



我到日本去了

Wǒ dào Rìběn qù le



## 1

## DIALOGUE

## I

A：聽說你到日本去了。

B：是啊。

A：你是為什麼去的？

B：我是去玩兒的。

A：你是一個人去的嗎？

B：不是，我是跟兩個  
朋友一塊兒去的。

A：你們是怎麼去的？

B：我們是坐飛機去的。



A: 現在到日本去玩兒的人多不多? 飛機票好買嗎?

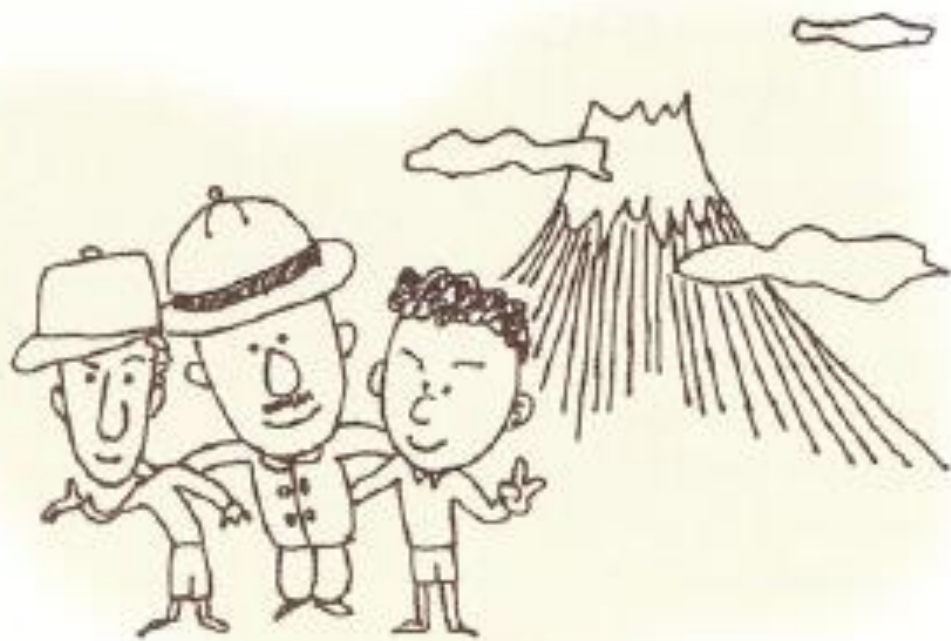
B: 現在去的人不太多, 飛機票不難買。

A: 你們玩兒得怎麼樣?

B: 我們玩兒得很好。

A: 你們是什麼時候  
回來的?

B: 我們是昨天晚上  
回來的, 所以  
現在很累。



A：你到哪兒去？

B：我到學校去。

A：你走路去啊？

B：是啊。

A：為什麼不開車去呢？

B：這個時候，在學校裡  
停車的地方不好找。

A：走路去不累嗎？

B：還好。我們學校離這兒不遠。



## Dì Shí Kè

## Wǒ Dào Rìběn Qùle

### I

A : Tīngshuō nǐ dào Rìběn Qùle.

B : Shì a.

A : Nǐ shì wèishénme qùde?

B : Wǒ shì qù wánrde.

A : Nǐ shì yíge rén qùde ma?

B : Búshì, wǒ shì gēn liǎngge péngyǒu yíkuài qùde.

A : Nǐmen shì zěnmeyàng?

B : Wǒmen shì zuò fēijī qùde.

A : Xiànzài dào Rìběn qù wánrde rén duō bùduō? Fēijī piào hǎo mǎi ma?

B : Xiànzài qùde rén bú tài duō, fēijī piào bù nán mǎi.

A : Nǐmen wánrde zěnmeyàng?

B : Wǒmen wánrde hěn hǎo.

A : Nǐmen shì shénme shíhòu huíláide?

B : Wǒmen shì zuótiān wǎnshàng huíláide, suǒyǐ xiànzài hěn lèi.



