie wang 現在我太忙了！你們回來的時候，來這裡吃包子吧！
xiànzài wǒ tài máng le nǐmen huí lái de shíhòu lái zhèlǐ chī bāozi ba · Now I'm far too busy! When you come back, come and have some buns here!

anna 好！王阿姨，請問，洗手間在哪裡？
hǎo Wángāyí qǐngwèn xǐshǒujiān zài nǎlǐ · OK! Auntie Wang, where's the toilet, please?

auntie wang 洗手間在那裡。
xǐshǒujiān zài nàlǐ · The toilet is over there.

write it trace the grey, then write your own

有
yǒu
have; there is, there are

歲
suì
years old



多
duō
many, much; more



少
shǎo
few, little; less

good to know · Taiwan says 這裡, 那裡, 哪裡. You will hear 這兒, 那兒, 哪兒 in mainland films: same meaning, Beijing style. Ask the way with 請問 first: it turns any question into a polite one, like “excuse me, may I ask…”. 洗手間 (literally “hand-washing room”) is the polite word for the toilet. Ask for it with 請問，洗手間在哪裡?

With 請問 and 在哪裡 you can find any place in Taipei, one friendly question at a time.
Do this day interactively, with audio and games, free at **wishyou.today/learning**

day 25 on, under, inside

Say where things are: on, under, in front of, behind, next to.

Lost keys, the right bus stop, the shop next to the bank: place words are everywhere.

words

word	pinyin	meaning	example
上面	shàngmiàn	on, on top, above	書在桌子上面。 The book is on the table.
下面	xiàmiàn	under, below	小黑在椅子下面。 Xiaohei is under the chair.
裡面	lǐmiàn	inside	杯子裡面有什麼？ What's in the cup?
外面	wàimiàn	outside	我在外面等你。 I'll wait for you outside.
外頭	wàitou	outside	志明在外頭等著你。 Zhiming is waiting for you outside.
前面	qiánmiàn	in front, ahead	我在學校前面等你。 I'll wait for you in front of the school.
後面	hòumiàn	behind, at the back	公園在學校後面。 The park is behind the school.
左邊	zuǒbiān	left, left side	便利商店在你左邊。 The convenience store is on your left.
右邊	yòubiān	right, right side	餐廳在便利商店右邊。 The restaurant is to the right of the convenience store.
旁邊	pángbiān	next to, beside	便利商店在學校旁邊。 The convenience store is next to the school.
著	zhe	(lasting state: -ing)	他穿著一件新衣服。 He's wearing a new shirt.
桌子	zhuōzi	table, desk	我的手機在桌子上。 My phone is on the table.
椅子	yǐzi	chair	小黑在椅子下面睡覺。 Xiaohei is sleeping under the chair.

pattern place words: 桌子上面, 在桌子上的書

thing **在** **place** **上面 / 下面 / 裡面…**

Chinese puts the place word after the thing: 桌子上面 is “table top-side”, on the table. Short forms work too: 桌子上, 家裡. Put 的 after a place to describe a noun: 在桌子上的書, the book on the table. Verb + 著 says a state goes on: 穿著 (wearing), 寫著 (written on it).

書在桌子上面。 **shū zài zhuōzi shàngmiàn** The book is on the table.

你的鞋子在椅子下面。 **nǐ de xiézi zài yǐzi xiàmiàn** Your shoes are under the chair.

杯子裡面有什麼？ **bēizi lǐmiàn yǒu shénme** What’s in the cup?

