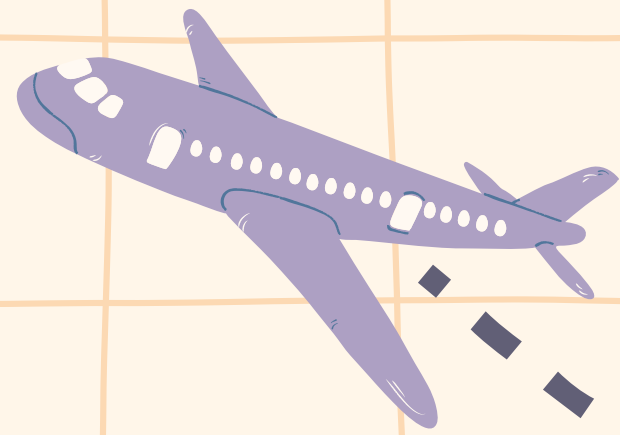


# 台灣到處行! 實用日常華語(一)

TRAVEL AROUND IN TAIWAN!  
USEFUL DAILY HUAYU (MANDARIN) I

Created by 亞洲大學華語文中心



# 教師介紹

Introduction of the Teacher

毛元臻 教授

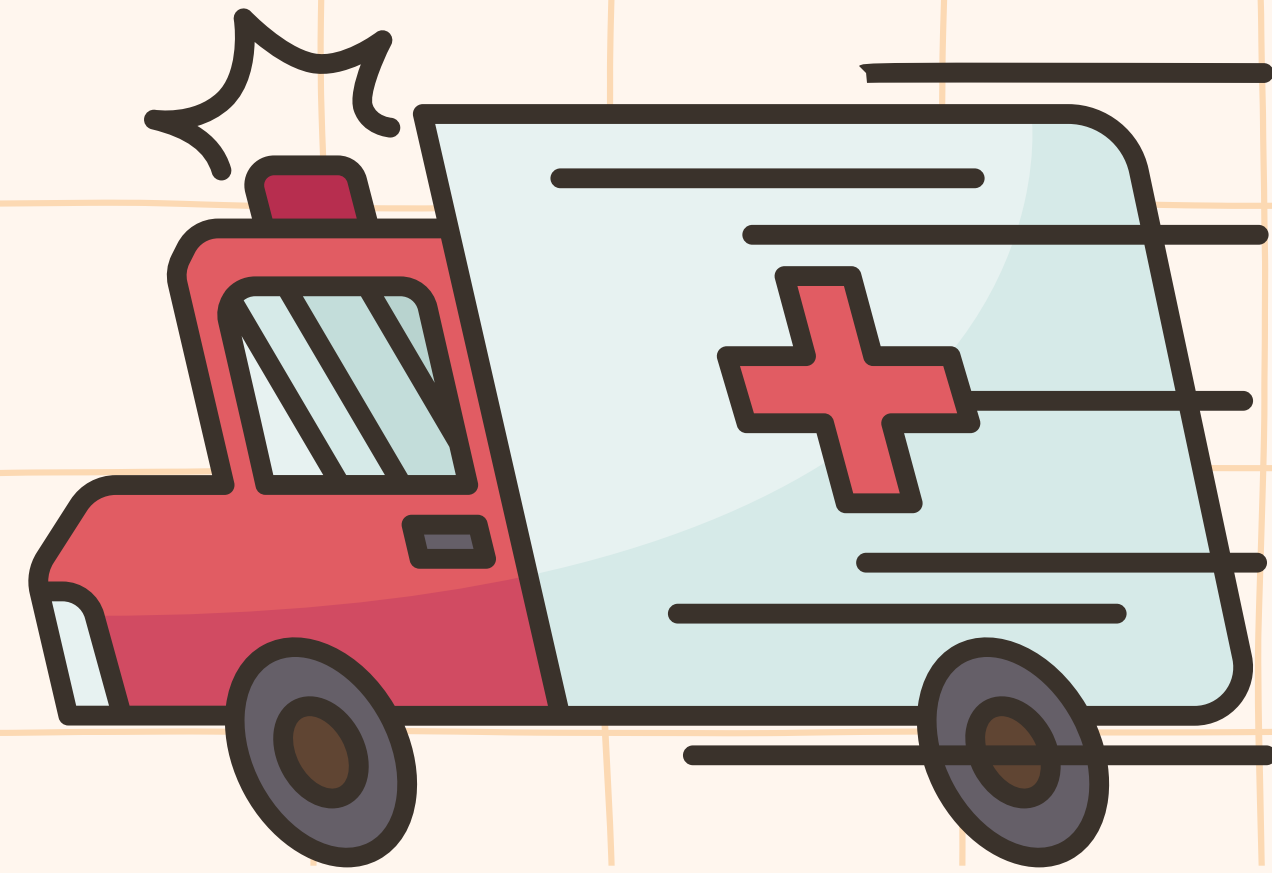
何秀瓔 講師

王孟洵 講師



# 生病了怎麼辦？

What to do when you're sick



# 課程解說

# Course Explanation

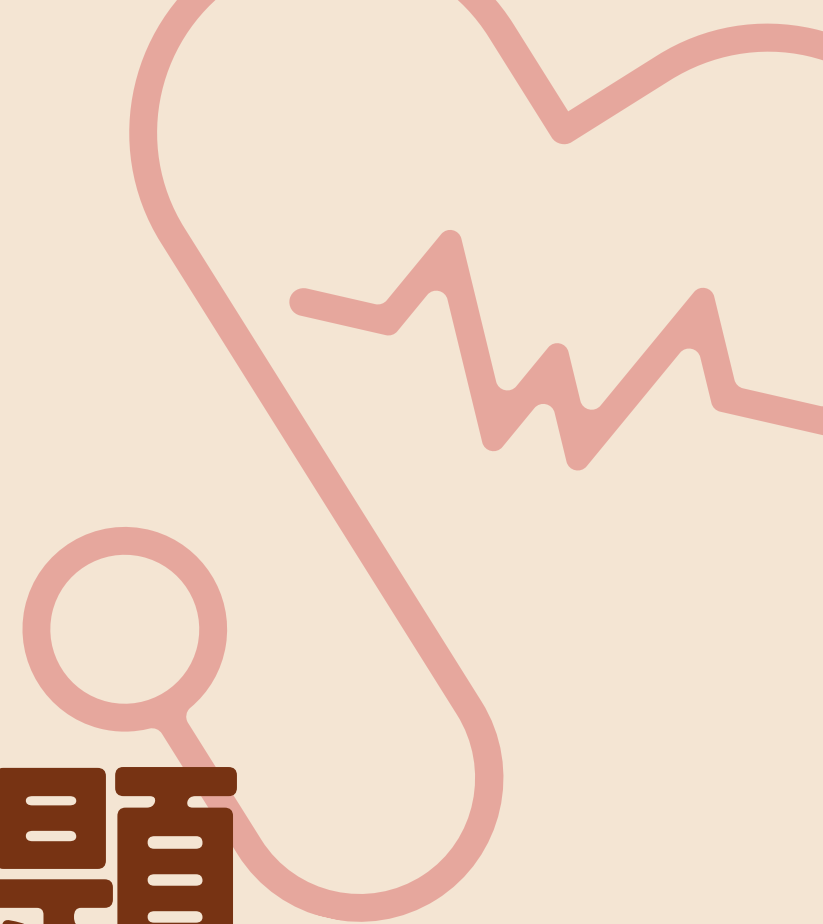
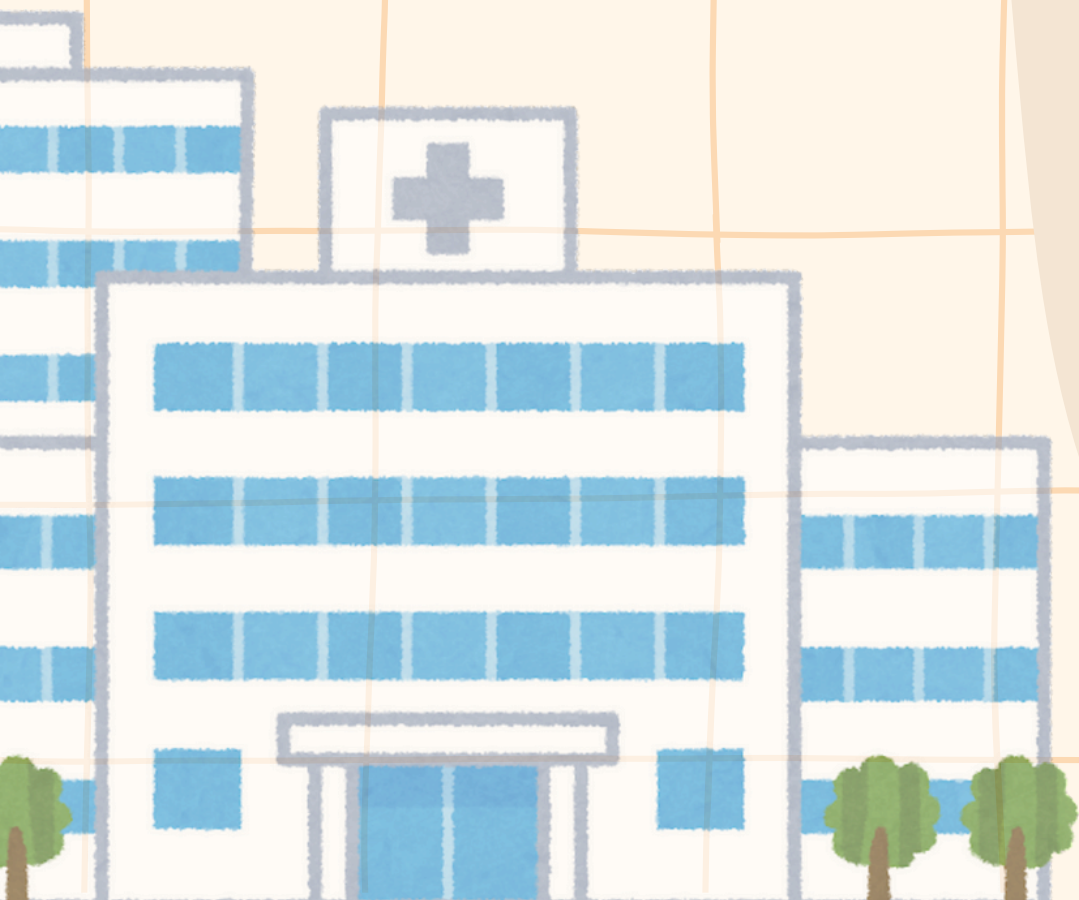