II

A : Nǐ dào nǎr qù?

B : Wǒ dào xuéxiào qù.

A : Nǐ zǒulù qù a?


B : Shì a.

A : Wèishénme bù kāichē qù ne?

B : Zhège shíhòu, zài xuéxiàolǐ tíngchēde dìfāng bùhǎo zhǎo.

A : Zǒulù qù búlèi ma?

B : Hái hǎo. Wǒmen xuéxiào lí zhèr bùyuǎn.



# LESSON 10

## I WENT TO JAPAN

I

A : I heard you went to Japan.

B : Right.

A : Why did you go there?

B : I went for pleasure.

A : Did you go by yourself?

B : No, I went together with two friends.

A : How did you get there?

B : We went by plane.

A : Are there many people going to Japan for pleasure now? Are airplane tickets easy to buy?

B : There aren't many people going now. Airplane tickets aren't difficult to buy.

A : How was the trip?

B : We had a lot of fun.

A : When did you come back?

B : We came back last night, so now we're very tired.



## II

A : Where are you going?

B : I'm going to school.

A : Are you walking there?

B : Right.

A : Why don't you drive?

B : At this time of the day, a parking space at school is hard to find.

A : Aren't you getting tired from walking?

B : It's O.K. Our school is not far from here.





## 2

## NARRATION

大明：

昨天早上<sup>②</sup>我跟父母一塊兒坐飛機從臺灣<sup>⑪</sup>到日本來了。我們是在飛機上吃的午飯<sup>③</sup>，飛機上的飯很好吃。這兩天，我們開汽車到很多地方去玩兒。我父親開車，開得不錯。現在我還不知道什麼時候回國。我母親說日本離臺灣不遠，她要坐船回去。可是我父親覺得坐船太慢，船票也不便宜。我想坐飛機跟坐船<sup>⑭</sup>都好，都很方便。

美美上



Dàmíng:

Zuótiān zǎoshàng wǒ gēn fùmǔ yíkuàir zuò fēijī cóng Táiwān dào Rìběn láile. Wǒmen shì zài fēijīshàng chīde wǔfàn, fēijīshàngde fàn hěn hǎochī. Zhè liǎngtiān, wǒmen kāi qìchē dào hěnduō dìfāng qù wánr. Wǒ fùqīn kāichē, kāide búcuò. Xiànzài wǒ hái bù zhīdào shénme shíhòu huíguó. Wǒ mǔqīn shuō Rìběn lí Táiwān bùyuǎn, tā yào zuò chuán huíqù. Kěshì wǒ fùqīn juéde zuò chuán tài màn, chuánpiào yě bùpiányí. Wǒ xiǎng zuò fēijī gēn zuò chuán dōu hǎo, dōu hěn fāngbiàn.

Měiměi shàng





Daming:

Yesterday morning my parents and I arrived in Japan by airplane from Taiwan. We ate lunch on the plane. The food was quite good. In Japan we drove to many places. My father drove quite well. Right now I still don't know when I will be coming back. My mother says Japan is not far from Taiwan, so she wants to go back by ship. But my father thinks a ship is too slow and the tickets aren't cheap. Either by plane or by ship is fine with me. They are both convenient.

Meimei



## 3

## VOCABULARY

- 1 到 (dào) V/CV : to reach, to arrive; to leave for

他已經到家了。

Tā yǐjīng dào jiā le.  
He arrived home, already.

我到學校去。

Wǒ dào xuéxiào qù.  
Wǒ dào xuéxiào qù.  
I am going to school.

- 2 了 (le)

P : It indicates the completion of an action, and in some situation can be translated as past tense in English.

張太太到美國去了。

Jhāng Tàitai dào Měiguó cyùle.  
Zhāng Tàitai dào Měiguó qùle.  
Mrs. Zhang went to America.

3 玩兒 (wánr) V : to play, to enjoy

小孩子們都很喜歡玩兒。

Xiǎoháizih dōu hěn sīhuān wánr.