餐廳在便利商店右邊。 **cāntīng zài biànlìshāngdiàn yòubiān** The restaurant is to the right of the convenience store.

dialogue where’s my phone?

anna 美玲，我的手機呢？
Měilíng wǒ de shǒujī ne · Meiling, where’s my phone?

meiling 不在桌子上嗎？
bú zài zhuōzi shàng ma · Isn’t it on the table?

anna 桌子上只有你的書。
zhuōzi shàng zhǐ yǒu nǐ de shū · There’s only your book on the table.

meiling 椅子下面呢？
yǐzi xiàmiàn ne · What about under the chair?

anna 下面也沒有。小黑在椅子上面睡覺。
xiàmiàn yě méiyǒu Xiǎohēi zài yǐzi shàngmiàn shuìjiào · Not there either. Xiaohei is asleep on the chair.

meiling 你先看小黑下面！
nǐ xiān kàn Xiǎohēi xiàmiàn · Look under Xiaohei first!

anna 找到了！手機在小黑下面！
zhǎo dào le shǒujī zài Xiǎohēi xiàmiàn · Found it! The phone was under Xiaohei!

meiling 志明在外頭等著你。
Zhìmíng zài wàitou děng zhe nǐ · Zhiming is waiting for you outside.

anna 好，我先穿鞋子，然後就去！
hǎo wǒ xiān chuān xiézi ránhòu jiù qù · OK, I’ll put my shoes on, then I’m off!

write it trace the grey, then write your own

和
hé
and
(between
nouns)

孩
hái
child



子
zi
(noun ending)

兒
ér
child, son

good to know · 外頭 and 外面 both mean outside; 外頭 sounds a little more homely and is common in Taiwan. Directions in Chinese go from the landmark to the spot: 學校旁邊 “school-side”, next to the school.

Now you can tell anyone where you are, and find what you’ve lost (even under a cat).
Do this day interactively, with audio and games, free at **wishyou.today/learning**

day 26 home sweet home

Talk about your home and say bring here, take there: 拿來, 帶去.

Friends drop by, things get carried up and down stairs: 來 and 去 after a verb show which way they go.

words

word	pinyin	meaning	example
房子	fángzi	house, flat	這個房子很方便。 This flat is really handy.
房間	fángjiān	room	我的房間不大。 My room isn't big.
樓	lóu	floor, storey	我住在五樓。 I live on the fifth floor.
門	mén	door, gate	門開著。 The door is open.
門口	ménkǒu	doorway, entrance	我在門口！ I'm at the door!
床	chuáng	bed	這張床很低。 This bed is really low.
開	kāi	open; drive	門開著，你來吧！ The door's open, come on in!
低	dī	low	桌子很低。 The desk is very low.
東西	dōngxi	thing, stuff	你的東西我拿來了。 I've brought your things.
拿	ná	take, hold, pick up	這個蛋糕你拿去吧。 Take this cake with you.
帶	dài	bring, take along	明天我帶一個蛋糕去。 I'll take a cake tomorrow.
方便	fāngbiàn	convenient, handy	這個房子很方便，附近有便利商店。 This flat is really handy: there's a convenience store nearby.
她們	tāmen	they (women)	她們住在我家旁邊。 They live next door to me.

pattern verb + 來/去: 拿來, 帶去

verb **來 (towards me)** **去 (away from me)**

Put 來 after a verb when something comes towards you, and 去 when it goes away from you. 拿來 is “bring (here)”, 拿去 is “take (away)”. A thing or a place can come in between or after: 帶一個蛋糕去, 帶去學校.

你的書我拿來了。 **nǐ de shū wǒ ná lái le** I’ve brought your book.

我帶了一些水果來。 **wǒ dài le yìxiē shuǐguǒ lái** I’ve brought some fruit.

這個蛋糕你拿去吧。 **zhè ge dàngāo nǐ ná qù ba** Take this cake with you.

明天你帶手機去學校吧。 **míngtiān nǐ dài shǒujī qù xuéxiào ba** Take your phone to school tomorrow.

dialogue zhiming drops by

zhiming 安娜，我在門口！
Ānnà wǒ zài ménkǒu · Anna, I’m at the door!

anna 門開著！我在房間裡。
mén kāi zhe wǒ zài fángjiān lǐ · The door’s open! I’m in my room.

zhiming 你的書我拿來了。我媽媽也要我帶一些水果來。
nǐ de shū wǒ ná lái le wǒ māma yě yào wǒ dài yìxiē shuǐguǒ lái · I’ve brought your book. And my mum wanted me to bring you some fruit.

