



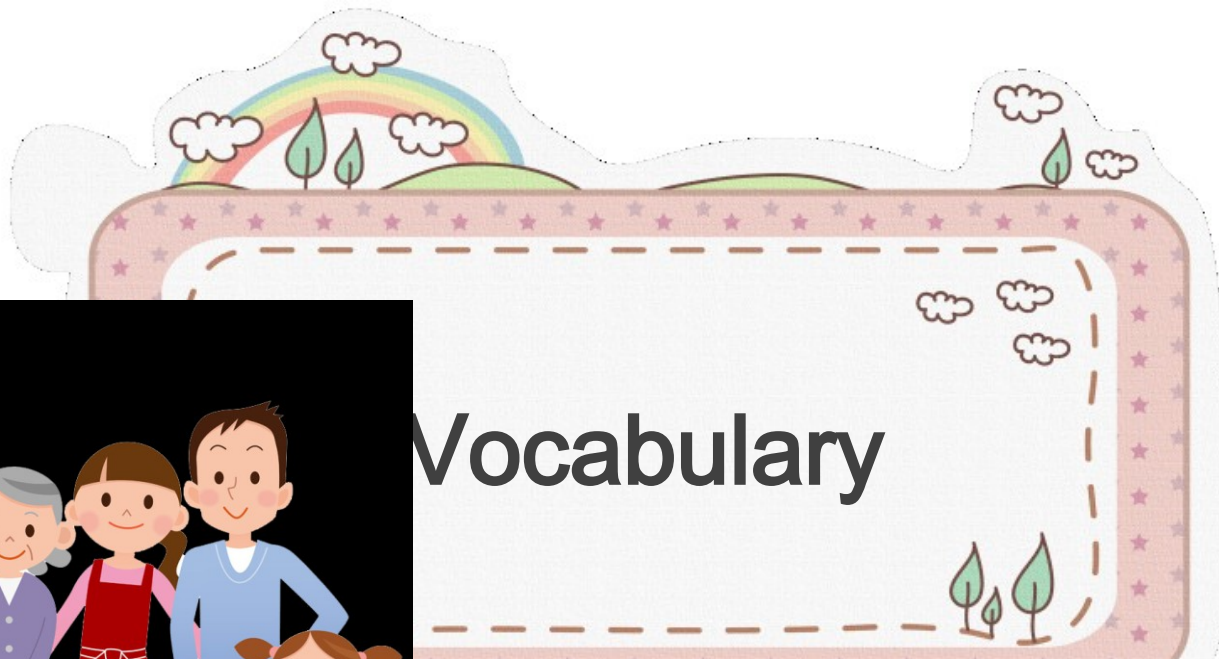
Family 家庭

jiā tíng

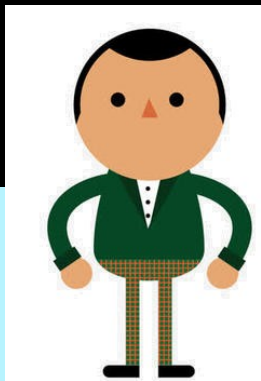


LI Xin Yu





Vocabulary



nán

男

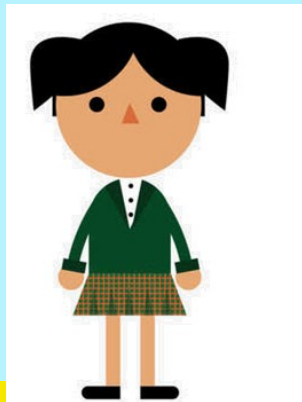
male



tā

他

he;him



nǚ

女

female



tā

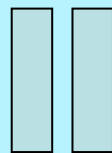
她

she;her



爸爸

bà ba



father , dad

父亲

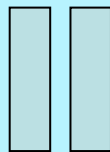
fù qīn

父亲 is most used in **writing**
爸爸 is most used in **speaking**.