Xiǎoháizi dōu hěn xǐhuān wánr.

Little children all like to play.

4 跟 (gēn) CV/CONJ : with, and

5 一塊兒 (yíkuàir) A : together, together with, with

我不要跟他一塊兒去日本。

Wǒ búyào gēn tā yíkuàir qù Rìhběn.

Wǒ búyào gēn tā yíkuàir qù Rìběn.

I don't want to go to Japan with him.

6 怎<sup>ㄗ</sup>麼<sup>ㄛ</sup> (zěnme) A(QW) : how

你<sup>ㄋ</sup>的<sup>ㄉ</sup>名<sup>ㄇ</sup>字<sup>ㄗ</sup>怎<sup>ㄗ</sup>麼<sup>ㄛ</sup>寫<sup>ㄩ</sup>？

Nǐde míngzì zěnme xiě?

Nǐde míngzì zěnme xiě?

How do you write your name?

7 坐<sup>ㄗ</sup> (zuò)

V/CV : to “sit” on a plane, boat or train, etc., (to go) by

我<sup>ㄨ</sup>的<sup>ㄉ</sup>爸<sup>ㄅ</sup>爸<sup>ㄅ</sup>是<sup>ㄕ</sup>坐<sup>ㄗ</sup>飛<sup>ㄟ</sup>機<sup>ㄇ</sup>到<sup>ㄉ</sup>法<sup>ㄉ</sup>國<sup>ㄍ</sup>去<sup>ㄩ</sup>的<sup>ㄉ</sup>。

Wǒ bàba shì zuò fēijī dào Fǎguó qùde.

Wǒ bàba shì zuò fēijī dào Fǎguó qùde.

My father went to France by airplane.

請<sup>ㄑ</sup>坐<sup>ㄗ</sup> (cǐng zuò / qǐng zuò) IE : have a seat, sit down, please.

8 飛<sup>ㄟ</sup>機<sup>ㄇ</sup> (fēijī) N : airplane (M : 架<sup>ㄐ</sup> jià)

他<sup>ㄊ</sup>說<sup>ㄕ</sup>坐<sup>ㄗ</sup>飛<sup>ㄟ</sup>機<sup>ㄇ</sup>很<sup>ㄏ</sup>有<sup>ㄩ</sup>意<sup>ㄩ</sup>思<sup>ㄩ</sup>。

Tā shuō zuò fēijī hěn yǒu yìsī.

Tā shuō zuò fēijī hěn yǒu yìsī.

He said flying is very interesting.

飛<sup>ㄟ</sup> (fēi) V : to fly

9 票 (piào) N: ticket (M: 張: jhāng / zhāng)

電影票一張多少錢？

Diànyǐng piào yìzhāng duōshǎo qián?  
Diànyǐng piào yìzhāng duōshǎo qián?  
**How much for one movie ticket?**

10 怎麼樣 (zěnmeyàng)

IE: How about.....? How's everything?

那個飯館兒的菜怎麼樣？

Nèige fànguǎnrde cài zěnmeyàng?  
**How is the food at that restaurant?**

11 什麼時候 (shénme shíhòu / shénme shíhòu)

MA(QW): when, what time

他什麼時候去美國？

Tā shénme shíhòu qù Měiguó?  
Tā shénme shíhòu qù Měiguó?  
**When will he go to America?**

時候 (shíhòu / shíhòu) N: time

12 回<sub>ㄏㄨㄟˊ</sub>來<sub>ㄌㄞˊ</sub> (huéilái / huílái) V : to return, to come back

回<sub>ㄏㄨㄟˊ</sub> (huéi / huí) V : to return

回<sub>ㄏㄨㄟˊ</sub>去<sub>ㄑùˋ</sub> (huéicyù / huíqu) V : to leave, to go back

你<sub>ㄋǐ</sub>現<sub>ㄒㄩㄢˋ</sub>在<sub>ㄗㄞˋ</sub>要<sub>ㄩㄞˋ</sub>回<sub>ㄏㄨㄟˊ</sub>去<sub>ㄑùˋ</sub>嗎<sub>ㄇㄚˊ</sub> ?