anna 謝謝！你媽媽太好了！
xièxie nǐ māma tài hǎo le · Thank you! Your mum is so kind!

zhiming 你的房間很漂亮，可是這張床很低。
nǐ de fángjiān hěn piàoliàng kěshì zhè zhāng chuáng hěn dī · Your room is lovely, but this bed is really low.

anna 對，床很低，桌子也很低。可是這個房子很方便，附近有很多小吃。
duì chuáng hěn dī zhuōzi yě hěn dī kěshì zhè ge fángzi hěn fāngbiàn fùjìn yǒu hěn duō xiǎochī · Yes, the bed’s low and so is the desk. But the flat is so handy: there’s lots of street food nearby.

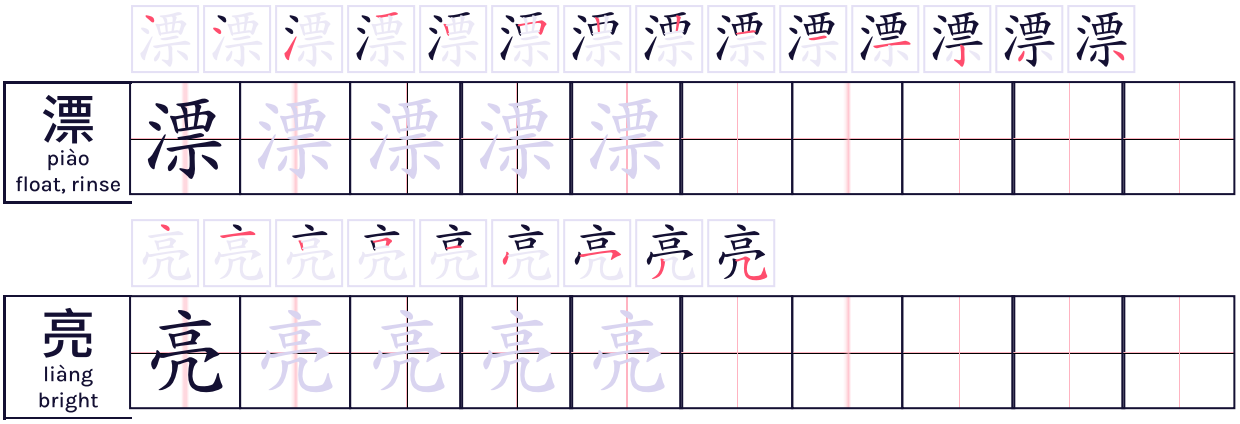
zhiming 美玲呢？
Měilíng ne · Where’s Meiling?

anna 她跟一個同學去公園了，她們晚上回來。
tā gēn yí ge tóngxué qù gōngyuán le tāmen wǎnshàng huí lái · She’s gone to the park with a classmate. They’ll be back this evening.

write it trace the grey, then write your own

女
nǚ
female, woman

小
xiǎo
small, little; young



good to know · 樓 counts floors: 五樓 is the fifth floor. In Taiwan the ground floor is 一樓, so 五樓 is four flights up. 他們 is “they” for men or a mixed group; 她們 for women only. They sound the same: tāmen.

Bring it here, take it there: you can now help (and be helped) with every move in and out of a home. Do this day interactively, with audio and games, free at **wishyou.today/learning**

day 27 bus, taxi or train?

Choose how to travel, ask how someone gets somewhere (怎麼去？), and say how someone does something: 走得很快.

Buses, taxis, trains: getting around Taiwan is cheap and easy once you can talk about it.