妈妈

mā ma



mother, mom

母亲

mǔ qīn

母亲 is most used in **writing**
妈妈 is most used in **speaking**.



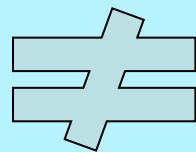
hái zi

孩子

child

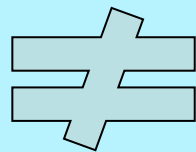
儿子 cannot be replaced by 男孩子
女儿 cannot be replaced by 女孩子

儿子 son



nán hái zi
男孩子 boy

nǚ ér
女儿 daughter



nǚ hái zi
女孩子 girl



gē ge

哥哥

older brother



dì di

弟弟

younger brother



dà gē
大哥

eldest brother



jiě jie

姐姐 older sister

mèi mei

妹妹 younger sister



zhào piàn

照片

picture ; photo

Please draw your family tree in Chinese



(gè /ge)  d

numeral is usually not followed immediately a

(1) number + measure word + a noun.

(2) demonstrative pronoun + measure word + a noun.

↑ (gè /ge) is the single most common measure word in Chinese. It is also sometimes **used as a substitute for other measure words.**




(gè /ge)

sure word + a noun.

1、一个人 (yí ge rén)
a person

2、一个学生 (yí ge xué shēng)
a student

3、一个老师 (yí ge lǎo shī)
a teacher





(gè /ge)



pronoun + measure word + a noun.



1、这个孩子 (zhè ge hái zi)

this child

2、那个男学生 (nà ge nán xué sheng)

that male student



In Chinese, 这 can also be pronounced as **zhèi** and 那 as **nèi** if
measure word or **a numeral and a measure word**.

nà

这

this

那

this

这个人叫李生。

zhè ge rén jiào Lǐ Shēng

This person is called Li Sheng.

那个人是李先生的女儿。

nà ge rén shì lǐ xiān sheng de nǚ ér 。

That person is the daughter of Mr. Li.



méi

沒

not



(yǒu)

Sense of “to Have” or “to Possess”

is always negated with 没(méi) instead of 不(bù)

A: 王先生有弟弟吗？

wáng xiān sheng yǒu dì di ma ?

Does Mr.Wang have a younger brother?

B: 王先生没有弟弟。

wáng xiān sheng méi yǒu dì di 。

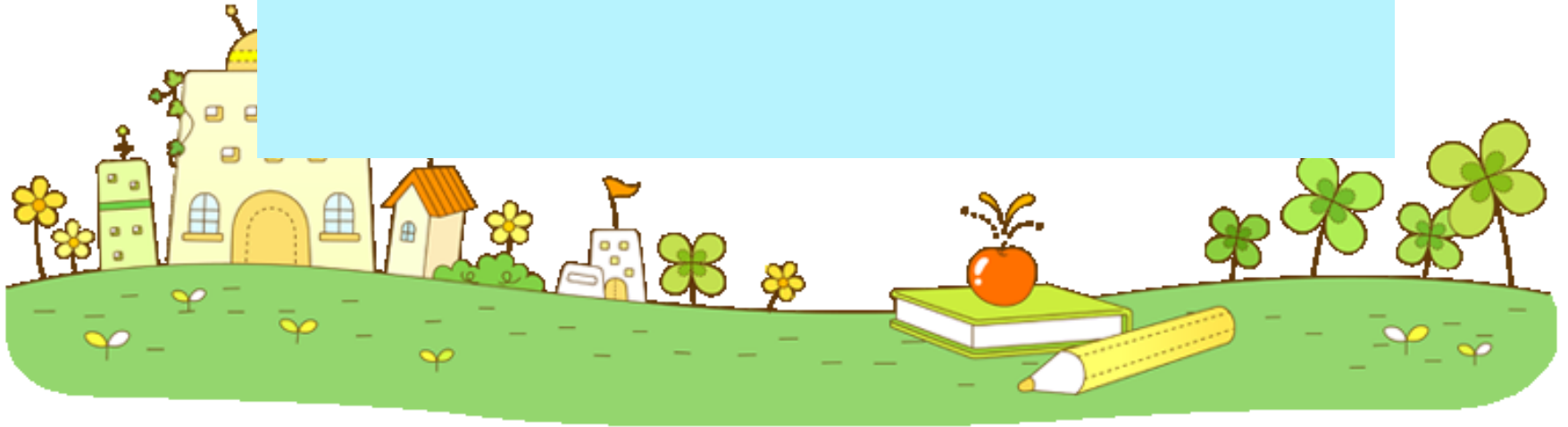
Mr.Wang doesn't have any younger brothers.