Nǐ xiànzài yào huéicyù ma?

Nǐ xiànzài yào huíqu ma?

**Do you want to go back now?**

來<sub>ㄌㄞˊ</sub> (lái) V : to come

我<sub>ㄨㄛˇ</sub>朋<sub>ㄆㄥˊ</sub>友<sub>ㄩˇ</sub>很<sub>ㄏㄣˇ</sub>想<sub>ㄒㄩㄤˋ</sub>到<sub>ㄉㄠˋ</sub>這<sub>ㄓè</sub>兒<sub>ㄦ</sub>來<sub>ㄌㄞˊ</sub>。

Wǒ péngyǒu hěn xiǎng dào zhè er lái.

Wǒ péngyǒu hěn xiǎng dào zhè er lái.

**My friend wants very much to come here.**

13 昨<sub>ㄗㄨㄛˊ</sub>天<sub>ㄊㄩㄢˊ</sub> (zuótiān) MA/N(TW) : yesterday

他<sub>ㄊㄚˊ</sub>昨<sub>ㄗㄨㄛˊ</sub>天<sub>ㄊㄩㄢˊ</sub>沒<sub>ㄇㄟˋ</sub>到<sub>ㄉㄠˋ</sub>學<sub>ㄒué</sub>校<sub>ㄒiào</sub>來<sub>ㄌㄞˊ</sub>。

Tā zuótiān méi dào xuéxiào lái.

Tā zuótiān méi dào xuéxiào lái.

**He didn't come to school yesterday.**

天<sub>ㄊㄩㄢˊ</sub> (tiān) N/M : day, sky



14 晚<sup>ㄨㄢˇ</sup>上<sup>ㄕㄨㄥˋ</sup> (wǎnshàng) MA/N(TW) : evening

昨<sup>ㄗㄨㄛˊ</sup>天<sup>ㄊㄩㄢˊ</sup>晚<sup>ㄨㄢˇ</sup>上<sup>ㄕㄨㄥˋ</sup>你<sup>ㄋǐ</sup>念<sup>ㄋㄧㄢˋ</sup>書<sup>ㄕㄨ</sup>了<sup>ㄌㄜˊ</sup>嗎<sup>ㄇㄚˊ</sup>？

Zuótiān wǎnshàng nǐ niànshūle ma?

**Did you study last night?**

晚<sup>ㄨㄢˇ</sup> (wǎn) SV : to be late

晚<sup>ㄨㄢˇ</sup>飯<sup>ㄉㄢˋ</sup> (wǎnfàn) N : dinner, supper

王<sup>ㄨㄤˊ</sup>先<sup>ㄒㄩㄢˊ</sup>生<sup>ㄕㄨㄥ</sup>不<sup>ㄅㄨˊ</sup>常<sup>ㄔㄨㄥˊ</sup>在<sup>ㄗài</sup>家<sup>ㄐㄧㄚ</sup>吃<sup>ㄇ</sup>晚<sup>ㄨㄢˇ</sup>飯<sup>ㄉㄢˋ</sup>。

Wáng Xiānshēng bùcháng zài jiā chī wǎnfàn.

Wáng Xiānshēng bùcháng zài jiā chī wǎnfàn.

**Mr. Wang doesn't eat dinner at home very often.**

15 累<sup>ㄌㄟˋ</sup> (lèi) SV : to be tired

今<sup>ㄐㄧㄣ</sup>天<sup>ㄊㄩㄢˊ</sup>我<sup>ㄨㄛˇ</sup>覺<sup>ㄐㄩㄝˊ</sup>得<sup>ㄉㄜˊ</sup>很<sup>ㄏㄜㄣˊ</sup>累<sup>ㄌㄟˋ</sup>。

Jīntiān wǒ jyuéde hěn lèi.

Jīntiān wǒ juéde hěn lèi.