課程前的引導問題	5 分鐘	問學生生活經驗
對話	8 分鐘	角色朗讀+模仿
語法句型 + 關鍵詞彙	15 分鐘	圖片+例句理解句型結構
4. 短文閱讀	10 分鐘	閱讀含兩個句型的短文 + 問答
5. 詞彙與造句練習	12 分鐘	圖片配詞 → 用句型造句
6. 小測驗	10 分鐘	閱讀理解+句型+對話題



# 課前引導問題

## Guiding questions

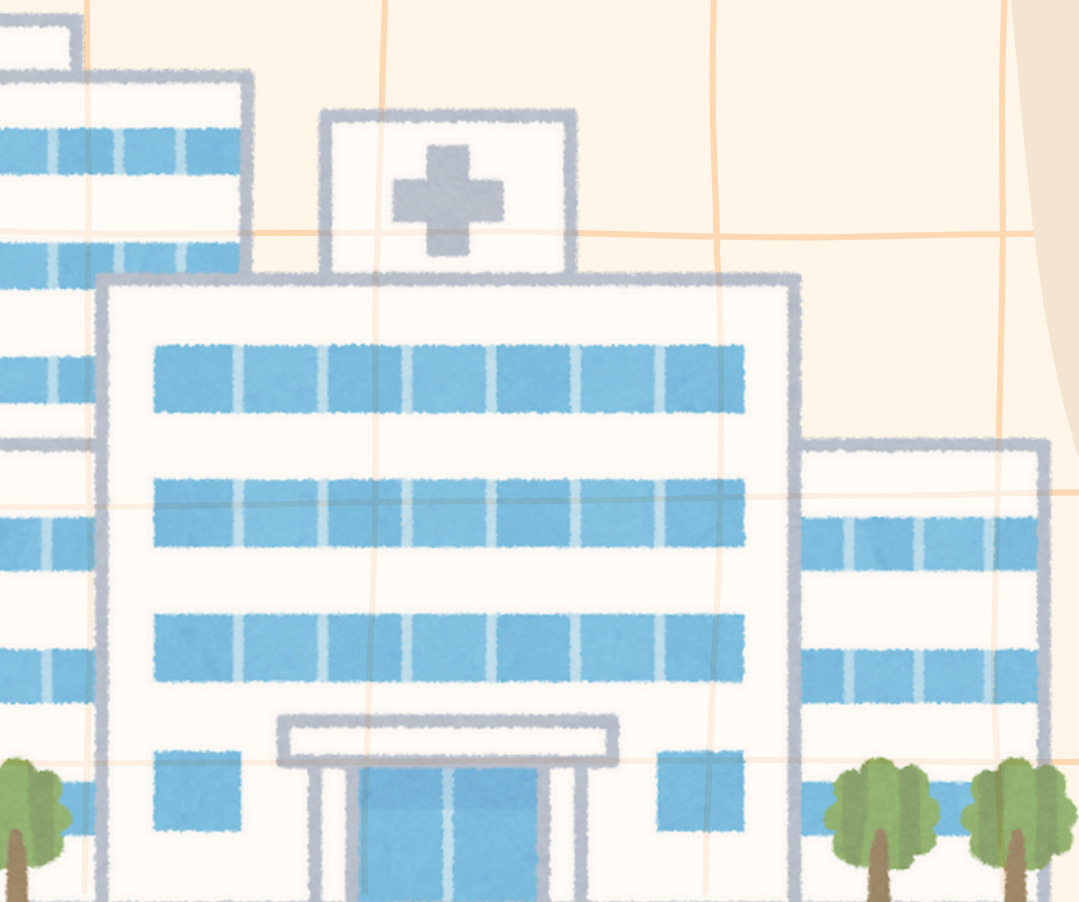


# Guiding questions



1. 你有沒有在台灣看過病?那時候你去哪裡?發生了什麼事?  
Have you ever seen a doctor in Taiwan? Where did you go? What happened?

2. 如果你感冒了，你會怎麼做?會去診所還是買藥?為什麼?  
If you catch a cold, what will you do? Will you go to a clinic or buy medicine? Why?