practice



In groups of three practice this
conversation






(yǒu)



哥哥 (gē ge)、弟弟(dì di)、姐姐(jiě jie)、
大哥(dà gē) to practice the conversations



A: 你有弟弟吗？

nǐ yǒu dì di ma ?

Do you have a younger brother?

B: 我没有弟弟。

wáng xiān sheng méi yǒu dì di。

Mr.Wang doesn't have any younger brothers.



二 (èr) and 两 (liǎng)

二 (èr) and 两 (liǎng) both mean “two,” but they differ in usage. **两 (liǎng)** is used in front of common **measure words** to express a quantity, e.g., 两个人 (liǎng gè rén). In **counting**, one uses **二 (èr)**: “一，二，三，四...” (yī, èr, sān, sì ...; one, two, three, four...). In compound numerals, **二 (èr)** is always used **for the 2 on the last two digits**, e.g., 二十二 (èr shí èr; 22); 一百二十五 (yì bǎi èr shí wǔ; 125). But 二百二十二 (èr bǎi èr shí èr; 222) can also be said as 两百二十二 (liǎng bǎi èr shí èr; 222).



(yǒu)

the Sense of “to Have” or “to Possess”

is always negated with 没(méi) instead of 不(bù)

A: 我有三个姐姐，你呢？

wǒ yǒu sān ge jiě jie , nǐ ne ?

I have three older sisters, How about you?

B: 我没有姐姐。

wǒ méi yǒu jiě jie.

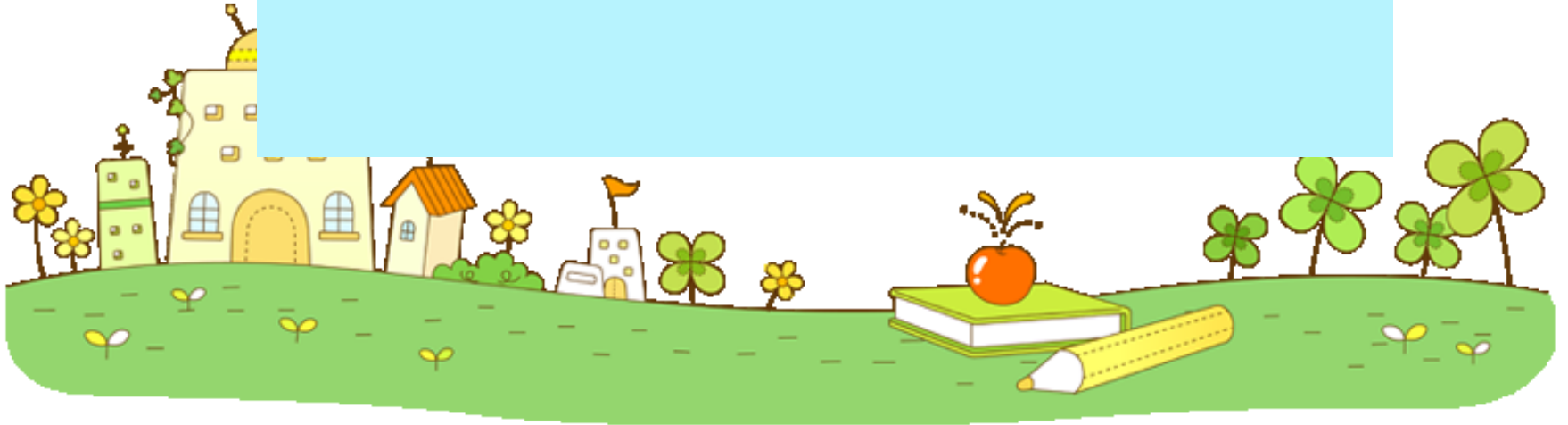
I don't have any older sisters.