words

word	pinyin	meaning	example
公車	gōngchē	bus	我坐公車去學校。 I take the bus to school.
車子	chēzi	car, vehicle	我的車子就在外面。 My car is right outside.
計程車	jìchéngchē	taxi	我們坐計程車吧。 Let's take a taxi.
火車	huǒchē	train	我們坐火車去臺南吧。 Let's take the train to Tainan.
飛機	fēijī	plane	我坐飛機來臺灣。 I came to Taiwan by plane.
輛	liàng	(measure word for vehicles)	門口有一輛計程車。 There's a taxi at the door.
坐	zuò	sit; travel by	我坐公車去學校。 I take the bus to school.
快	kuài	fast, quick	他開得很快。 He drives fast.
慢	màn	slow	公車很慢。 The bus is slow.
出	chū	go out, come out	他走出便利商店。 He walks out of the convenience store.
進	jìn	enter, go in	安娜走進便利商店。 Anna walks into the convenience store.
得	de	(links a verb to how it is done)	你中文說得很好！ You speak Chinese really well!
走路	zǒulù	walk, go on foot	我每天走路去學校。 I walk to school every day.

pattern verb + 得 + how: 走得很快; 怎麼 + verb

who **verb** **得** **(很) + adjective**

To say how someone does something, put 得 after the verb and then the description: 他走得很快. With an object, say the verb twice, or put the object first: 他走路走得很快, 他中文說得很好. 怎麼 + verb asks how: 你怎麼回家? 出 and 進 after a verb mean out of and into: 走出餐廳, 走進便利商店.

他開得很快。 **tā kāi de hěn kuài** He drives fast.

你中文說得很好！ **nǐ zhōngwén shuō de hěn hǎo** You speak Chinese really well!

她走得很慢。 **tā zǒu de hěn màn** She walks slowly.

計程車開得太快了。 **jìchéngchē kāi de tài kuài le** The taxi is going far too fast.

dialogue how are you getting home?

anna 我吃飽了！現在幾點？
wǒ chī bǎo le xiànzài jǐ diǎn · I'm full! What time is it?

zhiming 九點半。你怎麼回家？
jiǔ diǎn bàn nǐ zěnme huí jiā · Half past nine. How are you getting home?

anna 我坐公車回去。
wǒ zuò gōngchē huí qù · I'll take the bus back.

zhiming 這個時候公車很少，坐計程車吧。
zhè ge shíhòu gōngchē hěn shǎo zuò jìchéngchē ba · There aren't many buses at this time of night. Take a taxi.

anna 計程車太貴了！
jìchéngchē tài guì le · Taxis are too expensive!

zhiming 那我帶你回去。我有車子！
nà wǒ dài nǐ huí qù wǒ yǒu chēzi · Then I'll take you home. I've got a car!

anna 你開得快不快？
nǐ kāi de kuài bu kuài · Do you drive fast?

zhiming 我開得很慢，不要怕！我的車子就在外面，我們出去吧。
wǒ kāi de hěn màn bú yào pà wǒ de chēzi jiù zài wàimiàn wǒmen chū qù ba · I drive slowly, don't worry! My car is right outside. Let's go.

write it trace the grey, then write your own

怎
zěn
how

樣
yàng
kind, sort (measure word)

可
kě
can, may



吃 chī eat										

good to know · For buses, taxis, trains and planes, the verb is 坐 “sit”: 坐公車, 坐飛機. On foot is 走路. To drive is 開車 (tomorrow). Taiwan says 計程車 for taxi and 公車 for bus. In the mainland you will hear 出租車 and 公交車.

Bus, taxi, train or plane: you can now plan a trip and say how it went.
Do this day interactively, with audio and games, free at **wishyou.today/learning**

day 28 can you...?

Say what you can do, may do, should and must do.

Plans with friends are all can, can't, should and have to.

words

word	pinyin	meaning	example
會	huì	can (a skill); will	我會說一點中文。 I can speak a little Chinese.
能	néng	can, be able, be allowed	這輛車能坐五個人。 This car seats five.
應該	yīnggāi	should, ought to	你應該早一點睡覺。 You should go to bed a bit earlier.
得	děi	have to, must	很晚了，我得{dei3-tw}走了。 It's late, I have to go.
別	bié	don't	別等我，你們先去吧。 Don't wait for me, you go ahead.
馬上	mǎshàng	right away, at once	我馬上來！ I'll be right there!
可能	kěnéng	may, might	他明天可能會來。 He might come tomorrow.
懂	dǒng	understand	我不懂這個問題。 I don't understand this question.
問	wèn	ask	你應該問陳老師。 You should ask Teacher Chen.
問題	wèntí	question, problem	我可以問你一個問題嗎？ Can I ask you a question?
告訴	gàosù	tell	我馬上告訴美玲。 I'll tell Meiling right away.
錯	cuò	be wrong, make a mistake	你說得對，是我錯了。 You're right, I was wrong.
開車	kāichē	drive (a car)	志明開車開得很快。 Zhiming drives fast.