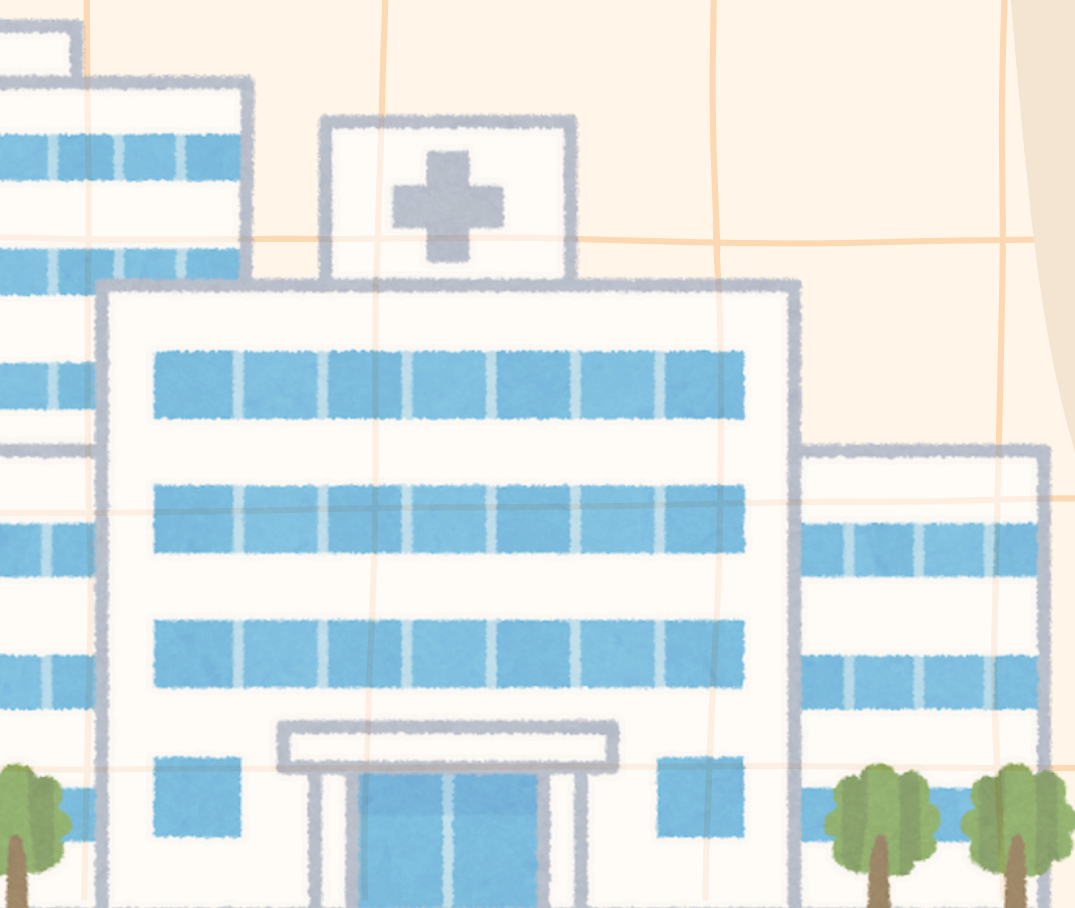


# Guiding questions



3. 你有沒有在台灣看過病?那時候你去哪裡?發生了什麼事?

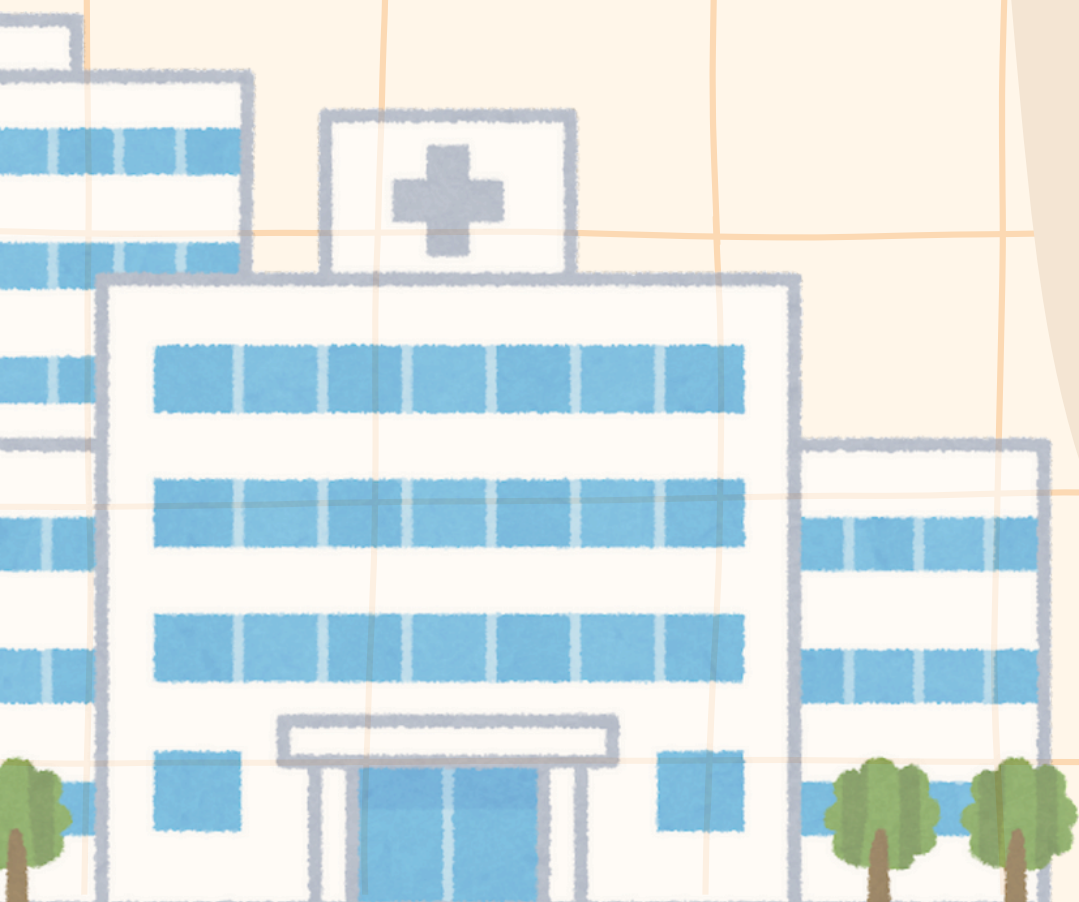
Have you ever seen a doctor in Taiwan? Where did you go? What happened?



# Guiding questions

4. 如果你感冒了，你會怎麼做？會去診所還是買藥？為什麼？

If you catch a cold, what will you do? Will you go to a clinic or buy medicine? Why?





# 對話 Dialogue

小安(外國學生) / 護士 / 醫生

Xiao An (foreign student) / Nurse / Doctor



小安: 你好，我今天早上開始覺得頭很痛、喉嚨也很癢。

Xiao An: Hello, I started to have a headache and my throat felt itchy this morning.

護士: 你有發燒嗎?

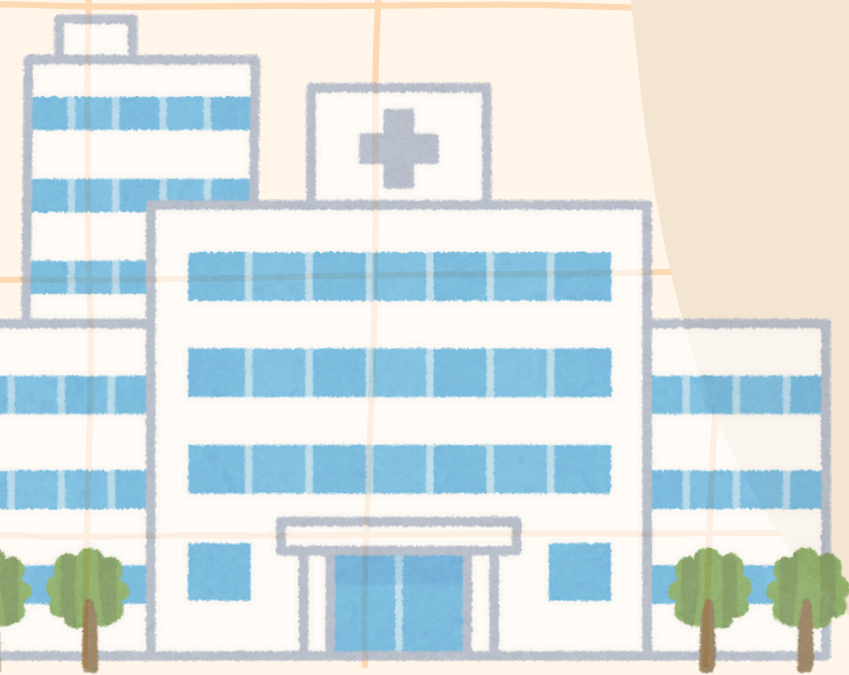
Nurse: Do you have a fever?

小安: 好像有一點，而且還有點流鼻水、咳嗽。

Xiao An: I think I have a little fever, and I also have a runny nose and cough.

護士: 看起來像是感冒，請你先填一下這張掛號單，等一下醫生會看診。

Nurse: It looks like you have a cold. Please fill out this registration form first; the doctor will see you shortly.