practice

In groups of three practice this
conversation






(yǒu)



哥哥 (gē ge)、弟弟(dì di)、姐姐(jiě jie)、
大哥(dà gē) to practice the conversations



A:我没有姐姐，你呢？

wǒ méi yǒu jiě jie,nǐ ne ?

I don't have any older sisters,How about you?

B: 我有三个姐姐。

wǒ yǒu sān ge jiě jie.

I have three older sisters.



The Particle 的 (de)

的 is placed between the "possessor" and the "possessed."

It is equivalent to the **"s" structure in English**. For example: 老师的名字 (lǎo shī de míng zì) =teacher`s name. 的 is often **omitted** in colloquial speech **after a personal pronoun** and **before a kinship term**. Therefore, we say “王朋的妈妈”(wáng péng de mā ma) Wang Peng`s mother, but “我妈妈”(wǒ mā ma) my mother.

王朋 : noun 我 : personal pronoun

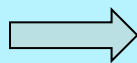
Question Pronoun (谁 shéi)

When a sentence starts with a question pronoun, the word order is the same as that in a declarative sentence.

A: 那个女孩子是李友。

nà gè nǚ hái zǐ shì lǐ yǒu 。

That girl is Li You.



谁是李友？

shéi shì Lǐ Yǒu ？

Who is Li You?

One can replace 那个女孩子 with 谁 to form a question if he or she wishes to find out who Li You

Question Practice (1)

?

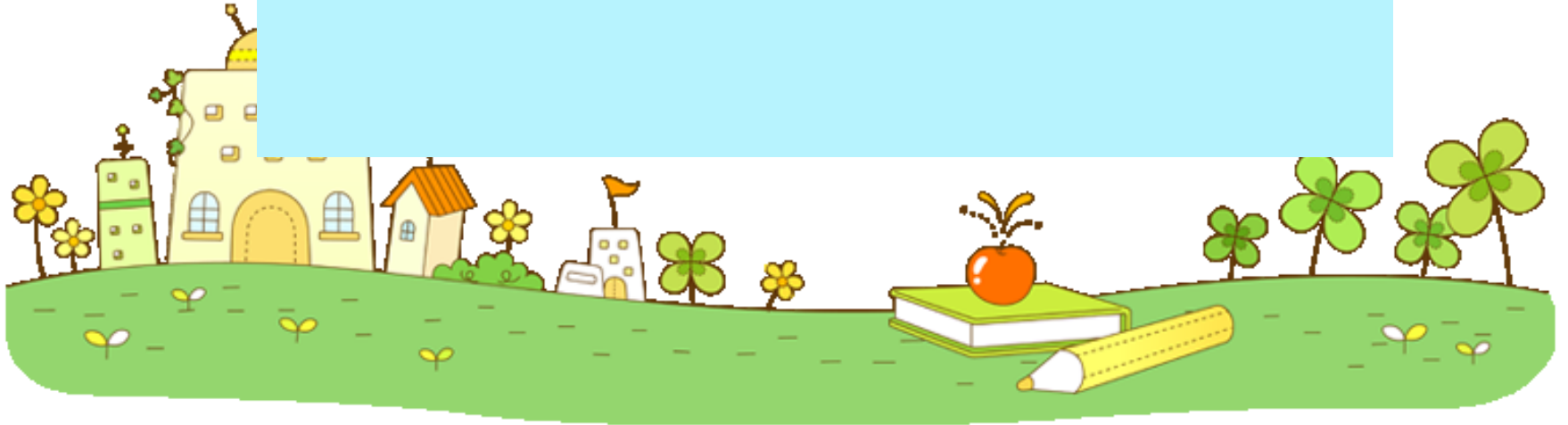
shéi shì Lǐ Yǒu ?
Who is Li You?