**I feel very tired today.**

16 走<sup>ㄉ</sup>路<sup>ㄌㄨˋ</sup> (zǒulù) VO : to walk (in the road or street)

他<sup>ㄊ</sup>很<sup>ㄉ</sup>喜<sup>ㄩ</sup>歡<sup>ㄉ</sup>走<sup>ㄉ</sup>路<sup>ㄌㄨˋ</sup>。

Tā hěn sīhuān zǒulù.  
Tā hěn xǐhuān zǒulù.  
He likes walking a lot.

走<sup>ㄉ</sup> (zǒu) V : to walk

他<sup>ㄊ</sup>很<sup>ㄉ</sup>累<sup>ㄌ</sup>，所<sup>ㄟ</sup>以<sup>ㄩ</sup>一<sup>ㄩ</sup>走<sup>ㄉ</sup>得<sup>ㄉ</sup>很<sup>ㄉ</sup>慢<sup>ㄇ</sup>。

Tā hěn lèi, suǒyǐ zǒude hěn màn.  
He's very tired, so he's walking very slowly.

17 開<sup>ㄎ</sup>車<sup>ㄔ</sup> (kāichē) VO : to drive (a car)

李<sup>ㄌ</sup>小<sup>ㄒ</sup>姐<sup>ㄉ</sup>開<sup>ㄎ</sup>車<sup>ㄔ</sup>開<sup>ㄎ</sup>得<sup>ㄉ</sup>很<sup>ㄉ</sup>快<sup>ㄆ</sup>。

Lǐ Xiǎojiě kāichē kāide hěn kuài.  
Lǐ Xiǎojiě kāichē kāide hěn kuài.  
Miss Li drives very fast.

開<sup>ㄎ</sup> (kāi) V : to drive, to open, to turn on

18 停車 (tíngchē) VO : to park a car

這兒不可以停車。

Jhèr bùkěyǐ tíngchē.

Zhèr bùkěyǐ tíngchē.

**No parking is allowed here.**

停 (tíng) V : to stop

19 找 (zhǎo) V : to look for, to search, to invite (informally)

你在找什麼？

Nǐ zài zhǎo shénme?

Nǐ zài zhǎo shénme?

**What are you looking for?**

王小姐找我一塊兒去買東西。

Wáng Xiǎojiě zhǎo wǒ yíkuàir cyù mǎi dōngsī.

Wáng Xiǎojiě zhǎo wǒ yíkuàir qù mǎi dōngxī.

**Ms. Wang asks me to go shopping with her.**

20 還好 (háihǎo) IE : OK, not bad

SUPPLEMENTARY VOCABULARY

21 早上 (zǎoshàng) MA/N(TW) : morning

他明天早上不做事。

Tā míngtiān zǎoshàng búzuòshìh.  
Tā míngtiān zǎoshàng búzuòshì.  
**He is not working tomorrow morning.**

早飯 (zǎofàn) N : breakfast

22 從 (cóng) CV : from

那個學生不是從日本來的。

Nèige syuéshēng búshìh cóng Rìběn lái de.  
Nèige xuéshēng búshì cóng Rìběn lái de.  
**That student is not from Japan.**

23 午<sup>ㄨˇ</sup>飯<sup>ㄉㄢˋ</sup> / 中<sup>ㄓㄨㄥ</sup>飯<sup>ㄉㄢˋ</sup> (wǔfàn, jhōngfàn / wǔfàn, zhōngfàn)

N : lunch

午<sup>ㄨˇ</sup> (wǔ) BF : noon, midday

上<sup>ㄕㄨㄥˋ</sup>午<sup>ㄨˇ</sup> (shàngwǔ) MA/N(TW) : before noon, morning

他<sup>ㄏ</sup>明<sup>ㄇㄧㄥˊ</sup>天<sup>ㄊㄩㄢ</sup>上<sup>ㄕㄨㄥˋ</sup>午<sup>ㄨˇ</sup>不<sup>ㄅㄨˋ</sup>能<sup>ㄋ</sup>來<sup>ㄌ</sup>這<sup>ㄓ</sup>兒<sup>ㄝ</sup>。

Tā míngtiān shàngwǔ bùnéng lái zhè er.