**\*(10 分鐘後) \***

**\*(10 minutes later)\***

**醫生:你好，請問你哪裡不舒服?**

**Doctor: Hello, what seems to be the problem?**

**小安:我喉嚨痛、咳嗽、有痰，而且肚子也有點痛。**

**Xiao An: I have a sore throat, a cough with phlegm, and also a bit of a stomachache.**





**醫生:你昨天吃了什麼?是不是吃了不乾淨的東西?**

**Doctor: What did you eat yesterday? Did you eat anything unclean?**

**小安:有可能，我昨天在夜市吃了海鮮。**

**Xiao An: Maybe. I ate seafood at the night market yesterday.**

**醫生:那可能是腸胃炎。我會幫你開退燒藥、止痛藥和腸胃藥，你要多喝水，多休息。**

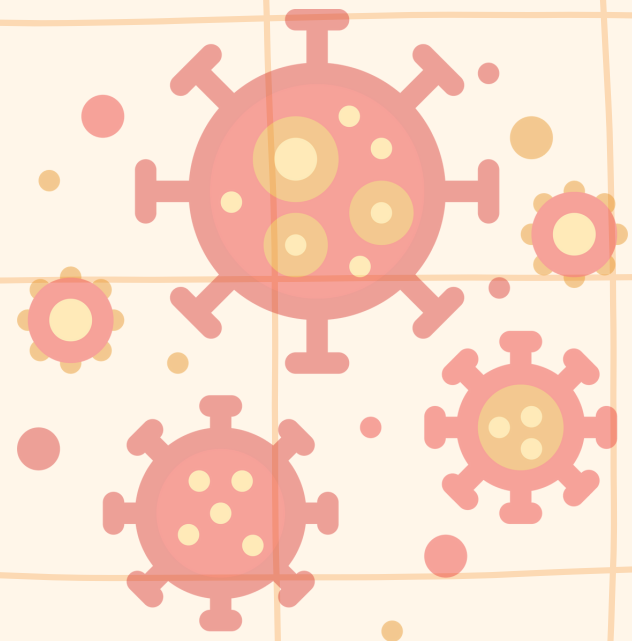
**Doctor: That could be gastroenteritis. I'll prescribe fever-reducing medicine, painkillers, and stomach medicine for you. You should drink more water and get plenty of rest.**

**小安:好的，謝謝醫生!**

**Xiao An: Okay, thank you, doctor!**

# 閱讀:生病了怎麼辦?

Reading : What to Do When You' re Sick





在台灣，如果你不舒服，可以去診所、醫院或藥局。

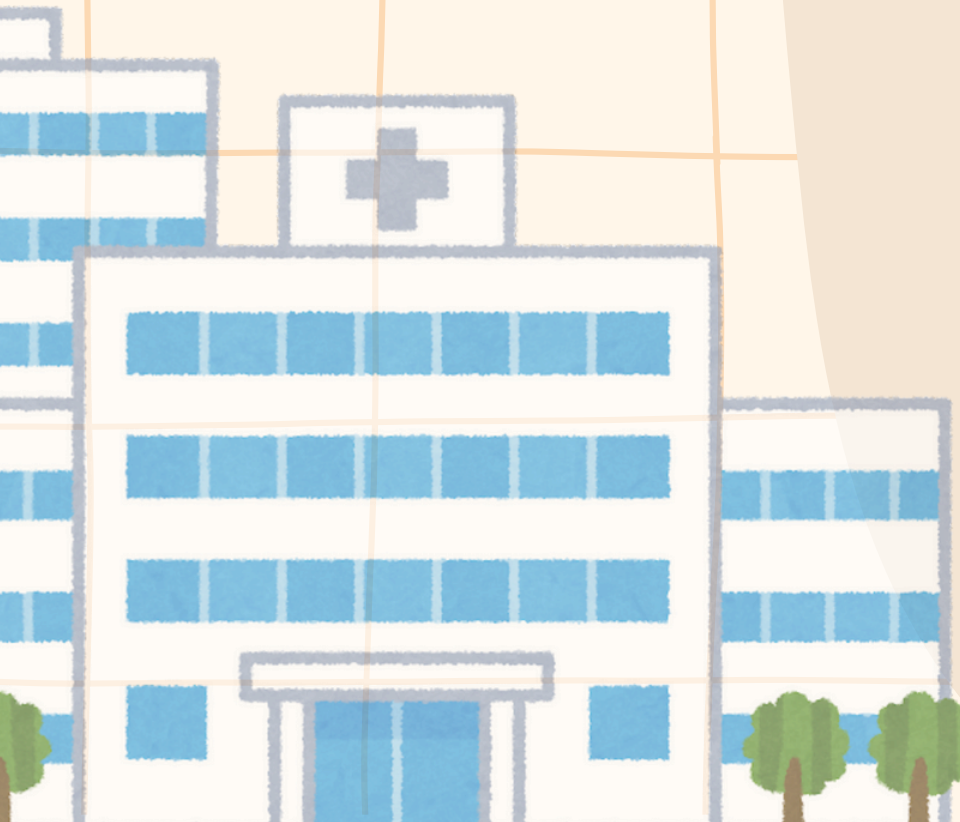
In Taiwan, if you feel unwell, you can go to a clinic, hospital, or pharmacy.

如果只是感冒、喉嚨痛、肚子不舒服，去附近的診所最方便，也不用等太久。

If it's just a cold, a sore throat, or a stomach discomfort, going to a nearby clinic is the most convenient, and you won't have to wait too long.

如果症狀比較嚴重，像是發高燒、呼吸困難、過敏，就應該去醫院。

If the symptoms are more serious, such as having a high fever, difficulty breathing, or an allergic reaction, you should go to the hospital.





**看病前要先掛號，看完醫生再拿藥。**

**Before seeing the doctor, you need to register first, and after the consultation, you can get your medicine.**

**很多藥局也可以買簡單的藥，像是退燒藥、止痛藥、胃藥。**

**Many pharmacies also sell basic medicines, such as fever-reducing medicine, painkillers, and stomach medicine.**

**台灣的醫療很方便，記得生病時要多喝水、多休息，早點去看醫生。**

**Medical care in Taiwan is very convenient. Remember to drink more water, get plenty of rest, and see a doctor as soon as possible when you 're sick.**





# 語法句型

## Sentence Patterns

# 句型一：A 比 B 更.....

## 1. 舉例+動作

- 教師伸手到某個高度說：「這麼高。」
- 然後手再抬高一點說：「更高！」(用肢體語言強化理解)