B:那个女孩子是李友。
nà gè nǚ hái zǐ shì lǐ yǒu 。
That girl is Li You.



practice

In groups of three practice this
conversation

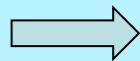


Question Practice (谁 shéi)

A: 那个女孩子是李友。

nà gè nǚ hái zi shì lǐ yǒu 。

That girl is Li You.



那个女孩子是谁？

nà ge nǚ hái zi shì shéi ？

Who is that girl?

One can also replace 李友 with 谁 to form a question if he or she wishes to find out who that girl is

Question Practice (1)

那个女孩子是谁？

nà ge nǚ hái zi shì shéi ?
Who is that girl?

B:那个女孩子是李友。

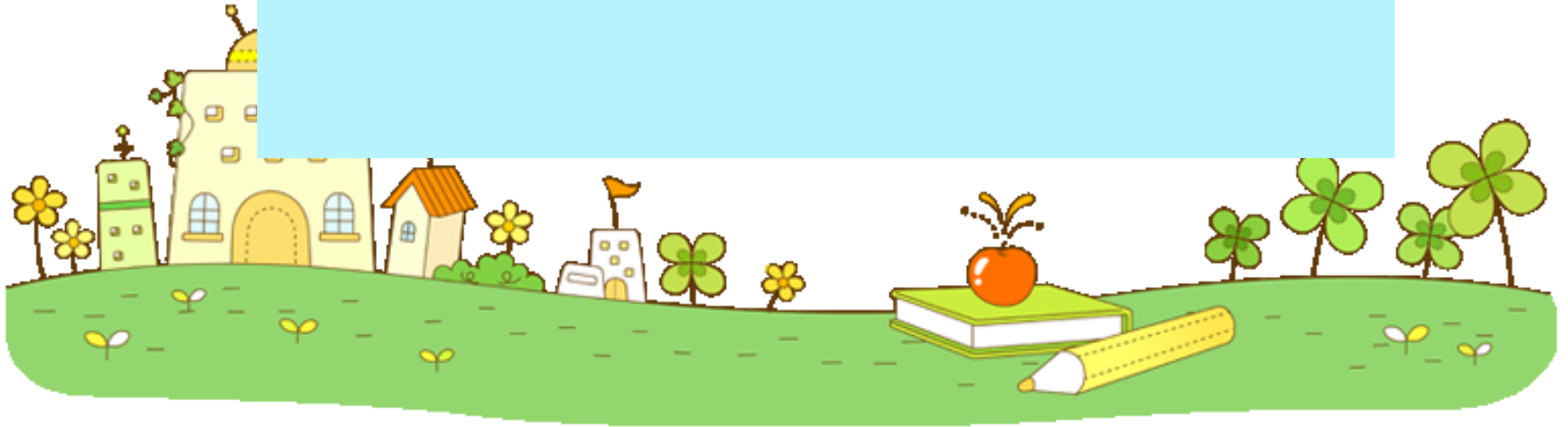
nà ge nǚ hái zǐ shì lǐ yǒu 。
That girl is Li You.



practice



In groups of three practice this
conversation



Question Practice (1)

A : 谁是老师 ?

shéi shì lǎo shī ?

Who is a teacher?

B : 李先生是老师。

Lǐ xiān sheng shì lǎo shī.

