

第五課

烏龍茶很香



課文Text

(王明文約高莉亞見面)



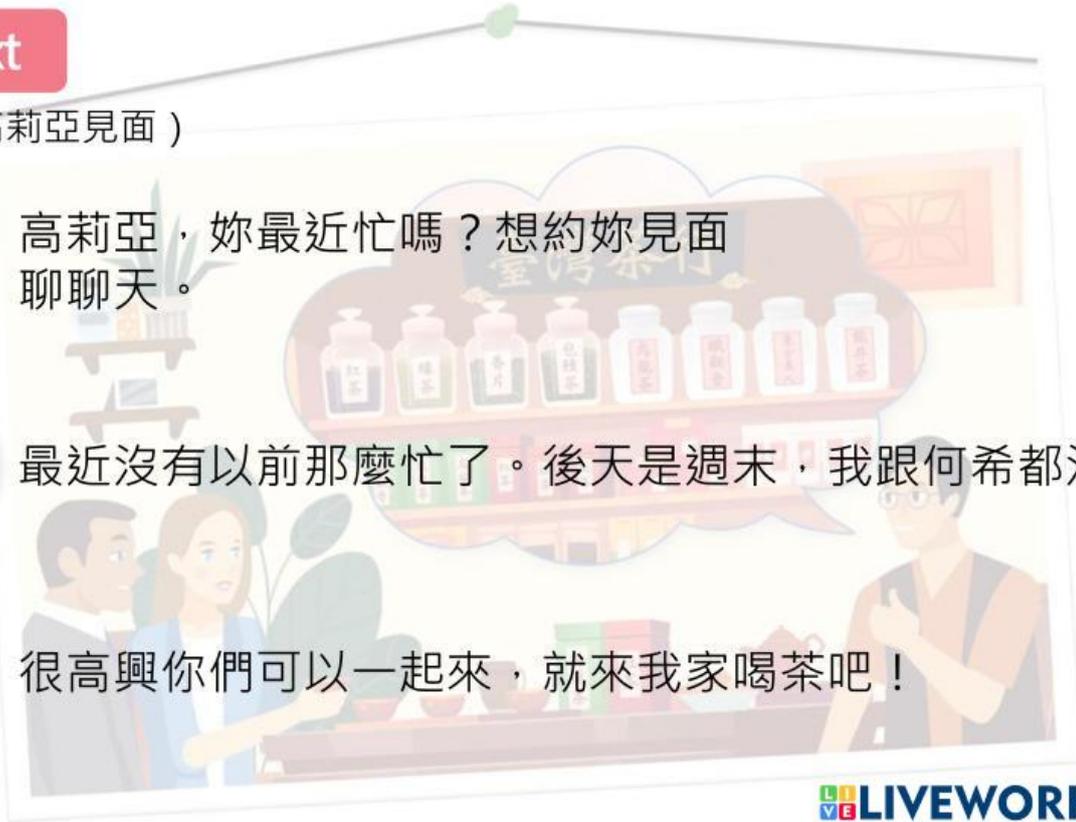
高莉亞，妳最近忙嗎？想約妳見面聊聊天。



最近沒有以前那麼忙了。後天是週末，我跟何希都沒事。



很高興你們可以一起來，就來我家喝茶吧！



課文Text

(王明文家，有人敲門)