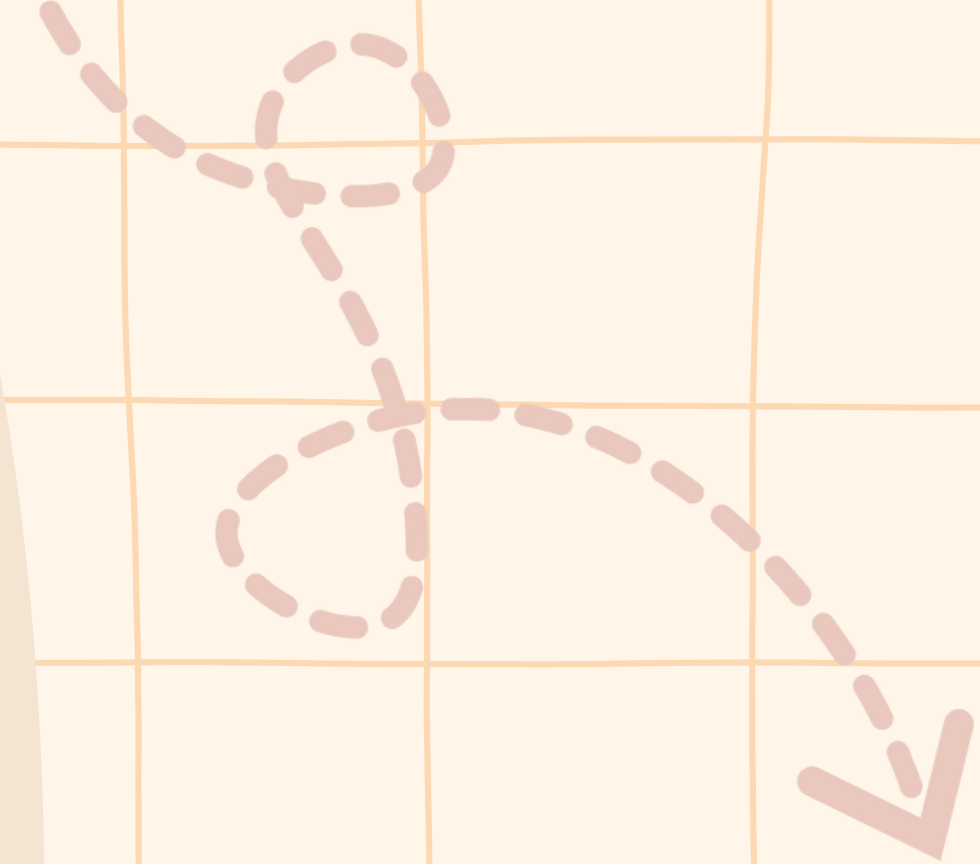
## 2. 引導學生口頭說

- 「A很高，B比A更高。」
- 「今天很冷，明天更冷。」

• 當我們比較兩個東西時，

「更」表示 A 的程度比 B 再多一點。

• 結構:A比B更+形容詞



# 句型一：A 比 B 更.....

## Pattern 1: A is ... than B

### 1. 舉例+動作 Example + Action

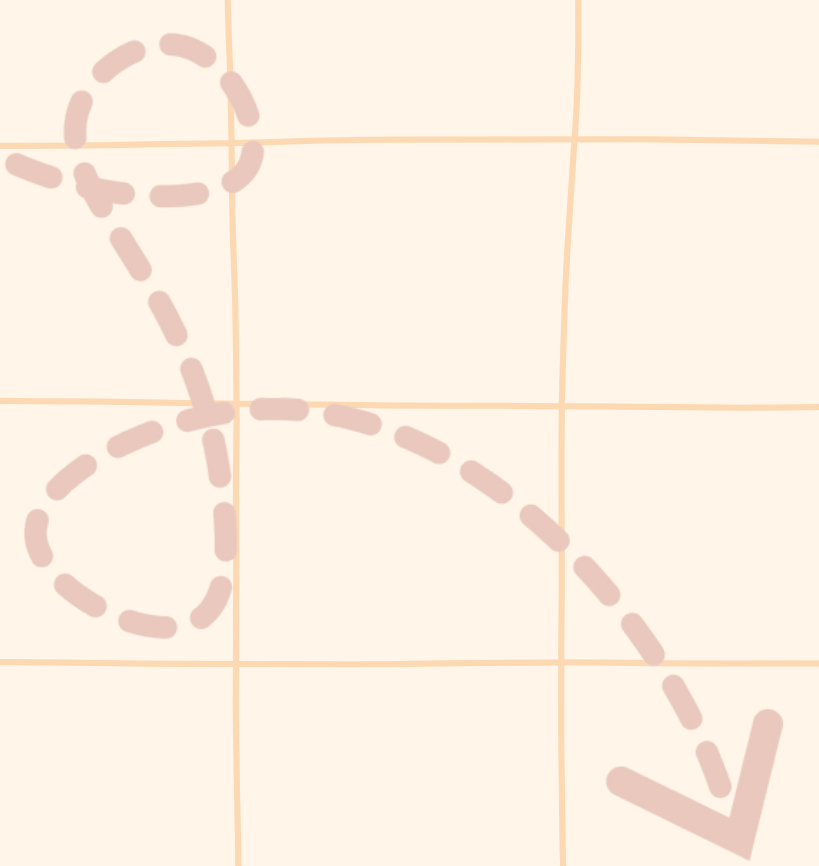
- 教師伸手到某個高度說：「這麼高。」

Teacher shows a height and says, "This high."

- 然後手再抬高一點說：「更高！」（用肢體語言強化理解）

Teacher raises hand higher and says, "Higher!"

(Use body language to help understanding)



**句型一：A 比 B 更.....**

**Pattern 1: A is ... than B**

**2. 引導學生口頭說 Guide students to speak orally**

- 「A很高，B比A更高。」

**A is tall, and B is taller than A.**

- 「今天很冷，明天更冷。」

**It is cold today, and it will be colder tomorrow.**



# 句型一：A 比 B 更.....

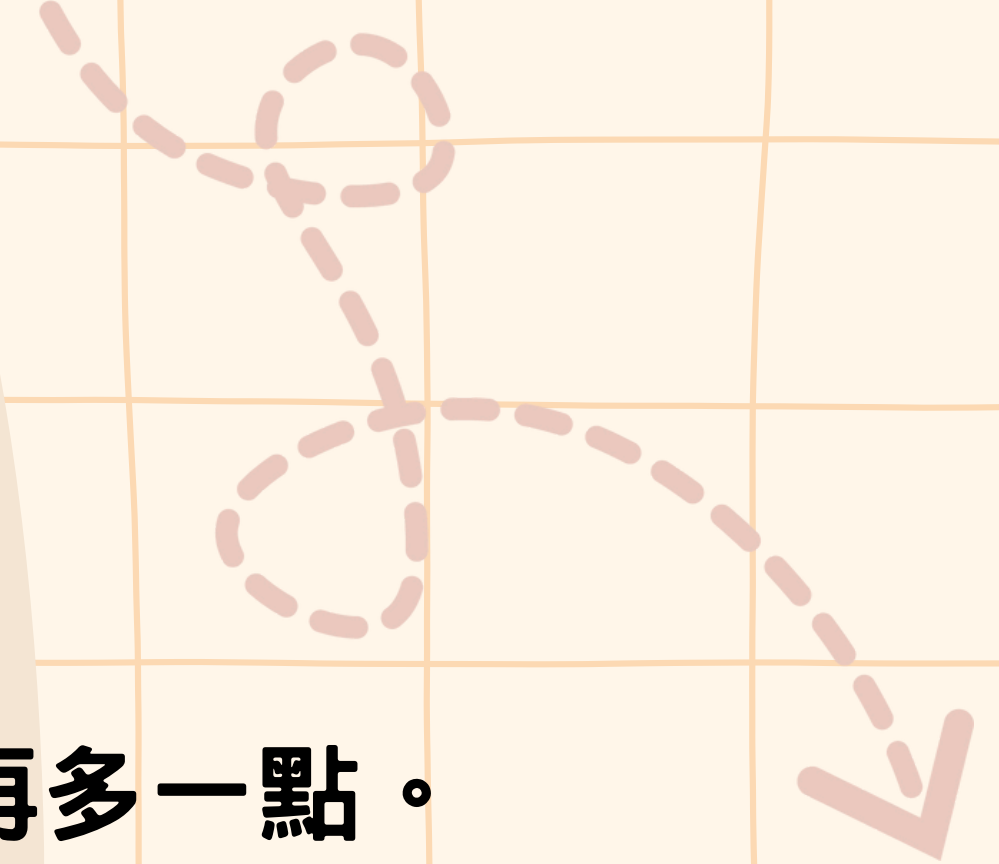
## Pattern 1: A is ... than B

- 當我們比較兩個東西時，「更」表示A的程度比B再多一點。

When we compare two things, 「更」 indicates that A is a little more than B.

- 結構：A比B更+形容詞

Structure: A + is + comparative adjective + than + B



**句型一：A 比 B 更.....**

**Pattern 1: A is ... than B**

**例子： Example:**

- 今天很熱，明天更熱。  
(明天比今天更熱)

**It is hot today, and it will be  
hotter tomorrow.**

**(Tomorrow is hotter than today)**



**句型一：A 比 B 更.....**

**Pattern 1: A is ... than B**

**例子： Example:**

- **這家咖啡店很便宜，那家咖啡店更便宜。**

**This café is cheap, and that café is cheaper.**



句型一：A 比 B 更.....

Pattern 1: A is ... than B

造句練習：（換句話說）

Sentence Practice: (In other words)

- 坐火車很快，坐高鐵更快。

Taking the train is fast, and taking the high-speed rail is faster.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 比 \_\_\_\_\_ 更 \_\_\_\_\_ 。

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is \_\_\_\_\_ than \_\_\_\_\_ 。