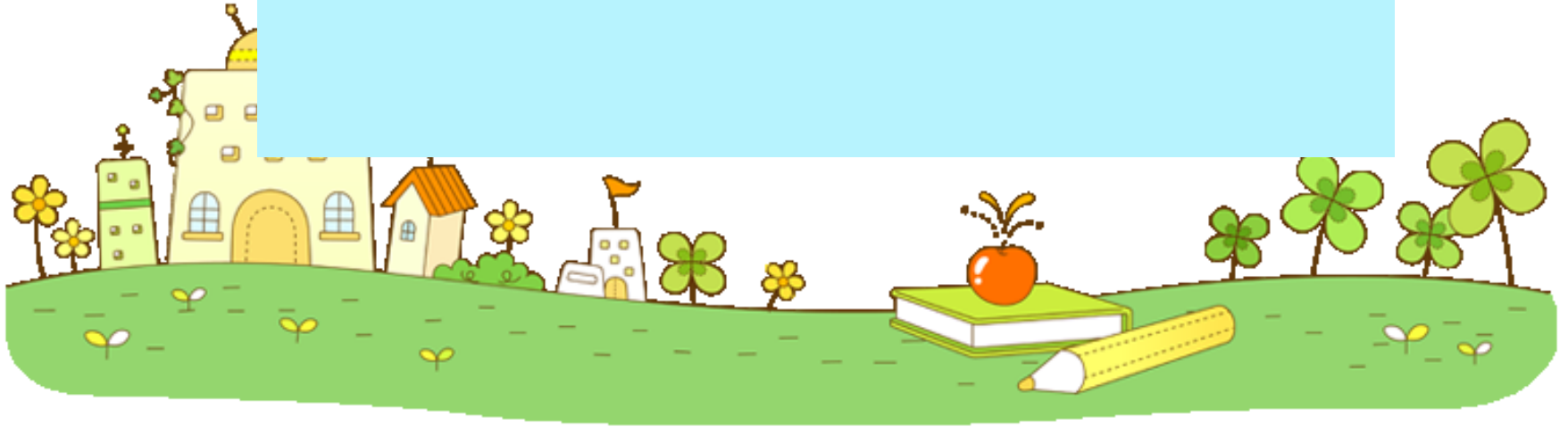
Mr.Li is a teacher.



practice



In groups of three practice this
conversation



Question Practice (1)

那个女孩子姓什么？

nà ge nǚ hái zi xìng shén me ?
What`s that girl`s family name?

B : 那个女孩子姓王。

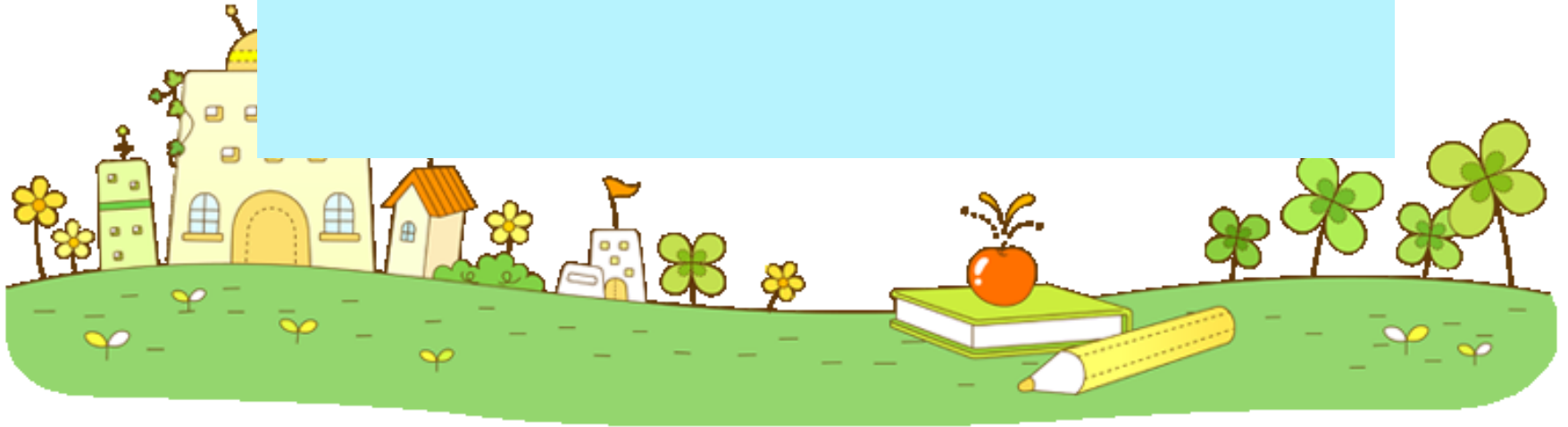
nà ge nǚ hái zi xìng wáng .
That girl`s family name is Wang.