pattern 會, 能, 應該: can, should, must

who | 會 / 能 / 應該 / 得 | verb

會 is a skill you learned (會開車, 會說中文), and also "will, probably" (他會來). 能 is being able or allowed: 這輛車能坐五個人, 我今天不能去. For "should" say 應該; for "have to", 得 děi or 要.

我會說一點中文。 **wǒ huì shuō yìdiǎn zhōngwén** I can speak a little Chinese.

這輛車能坐五個人。 **zhè liàng chē néng zuò wǔ ge rén** This car seats five.

你應該早一點睡覺。 **nǐ yīnggāi zǎo yìdiǎn shuìjiào** You should go to bed a bit earlier.

你要多喝水。 **nǐ yào duō hē shuǐ** You need to drink more water.

dialogue can you come tomorrow?

zhiming 安娜，明天我們去臺北101，你能來嗎？
Ānnà míngtiān wǒmen qù Táiběi nǐ néng lái ma · Anna, we're going to Taipei 101 tomorrow. Can you come?

anna 明天上午我得上課，下午能去。
míngtiān shàngwǔ wǒ děi shàngkè xiàwǔ néng qù · I have class tomorrow morning, but I can go in the afternoon.

zhiming 好。你知道怎麼去嗎？
hǎo nǐ zhīdào zěnme qù ma · Great. Do you know how to get there?

anna 我不知道。我們坐公車還是坐計程車？
wǒ bù zhīdào wǒmen zuò gōngchē háishì zuò jìchéngchē · No idea. Shall we take the bus or a taxi?

zhiming 坐公車就可以。你應該兩點從學校出來。
zuò gōngchē jiù kěyǐ nǐ yīnggāi liǎng diǎn cóng xuéxiào chū lái · The bus is fine. You should leave school at two.

anna 好。美玲會來嗎？
hǎo Měilíng huì lái ma · OK. Is Meiling coming?

zhiming 她可能不會來，她很忙。
tā kěnéng bú huì lái tā hěn máng · Probably not, she's busy.

anna 那我馬上去問她。
nà wǒ mǎshàng qù wèn tā · Then I'll go and ask her right now.

zhiming 好！我兩點在學校門口等你。
hǎo wǒ liǎng diǎn zài xuéxiào ménkǒu děng nǐ · Great! I'll wait for you at the school gate at two.

write it trace the grey, then write your own

喝
hē
drink

去
qù
go

現
xiàn
appear, present

點
diǎn
o'clock; point

good to know · 得 has two readings: de after a verb (說得很好), and děi "have to" before a verb (我得走了). The context tells you which. Tell someone something with 告訴 + person: 告訴我, 告訴美玲. Ask with 問 + person: 問老師.

Can, can't, should, must: you can now make plans and say yes (or no) to them.
Do this day interactively, with audio and games, free at **wishyou.today/learning**

day 29 what did you see?

Say what you have done before, what you saw and heard, and ask why.

Have you ever been to…? Why…? Because…: the start of every real conversation about your life.