**句型一：A 比 B 更.....**

**Pattern 1: A is ... than B**

**造句練習：（換句話說）**

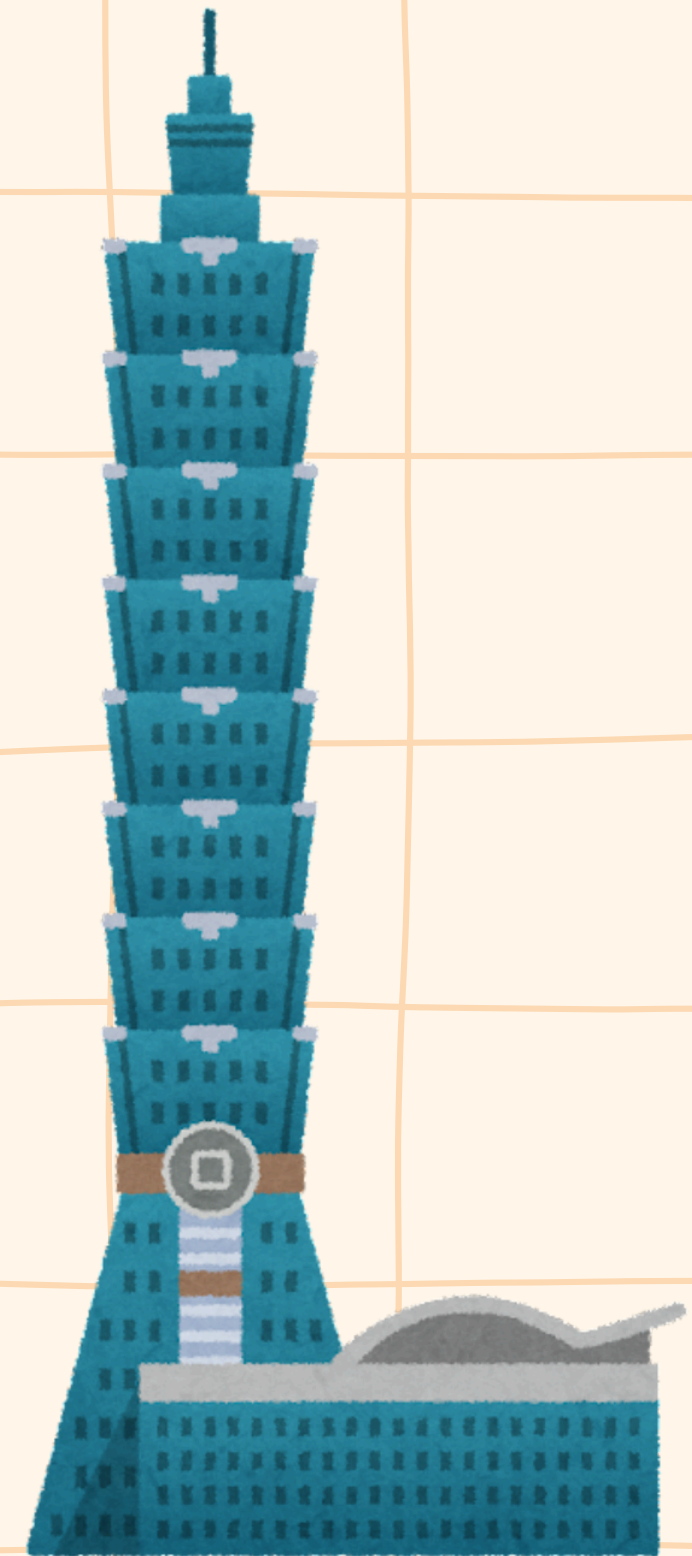
**Sentence Practice: (In other words)**

- **我覺得台南很熱，我覺得台北更熱。**

**I think Tainan is hot, and I think  
Taipei is hotter.**

**2. 我覺得\_\_\_\_\_比\_\_\_\_\_更\_\_\_\_\_。**

**2. I think \_\_\_\_\_ is \_\_\_\_\_ than \_\_\_\_\_。**



句型二：

我覺得 + 身體部位 + 很 + 形容詞

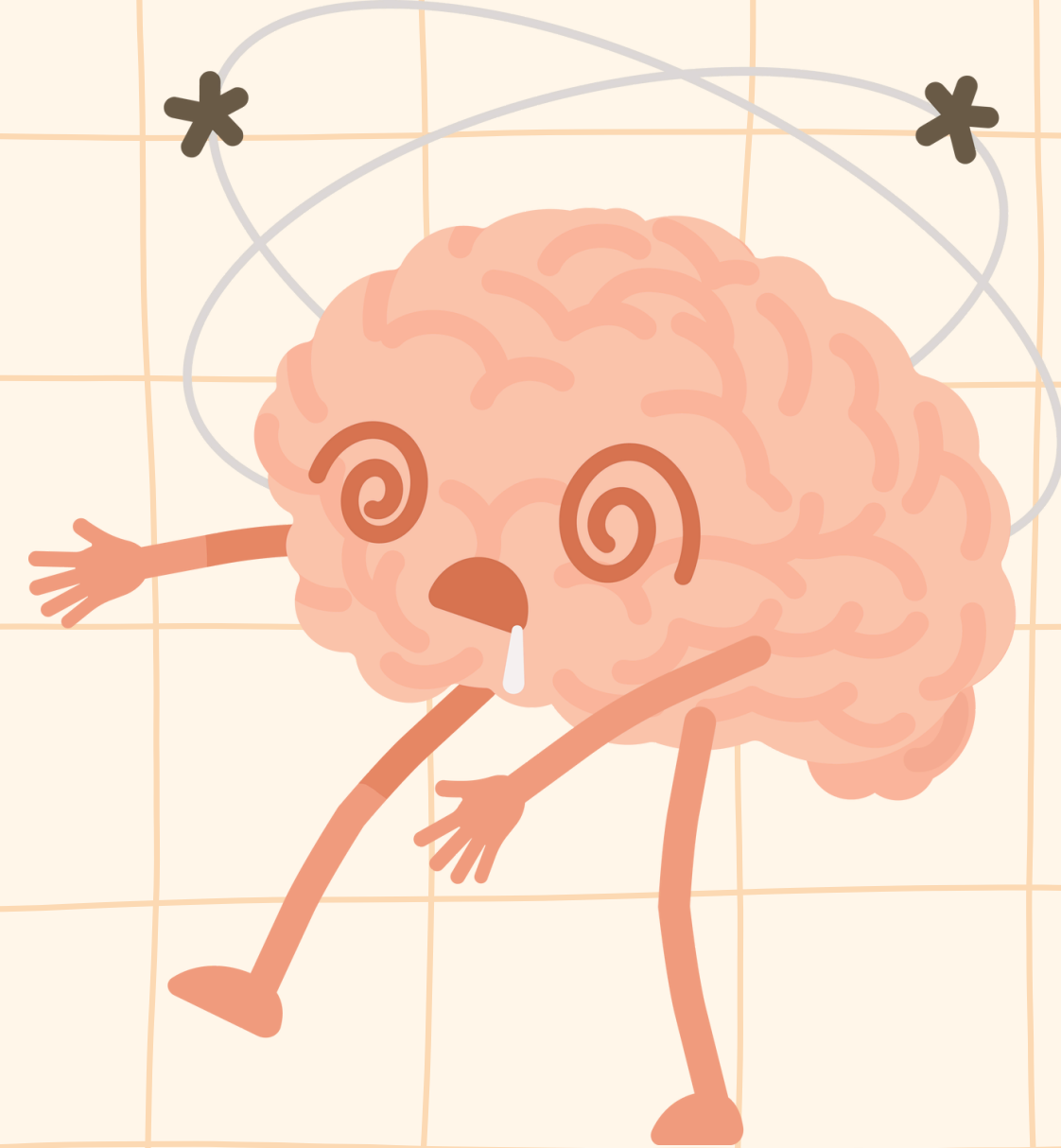
Pattern 2:

I think + body part + is + adjective

• 常用身體部位： Common Body Parts:

頭、眼睛、喉嚨、肚子、手、腳、背。

Head, eyes, throat, stomach, hands, feet, back.