Tā míngtiān shàngwǔ bùnéng lái zhèr.

He can't come here tomorrow morning.

中<sup>ㄓㄨㄥ</sup>午<sup>ㄨˇ</sup> (jhōngwǔ / zhōngwǔ) MA/N(TW) : noon

下<sup>ㄒㄩㄚˋ</sup>午<sup>ㄨˇ</sup> (xiàwǔ / xiàwǔ) MA/N(TW) : afternoon

24 船<sup>ㄔㄨㄢˊ</sup> (chuán)

N : ship, boat (M : 艘<sup>ㄟ</sup> sāo , 隻<sup>ㄓ</sup> zhī / zhī , 條<sup>ㄊ</sup> tiáo)

我<sup>ㄨ</sup>不<sup>ㄅㄨˋ</sup>喜<sup>ㄒ</sup>歡<sup>ㄏ</sup>坐<sup>ㄗ</sup>船<sup>ㄔㄨㄢˊ</sup>。

Wǒ bù xǐhuān zuò chuán.

Wǒ bù xǐhuān zuò chuán.

I don't like traveling by ship.

25 火車 (huǒchē) N: train (M: 列 liè)

我們 要 坐 火 車 去 。

Wǒmen yào zuò huǒchē qù.  
Wǒmen yào zuò huǒchē qù.  
We want to travel by train.

火 (huǒ) N: fire

26 公共汽車 (gōnggòngqìchē / gōnggòngqìchē)

N: city bus (M: 輛 liàng)

從 我 家 到 學 校 有 很 多 公 共 汽 車 。

Cóng wǒ jiā dào xuéxiào yǒu hěn duō gōnggòngqìchē.  
Cóng wǒ jiā dào xuéxiào yǒu hěn duō gōnggòngqìchē.  
There are a lot of buses from my house to school.

公 車 (gōngchē) N: city bus

27 明天 (míngtiān) MA/N(TW) : tomorrow

明天我不去他那兒。

Míngtiān wǒ búqù tā nàr.

Míngtiān wǒ búqù tā nàr.

Tomorrow I am not going to his place.

28 已經 (yǐjīng) A : already

王老師已經回國了。

Wáng lǎoshī yǐjīng huíguóle.

Wáng lǎoshī yǐjīng huíguóle.

Teacher Wang already returned to her (or his) country.

29 看見 (kànjiàn) V : to see

你昨天看見珍妮了嗎？

Nǐ zuótiān kànjiàn Jhēnní le ma.

Nǐ zuótiān kànjiàn Zhēnní le ma.

Did you see Jenny yesterday?

30 今天 (jīntiān) MA/N(TW) : today

## 4

## SYNTAX PRACTICE

## I. Coming and Going

Verbs 來 and 去 both indicate motion (come / go) and direction. 來 indicates motion towards the speaker, whereas 去 indicates motion towards some point away from the speaker.

## (I) From and To

從 and 到 are coverbs that indicate motion and direction. 從 indicates motion away from some point, whereas 到 indicates motion towards a point.

S (Neg-)	從 / 到	PW	來 / 去
我	從	家裡	來。
I	came	from	home.
你	到	哪兒	去？
Where	are	you	going?





1. 請你到我這兒來。
2. 你從哪兒來？  
我從東一路來。
3. 我們不從家裡去，我們從學校去。
4. 我從樓上到樓下來吃晚飯。





## (II) Means of Travel or Means of Transportation

坐 is a coverb indicating means of transportation. 坐 and its object precede the main verb and usually mean getting or traveling from the place to another.

S (Neg-)	by means of	來 / 去
我	坐火車	去。
I (will) go by train.		