words

word	pinyin	meaning	example
過	guò	(have ever done; done already)	你去過臺南嗎？ Have you ever been to Tainan?
見	jiàn	see, meet	明天見！ See you tomorrow!
看見	kànjiàn	see	我看見小黑在門口。 I saw Xiaohei at the door.
聽見	tīngjiàn	hear	對不起，我沒聽見。 Sorry, I didn't hear.
像	xiàng	be like, look like	你真像你媽媽！ You look just like your mum!
事	shì	matter, thing (to do)	沒事！ No worries! / It's nothing.
為什麼	wèishénme	why	你為什麼不吃？ Why aren't you eating?
因為	yīnwèi	because	因為我吃過了，所以不餓。 I've already eaten, so I'm not hungry.
所以	suǒyǐ	so, therefore	我很忙，所以不能去。 I'm busy, so I can't go.
中	zhōng	in, among, middle	在我的朋友中，美玲去過最多地方。 Of all my friends, Meiling has been to the most places.
站	zhàn	stand	他站在我旁邊。 He's standing next to me.
真	zhēn	really, truly	臺灣真好！ Taiwan is really great!
外國	wàiguó	foreign country; foreign	他是外國人。 He's a foreigner.

pattern verb + 過: have ever done; done already

who **verb** **過** **(thing)**

過 after a verb says you have done it at some time in your life: 我去過日本. Say no with 沒 … 過: 我沒去過. With 了 at the end it means done already: 我吃過了. 看見 and 聽見 are “see” and “hear” as a result: you really saw or heard it.

我去過日本。 **wǒ qù guò rìběn** I’ve been to Japan.

你吃過臺灣的小吃嗎？ **nǐ chī guò táiwān de xiǎochī ma** Have you ever tried Taiwanese street food?

我沒坐過火車。 **wǒ méi zuò guò huǒchē** I’ve never been on a train.

我看見小黑在門口。 **wǒ kànjiàn Xiǎohēi zài ménkǒu** I saw Xiaohei at the door.

dialogue a foreigner on the bus

meiling 安娜，你去過臺北101嗎？
Ānnà nǐ qù guò Táiběi ma · Anna, have you been to Taipei 101?

anna 沒去過。明天我和志明要去。
méi qù guò míngtiān wǒ hé Zhìmíng yào qù · Not yet. Zhiming and I are going tomorrow.

meiling 真好！我去過，真漂亮！
zhēn hǎo wǒ qù guò zhēn piàoliàng · Lucky you! I’ve been, it’s gorgeous!

anna 今天在公車上，我看見一個外國人站在我旁邊，用中文打電話。
jīntiān zài gōngchē shàng wǒ kànjiàn yí ge wàiguó rén zhàn zài wǒ pángbiān yòng zhōngwén dǎdiànhuà · On the bus today I saw a foreigner standing next to me, making a call in Chinese.

meiling 他說得怎麼樣？
tā shuō de zěnmeyàng · How was his Chinese?

anna 他說得真好！很像臺灣人。
tā shuō de zhēn hǎo hěn xiàng táiwān rén · Really good! He sounded just like a Taiwanese.

meiling 你為什麼沒問他怎麼學中文？
nǐ wèishénme méi wèn tā zěnme xué zhōngwén · Why didn’t you ask him how he learned Chinese?

anna 因為我得去上課，所以沒時間問他。
yīnwèi wǒ děi qù shàngkè suǒyǐ méi shíjiān wèn tā · I had to get to class, so I had no time to ask.

meiling 沒事。你應該多說中文，以後你也會說得很好！
méi shì nǐ yīnggāi duō shuō zhōngwén yǐhòu nǐ yě huì shuō de hěn hǎo · Never mind. Keep speaking Chinese, and one day you’ll be that good too!

write it trace the grey, then write your own

分
fēn
minute (of the clock)

半
bàn
half

時
shí
time, when (written)



間
jiān
(measure word for rooms)



good to know · In Chinese, 因為 and 所以 can both appear in one sentence: 因為……，所以…… (English uses only one). Asked “have you eaten?”, people in Taiwan often just say 吃過了: it is a friendly greeting, not a lunch invitation.