高莉亞，何希，歡迎歡迎，請進。



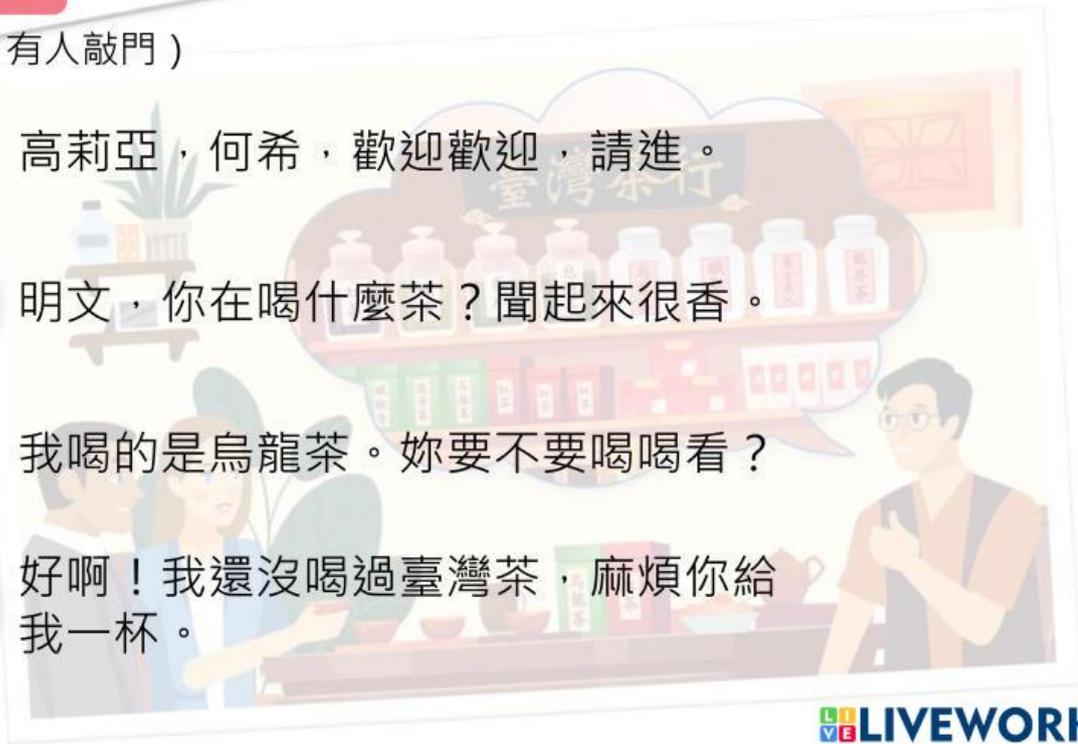
明文，你在喝什麼茶？聞起來很香。



我喝的是烏龍茶。妳要不要喝喝看？



好啊！我還沒喝過臺灣茶，麻煩你給我一杯。





不麻煩！茶就是要跟朋友一起喝的。
我這裡有烏龍茶跟紅茶，妳想喝哪一種。



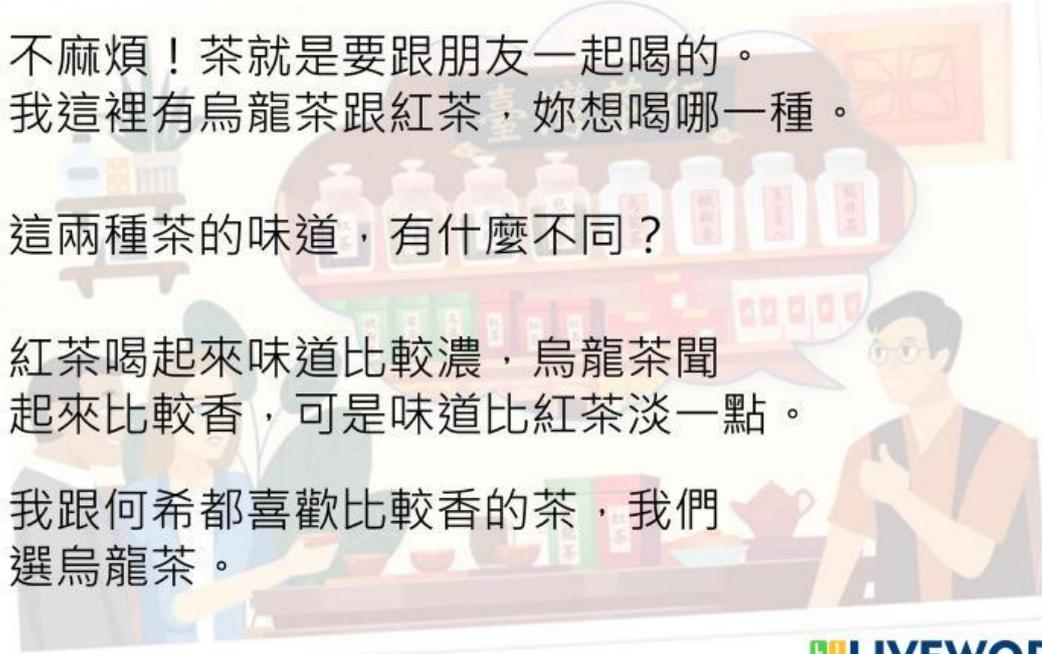
這兩種茶的味道，有什麼不同？



紅茶喝起來味道比較濃，烏龍茶聞起來比較香，可是味道比紅茶淡一點。



我跟何希都喜歡比較香的茶，我們選烏龍茶。





好。泡茶需要兩分多鐘，請等一下。



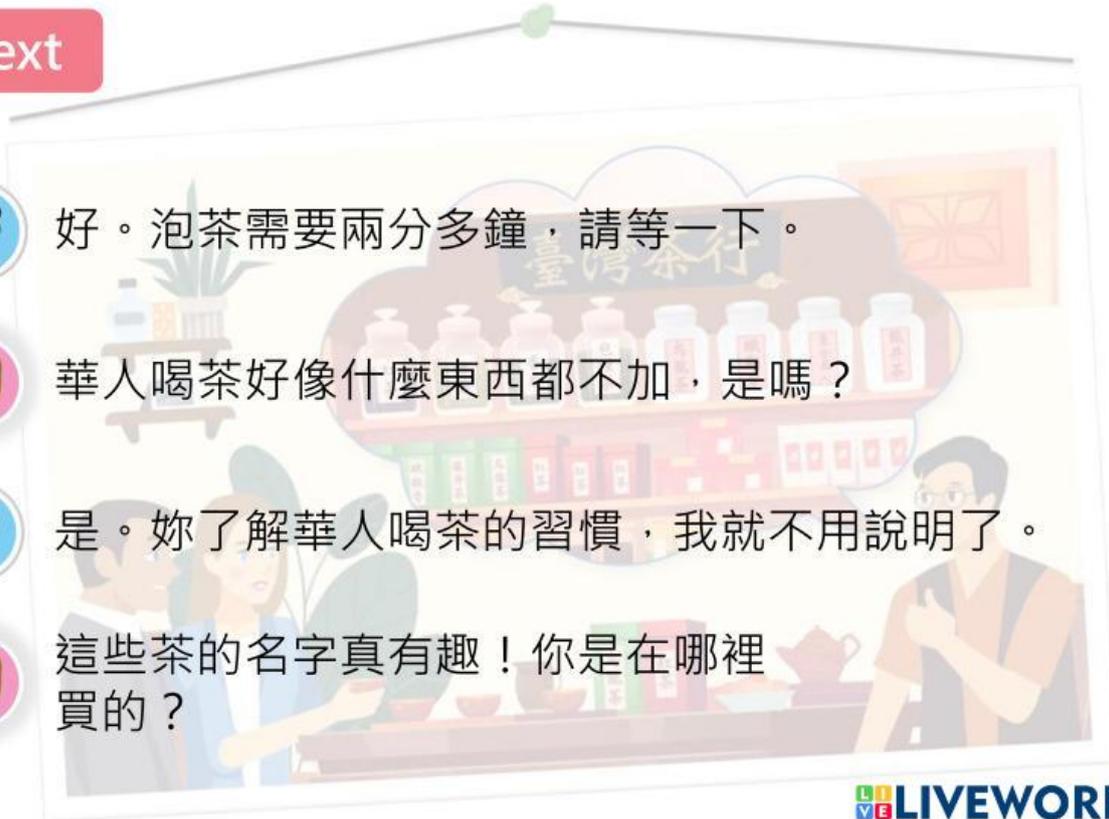
華人喝茶好像什麼東西都不加，是嗎？



是。妳了解華人喝茶的習慣，我就不用說明了。



這些茶的名字真有趣！你是在哪裡買的？





這些茶不是在這裡買的，是我從臺灣帶來的。臺灣茶的品質非常好，妳喝喝看就知道了。味道怎麼樣？



嗯……，喝起來有一點苦，有一點甜，很特別。



這次妳喝的是味道比較淡，可是比較香的茶，要是有機會，我請妳喝味道濃一點的東方美人茶。

1 A 沒有 méiyǒu B 那麼 nàme / 這麼 zhème ……

The sentence pattern 「A 沒有 méiyǒu B 那麼 nàme / 這麼 zhème……」 is placed in front of an adjective to indicate that A does not measure up to B in terms of the criterion described by the adjective.

Examples:

(1) 我現在沒有以前那麼忙。

I am not as busy now as I was before.

(2) 烏龍茶沒有紅茶那麼濃。

Oolong tea is not as rich as black tea.

1

A 沒有 méiyǒu B 那麼 nàme / 這麼 zhème

1. 開車沒有坐飛機那麼快。

Driving is not as fast as flying there.