1. 你怎麼去？

我坐公共汽車去。

2. 他坐船來嗎？

不，他坐飛機來。





3. 你們開車去還是坐飛機去？

我們坐飛機去。

4. 你坐公車到學校來嗎？

不，我走路到學校來。





### (III) Purpose of Coming and Going

The reason, or purpose, for coming or going is placed either immediately before or after the main verb 來 or 去 .

If 來 or 去 appears before the verb phrase, it then emphasizes “purpose”.

If 來 or 去 appears after the verb phrase, it then emphasizes “direction”.

1. 你去做什麼？

我去買報。

2. 他買什麼去？

他買筆去。

3. 她到你家來做什麼？

她來念書。

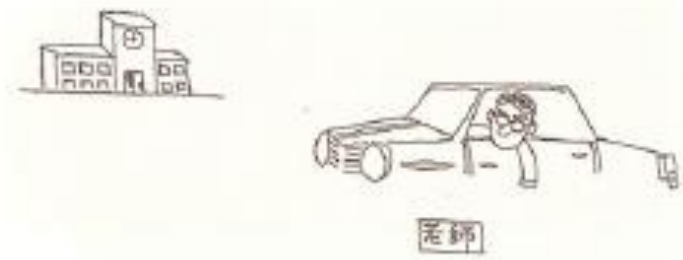
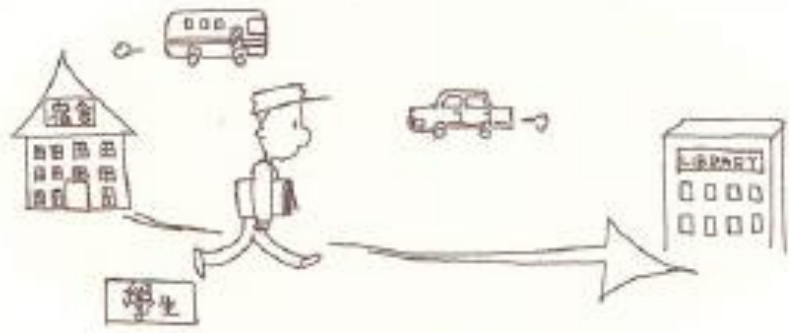
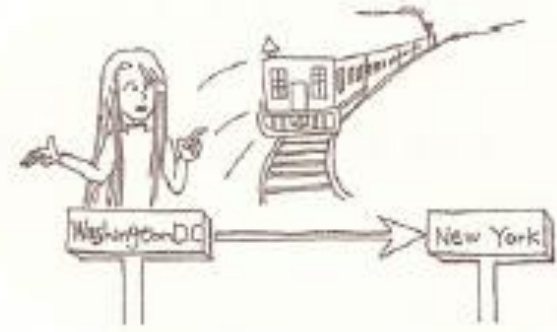
4. 我明天要到圖書館看書去，你去不去？

好，我也去。





Have a conversation based on the picture



## II. The Particle 了 Indicating the Completion of the Action or of the Predicate.

### (I) 了 as a Sentence Final Particle

When 了 is used as a sentence final particle, it usually indicates the action or the affair has already taken place.

S	(A)	V	(O)	了
他	已經	來		了。
He has already come.				
我	昨天	看見	他	了。
Yesterday I saw him.				



1. 她已經走了。
2. 他們都已經回家了。
3. 我昨天去看電影了。
4. 我們今天早上學中文了。
5. 孩子昨天念書了，也寫字了。





## (II) 了 Can Function Both as a Verb Suffix and a Sentence Final

### Particle

If a verb in a sentence carries a simple object, then 了 can be placed both after the main verb and at the end of the sentence. This usage often indicates the action has “already” been completed.

S	(A)	V	了	O	了
我	已經	吃	了	飯	了。
I have already eaten.					

1. 我已經買了書了。
2. 爸爸已經看了報了。
3. 媽媽已經做了飯了。
4. 你昨天已經給了我錢了。







Answer the questions below

1. 你昨天做什麼了？ (Give at least five different answers.)
2. 今天你已經做了什麼事了？
3. 昨天你到哪兒去了？



### III. Negation of Completed Action with 沒 (有)

S (A) 沒 V O


我 今天 沒 吃 早飯。

I didn't eat breakfast today.