Now you can swap life stories: where you’ve been, what you’ve seen, and why.
Do this day interactively, with audio and games, free at **wishyou.today/learning**

wishyou.today learning

day 30 mission: lost near taipei 101

Chinese TOCFL A in 113 days
unit 4 · around town

Follow a trip across Taipei: ask the way, describe where you are and explain what happened.
Days 24–29 all meet in one story: places, directions, transport, can and must, and what you saw.

chapter 1 bus or taxi?

zhiming 安娜，我在這裡！你今天上課怎麼樣？
Ānnà wǒ zài zhèlǐ nǐ jīntiān shàngkè zěnmeyàng · Anna, over here! How was class today?

anna 很好！我們從九點到十二點上課。現在去臺北101嗎？
hěn hǎo wǒmen cóng jiǔ diǎn dào shíèr diǎn shàngkè xiànzài qù Táiběi ma · Good! We had class from nine to twelve. Are we off to Taipei 101 now?

zhiming 對。從這裡到臺北101，坐公車要三十分鐘。
duì cóng zhèlǐ dào Táiběi zuò gōngchē yào sānshí fēnzhōng · Yes. From here to Taipei 101 it's thirty minutes by bus.

anna 公車很慢，我們坐計程車還是開車去？
gōngchē hěn màn wǒmen zuò jìchéngchē háishì kāichē qù · The bus is slow. Shall we take a taxi or drive?

zhiming 我今天不能開車，我的車子在我爸爸那裡。
wǒ jīntiān bù néng kāichē wǒ de chēzi zài wǒ bàba nàlǐ · I can't drive today: my dad has my car.

anna 那我們坐公車吧！計程車太貴了。
nà wǒmen zuò gōngchē ba jìchéngchē tài guì le · Then let's take the bus! Taxis are too expensive.

zhiming 好。你應該帶一點水去，那裡人很多。
hǎo nǐ yīnggāi dài yìdiǎn shuǐ qù nàlǐ rén hěn duō · OK. You should bring some water, it's crowded there.

anna 美玲會來嗎？
Měilíng huì lái ma · Is Meiling coming?

zhiming 她可能不來，她跟同學在家裡看電影。
tā kěnéng bù lái tā gēn tóngxué zài jiā lǐ kàn diànyǐng · She's probably not coming: she's watching a film at home with a classmate.

anna 我的東西都帶來了：水、手機和錢！
wǒ de dōngxi dōu dài lái le shuǐ shǒujī hé qián · I've brought everything: water, my phone and money!

chapter 2 so many people!

anna 人真多！志明，你來過這裡嗎？
rén zhēn duō Zhìmíng nǐ lái guò zhèlǐ ma · So many people! Zhiming, have you been here before?

zhiming 來過，我以前常常來。
lái guò wǒ yǐqián chángcháng lái · Yes, I used to come here a lot.

anna 從上面能看見我們的學校嗎？
cóng shàngmiàn néng kànjiàn wǒmen de xuéxiào ma · Can you see our school from the top?

zhiming 能！你看，學校就在那個公園旁邊。
néng nǐ kàn xuéxiào jiù zài nà ge gōngyuán pángbiān · Yes! Look, the school is right next to that park.

anna 你看，那個外國人很像陳老師！
nǐ kàn nà ge wàiguó rén hěn xiàng Chénlǎoshī · Look, that foreigner looks just like Teacher Chen!

anna 真漂亮！我餓了。附近有便利商店嗎？
zhēn piàoliàng wǒ è le fùjìn yǒu biànlìshāngdiàn ma · Beautiful! I'm hungry. Is there a convenience store nearby?

zhiming 外面有一個。你在這裡等著，我去買。
wàimiàn yǒu yí ge nǐ zài zhèlǐ děng zhe wǒ qù mǎi · There's one outside. Wait here, I'll go and buy something.

anna 我去吧！我馬上回來。
wǒ qù ba wǒ mǎshàng huí lái · Let me go myself! I'll be right back.

zhiming 好，我在門口等你。別走錯了！你聽見了嗎？
hǎo wǒ zài ménkǒu děng nǐ bié zǒu cuò le nǐ tīngjiàn le ma · OK, I'll wait for you at the entrance. Don't get lost, did you hear me?

chapter 3 where are you?

anna 美玲，是我！我找不到志明，也找不到門口了！
Měilíng shì wǒ wǒ zhǎo bu dào Zhìmíng yě zhǎo bu dào ménkǒu le · Meiling, it's me! I can't find Zhiming, and I can't find the entrance either!