句型二：

我覺得 + 身體部位 + 很 + 形容詞

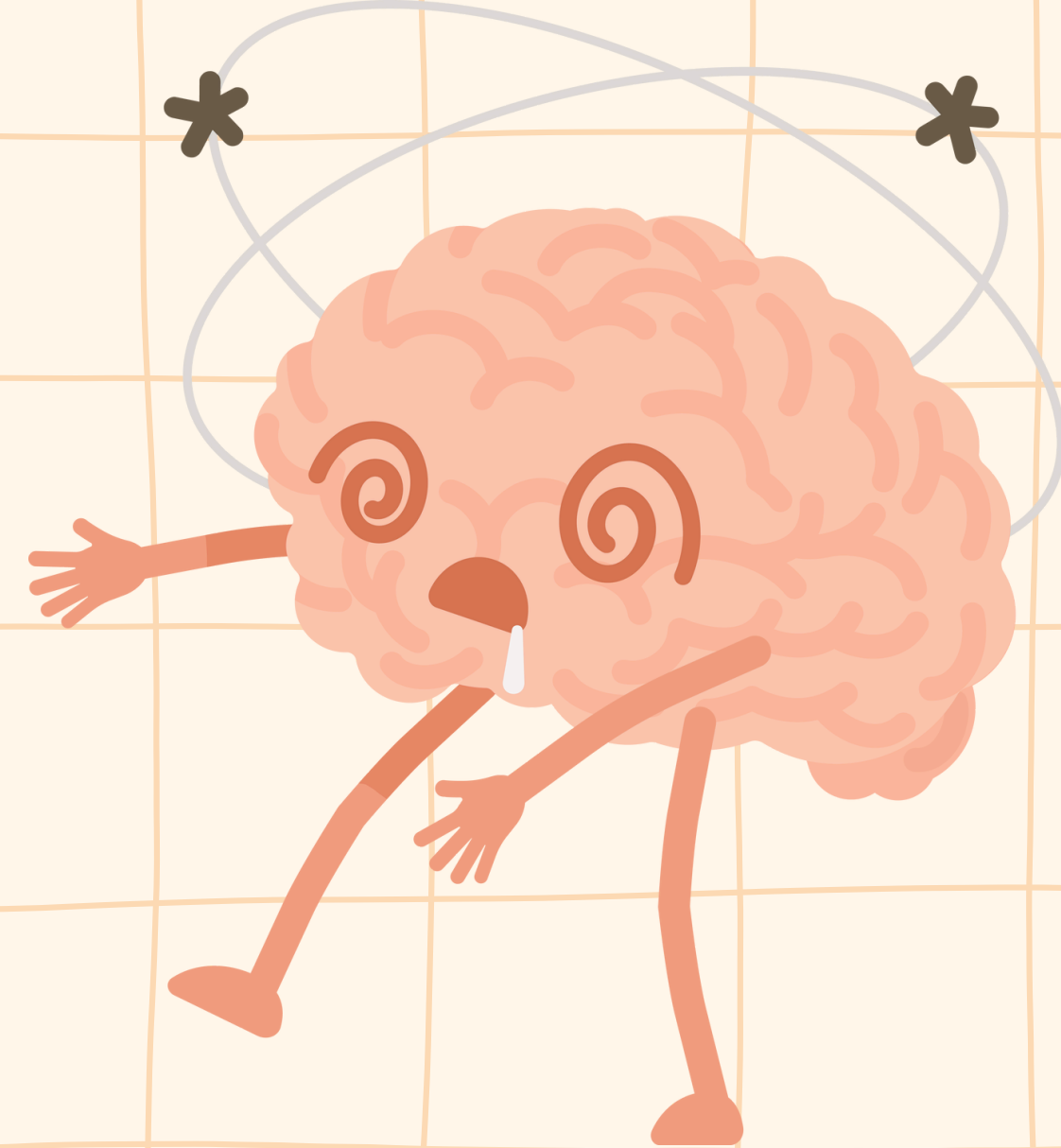
Pattern 2:

I think + body part + is + adjective

• 常用形容詞： Common Adjectives:

痛、不舒服、酸、癢、累。

Painful, uncomfortable, sore, itchy, tired.

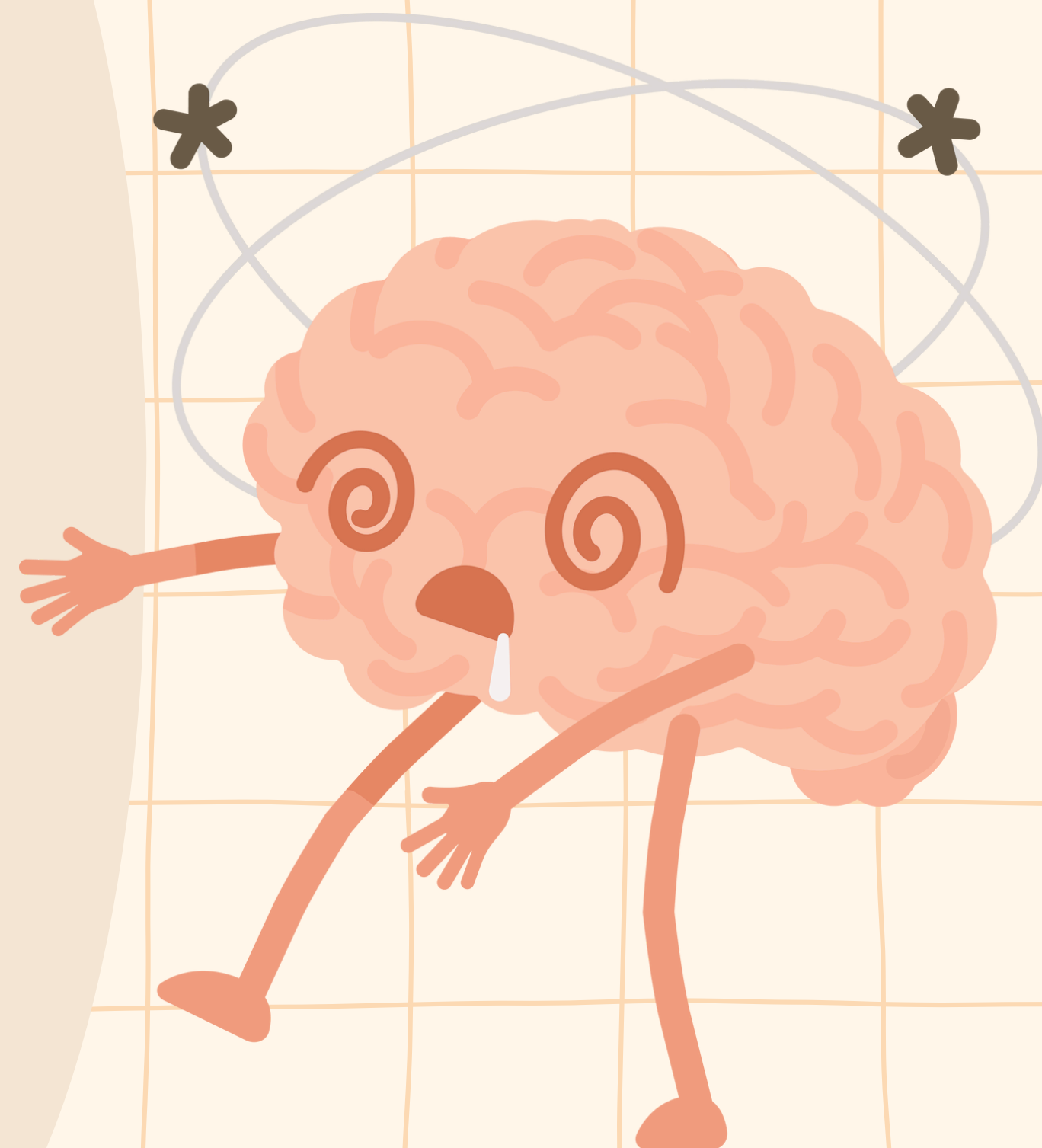


## 句型二：

我覺得 + 身體部位 + 很 + 形容詞

### 例句：

1. 我覺得頭很痛。
2. 我覺得眼睛很累。
3. 他覺得肚子很不舒服。



句型二：

我覺得 + 身體部位 + 很 + 形容詞

Pattern 2:

I think + body part + is + adjective

例子： Example:

1. 我覺得頭很痛。

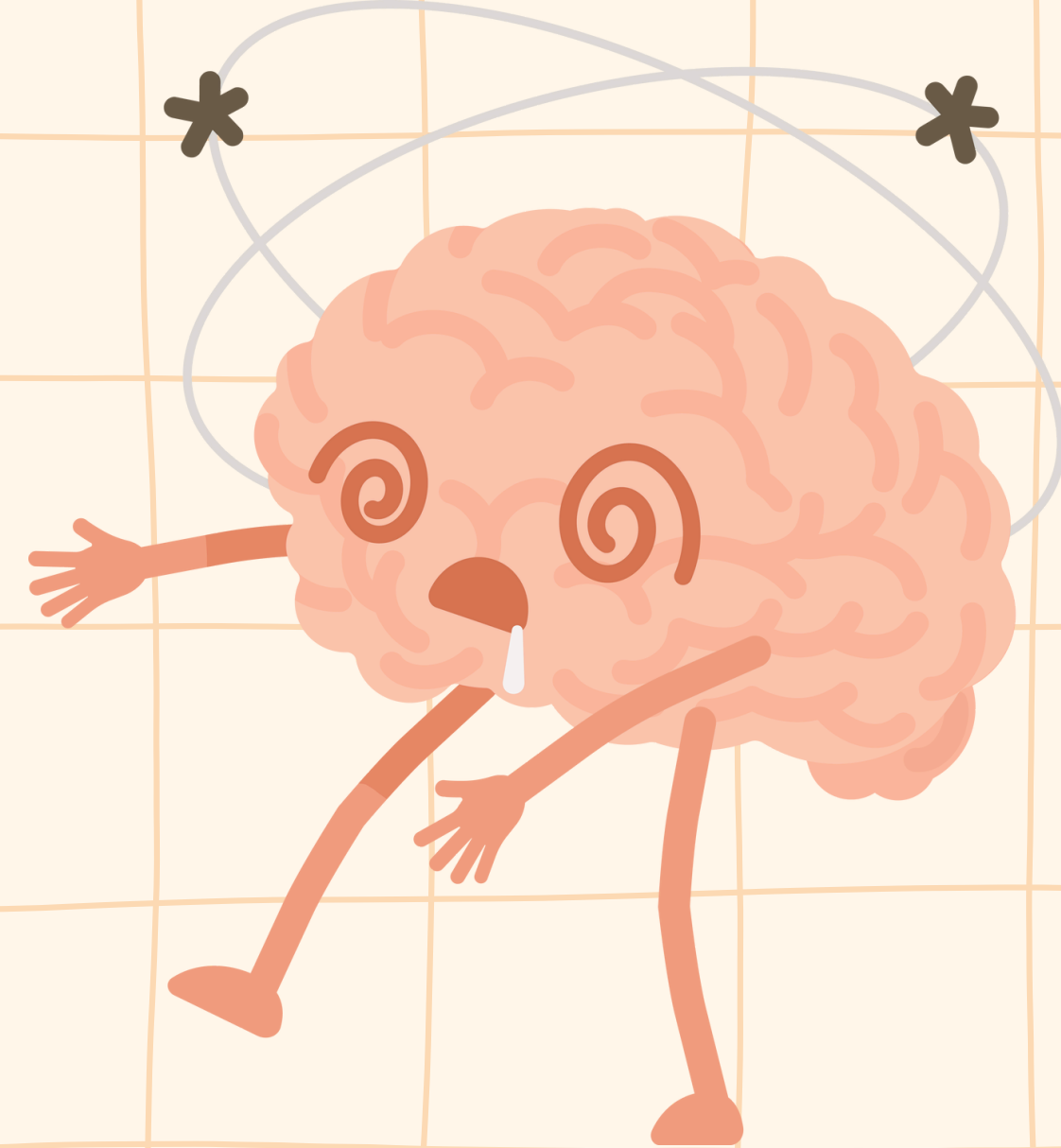
I think my head hurts a lot.

2. 我覺得眼睛很累。

I think my eyes are very tired.

3. 他覺得肚子很不舒服。

He thinks his stomach feels uncomfortable.



## 句型二：我覺得 + 身體部位 + 很 + 形容詞

Pattern 2: I think + body part + is + adjective

### • 替換練習： Replacement Practice:

我覺得	喉嚨	痛
你覺得	手	酸
他覺得	背	癢

### 對話練習:

A:你怎麼了?

B:我覺得\_\_\_\_\_很\_\_\_\_\_。



## 句型二：我覺得 + 身體部位 + 很 + 形容詞

Pattern 2: I think + body part + is + adjective

對話練習： Dialogue Practice:

A：你怎麼了？

A: What's wrong?

B：我覺得\_\_\_\_\_很\_\_\_\_\_。

B: I think \_\_\_\_\_ is \_\_\_\_\_.



# Q&A

1. \_\_\_\_\_

小安昨天吃了夜市的海鮮，今天肚子痛。醫生說他可能怎麼了。

A. 感冒 Cold

B. 過敏 Allergy

1. \_\_\_\_\_

Xiao An ate seafood at the night market yesterday, and today his stomach hurts. The doctor says he might be sick.

C. 腸胃炎 Gastroenteritis

D. 發燒 Fever



# Q & A

2. \_\_\_\_\_

如果只是輕微的感冒，  
要去哪裡最方便？

2. \_\_\_\_\_

If it's just a mild cold, where is  
the most convenient place to go?

A. 醫院 Hospital

B. 藥局 Pharmacy

C. 診所 Clinic

D. 健身房 Gym





## 比較類：Comparatives:

1. 你的手機比朋友的手機更貴嗎?

Is your phone more expensive than your friend's phone?

2. 你覺得中文比英文更難嗎?

Do you think Chinese is harder than English?





## 身體狀態類： Physical Conditions:

3. 你感冒的時候，哪裡覺得不舒服？

When you have a cold, where do you feel uncomfortable?

4. 你運動後，哪裡會覺得很酸？

After exercising, which part of your body feels sore?



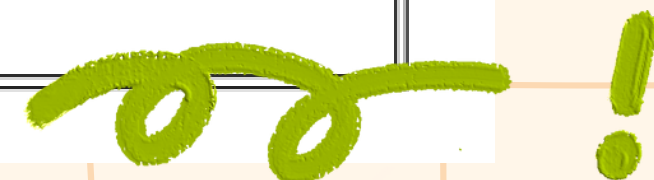
詞彙 Vocabulary	詞性 Part of Speech	拼音 Pinyin	例句 Example Sentence
發燒 (have a fever)	動詞 (verb)	fā shāo	他昨天開始發燒，需要休息。 He started having a fever yesterday and needs to rest.
咳嗽 (cough)	動詞 (verb)	ké sòu	我這兩天一直在咳嗽，喉嚨很不舒服。 I have been coughing these past two days, and my throat feels uncomfortable.
感冒 (catch a cold)	動詞 (verb)	gǎn mào	小孩很容易感冒，要注意保暖。 Children catch colds easily, so we should keep them warm.
腸胃炎 (gastroenteritis)	名詞 (noun)	cháng wèi yán	吃壞肚子可能會得腸胃炎。 Eating something bad might cause gastroenteritis.
退燒藥 (antipyretic ;drug reduce fever)	名詞 (noun)	tuì shāo yào	醫生幫我開了退燒藥和止痛藥。 The doctor prescribed me antipyretic and painkillers.



止痛藥 (painkiller)	名詞 (noun)	zhǐ tòng yào	肚子痛的時候可以吃止痛藥。 You can take painkillers when you have a stomachache.
掛號 (register for medical service)	動詞 (verb)	guà hào	看病前要先去掛號。 You need to register before seeing a doctor.
診所 (clinic)	名詞 (noun)	zhěn suǒ	我家附近有一家診所，看病很方便。 There's a clinic near my home, so it's convenient to see a doctor.
醫院 (hospital)	名詞 (noun)	yī yuàn	如果症狀嚴重，就要去醫院。 If the symptoms are serious, you should go to the hospital.
藥局 (pharmacy)	名詞 (noun)	yào jú	我去藥局買了一些感冒藥。 I went to the pharmacy to buy some cold medicine.



詞彙 Vocabulary	詞性 Part of Speech	拼音 Pinyin	例句 Example Sentence
頭很痛 (have a bad headache)	形容詞性短語 (adjective phrase)	tóu hěn tòng	我今天頭很痛，可能是感冒了。 I have a bad headache today; I might have caught a cold.
喉嚨癢 (throat feels itchy)	形容詞性短語 (adjective phrase)	hóu lóng yǎng	我喉嚨很癢，講話都不舒服。 My throat feels itchy, and it's uncomfortable to talk.
肚子痛 (have a stomachache)	形容詞性短語 (adjective phrase)	dù zi tòng	我吃了不乾淨的東西，現在肚子痛。 I have a stomachache because I ate something unclean.
流鼻水 (have a runny nose)	動詞性短語 (verb phrase)	liú bí shuǐ	我感冒的時候會流鼻水。 I get a runny nose when I catch a cold.
有痰 (have phlegm)	動詞性短語 (verb phrase)	yǒu tán	他咳嗽有痰，醫生說要多喝水。 He has phlegm when he coughs, and the doctor said he should drink more water.



Thank You