1. 我昨天沒看電視。
2. 他今天早上沒到學校來。
3. 昨天我們沒唱歌兒，也沒跳舞。
4. 昨天下午我沒在圖書館看書。

Answer the questions below


1. 你昨天沒做什麼？ (Give a minimum of five actions.)
2. 你昨天沒到哪兒去？



#### IV. Negated and Suspended Action with 還沒(有)……(呢)

S 還沒- V O 呢

我 還沒 吃 午飯 呢。  
I haven't eaten lunch yet.

1. 我還沒寫字呢。
  2. 我還沒給你錢呢。
  3. 老師還沒回去呢。
  4. 今天的報，我還沒看呢。
- 



Answer the questions below

1. 什麼事是你要做，可是還沒做的？
2. 什麼地方是你要去，可是還沒去的？



## V. Types of Questions of Completed Action

a.

S	V	O	了	嗎
你	看	書	了	嗎?
Have / Did you read the book?				

b.

S	沒-	V	O	嗎
你	沒	看	書	嗎?
Haven't / Didn't you read the book?				

c.

S	V	O	了	沒有
你	看	書	了	沒有?
Have / Did you read the book, or not?				



d.

S	V	O	了	沒V
你	看	書	了	沒看?
Have / Did you read the book, or not?				

1. a. 他昨天來了嗎?

b. 他昨天沒來嗎?

c. 他昨天來了沒有?

d. 他昨天來了沒來?

2. a. 你吃早飯了嗎?

b. 你沒吃早飯嗎?

c. 你吃早飯了沒有?

d. 你吃早飯了沒吃?





Ask your classmates what they did



## VI. 是……的 Construction Stressing Circumstances Connected with the Action of the Main Verb

When one wants to emphasize the time when an action is occurring, the place where the action is occurring, the starting point of the action, the place to which the person or thing went, the means of conveyance used, the purpose of coming (or going) etc., then place 是 in front of the words you want to stress, and 的 at the end of the sentence or after the main verb.

This pattern is often used when the action took place in the past.

In a positive sentence 是 can be omitted from the pattern, but in a negative sentence it cannot.


S/O (Neg-)	是	Subject/Time/Place/Means	V (O)	的 (O)
我	是	昨天	買	的書。
Yesterday I bought the book.				
我	是	在那家書店	買	的書。
I bought the book at that bookstore.				
我	是	跟我姐姐去	買	的書。
I went with my old sister to buy the book.				
這本書	是	我	買	的。
I bought the book.				





1. 這本書是誰寫的？
2. 你是不是坐汽車來的？
3. 我是從法國來的，不是從英國來的。
4. 他是昨天中午來的，不是晚上來的。
5. 我昨天是在飯館兒吃的晚飯。
6. 今天我是跟朋友一塊兒吃的中飯。





One student ask questions according to the sentences given by the teacher and other students answer the questions

1. 王老師買房子了。
2. 李小姐跳舞了。
3. 張先生去英國了。
4. 趙太太有一個新錶。





# 5


## APPLICATION ACTIVITIES

**I. Each person should describe how they spent their time yesterday.**

For example: What did they do? What did they eat? Where did they go to eat? Where did they go? How did they get there? etc.

**II. Each person should describe their plan for the day.**

For example: What do they want to do in the morning? Where do they want to go? Where do they want to eat lunch? What do they want to do in the afternoon? etc.



### III. Situations

1. Two students meet on Friday and inquire about plans for the weekend.



2. Two students meet on Monday and ask each other what they did over the weekend.



## 6

## NOTES

When using 從、到 or 在 if there is no place word after the noun (the object of the sentence), then 這兒 or 那兒 must be added after the noun or the object.

eg. 請在我這兒吃飯。

**Please eat at my place.**

你要不要到他那兒去？

**Do you want to go to his place or not?**