meiling 別怕！你在哪裡？你旁邊有什麼？
bié pà nǐ zài nǎlǐ nǐ pángbiān yǒu shénme · Don't panic! Where are you? What's next to you?

anna 我走出便利商店，現在在一個公園前面。左邊有一個餐廳。
wǒ zǒu chū biànlìshāngdiàn xiànzài zài yí ge gōngyuán qiánmiàn zuǒbiān yǒu yí ge cāntīng · I came out of the convenience store, and now I'm in front of a park. There's a restaurant on the left.

meiling 你後面呢？
nǐ hòumiàn ne · And behind you?

anna 後面有一個很高的樓，裡面有很多人。
hòumiàn yǒu yí ge hěn gāo de lóu lǐmiàn yǒu hěn duō rén · Behind me there's a tall building, full of people.

meiling 你右邊呢？
nǐ yòubiān ne · And on your right?

anna 右邊有一輛公車，很多人站在門口等著。
yòubiān yǒu yí liàng gōngchē hěn duō rén zhàn zài ménkǒu děng zhe · On the right there's a bus, and lots of people standing at the door, waiting.

meiling 我知道那個地方！你站在那裡，別走，懂了嗎？我馬上告訴志明。
wǒ zhīdào nà ge dìfāng nǐ zhàn zài nàlǐ bié zǒu dǒng le ma wǒ mǎshàng gàosù Zhìmíng · I know that place! Stay where you are and don't move, OK? I'll tell Zhiming right away.

anna 謝謝！我為什麼走到這裡來了？
xièxie wǒ wèishénme zǒu dào zhèlǐ lái le · Thanks! How did I end up here?

meiling 沒事！志明走路來，十分鐘就到了。
méi shì Zhìmíng zǒulù lái shí fēnzhōng jiù dào le · No worries! Zhiming will walk over: he'll be there in ten minutes.

chapter 4 anna tells the story

auntie wang 安娜，早安！你們去過臺北101了嗎？
Ānnà zǎoān nǐmen qù guò Táiběi le ma · Good morning, Anna! Did you make it to Taipei 101?

anna 去過了！可是我走錯了路，志明找我找了一個小時。
qù guò le kěshì wǒ zǒu cuò le lù Zhìmíng zhǎo wǒ zhǎo le yí ge xiǎoshí · We did! But I took a wrong turn, and Zhiming spent an hour looking for me.

auntie wang 你們進去了嗎？
nǐmen jìn qù le ma · Did you go inside?

anna 進去了，從上面能看見我們的學校！
jìn qù le cóng shàngmiàn néng kànjiàn wǒmen de xuéxiào · We did: from the top you can see our school!

auntie wang 為什麼走錯了？你不知道怎麼走嗎？
wèishénme zǒu cuò le nǐ bù zhīdào zěnme zǒu ma · Why? Didn't you know the way?

anna 因為那裡人太多了，所以我沒看見門口。
yīnwèi nàlǐ rén tài duō le suǒyǐ wǒ méi kànjiàn ménkǒu · There were so many people that I couldn't see the entrance.

auntie wang 你怎麼回來的？
nǐ zěnme huí lái de · So how did you get back?

anna 志明看見我了！我們坐計程車回來，車子開得很快。
Zhìmíng kànjiàn wǒ le wǒmen zuò jìchéngchē huí lái chēzi kāi de hěn kuài · Zhiming spotted me! We took a taxi back, and it went really fast.

auntie wang 你應該跟著志明走！來，吃一個包子吧。
nǐ yīnggāi gēn zhe Zhìmíng zǒu lái chī yí ge bāozi ba · You should stick with Zhiming! Here, have a bun.

anna 謝謝王阿姨！以後我一定跟著他走。
xièxie Wángāyí yǐhòu wǒ yídìng gēn zhe tā zǒu · Thank you, Auntie Wang! From now on I'll stick right with him.

You just found your way across a city in Chinese. Next stop: the classroom, and the weather.
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