2. 我知道烤火雞沒有做沙拉那麼輕鬆。

I know that roasting a turkey is not as carefree [a task] as making a salad.

3. 那裡的海邊沒有這裡的這麼漂亮。

The seashore there is not as pretty as it is here.

4. 王明文的工作經驗沒有高莉亞的那麼多。

Wang Mingwen does not have as much work experience as Gloria does.

Exercise

After looking at the illustration, use the "A沒有méiyǒu B那麼nàme" sentence pattern to render each sentence using the words supplied.

烏龍茶



紅茶



(濃 / 好喝)

Exercise

After looking at the illustration, use the “A沒有méiyǒu B那麼nàme ……” sentence pattern to render each sentence using the words supplied.



→ _____

Exercise

After looking at the illustration, use the “A沒有méiyǒu B那麼nàme ……” sentence pattern to render each sentence using the words supplied.



(難 / 麻煩)

Exercise

After looking at the illustration, use the “A沒有méiyǒu B那麼nàme ……” sentence pattern to render each sentence using the words supplied.



(跑得 / 快)

Exercise

After looking at the illustration, use the “A沒有méiyǒu B那麼nàme ……” sentence pattern to render each sentence using the words supplied.



.....

(有意思 / 輕鬆 / 好玩)

2

VV 看 kàn to try

Single-syllable action verbs when reduplicated and followed by 看 kàn in spoken phrases mean “to try Ving.” Single-syllable verbs often so used include 吃 chī “eat,” 喝 hē “drink,” 做 zuò “do, make,” 聽 tīng “hear, listen,” 學 xué “learn,” 寫 xiě “write,” 穿 chuān “wear,” 逛 guàng “stroll, visit,” or 打 dǎ “hit, strike, beat,” etc.

Examples:

(1) 這盤沙拉看起來很好吃，我想吃吃看。

This plate of salad looks delicious. I want to try [eating] it.

(2) 這種咖啡很香，你要不要喝喝看？

This kind of coffee is very aromatic. Do you want to try [drinking] a cup?

2

VV 看 kàn to try

1. 果汁跟烏龍茶我都想喝喝看。

I want to try [drinking] both fruit juice and oolong tea.

2. 這件衣服的樣子很好看，你穿穿看。

This clothing is good-looking. Try wearing it.

3. 高莉亞教了我怎麼烤火雞，我要做做看。

Gloria taught me how to roast a turkey, I want to try doing it.

4. 張家安告訴我日文也有漢字，所以我打算學學看。

oann Zhang told me Japanese also has Chinese characters, so I plan to try learning it.