practice



In groups of three practice this
conversation



Question Practice (1)

谁有姐姐？

shéi yǒu jiě jie?

Who has older sisters?

B : 高文中有姐姐。

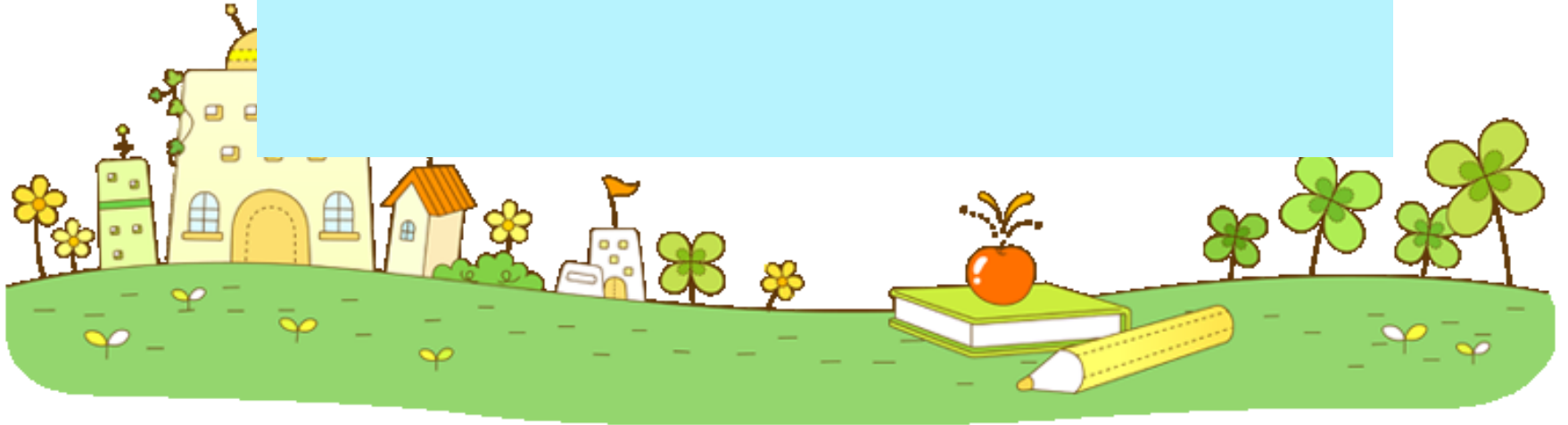
gāo wén zhōng yǒu jiě jie.

Gao Wen Zhong has an older sister.



practice

In groups of three practice this
conversation



Text

王朋：高文中，那是你的照片吗？

高文中：是。这是我爸爸，这是我妈妈。

王朋：这个女孩子是谁？

高文中：她是我姐姐。

王朋：这个男孩子是你弟弟吗？

高文中：不是，他是我大哥的儿子。

王朋：你大哥有女儿吗？

高文中：他没有女儿。

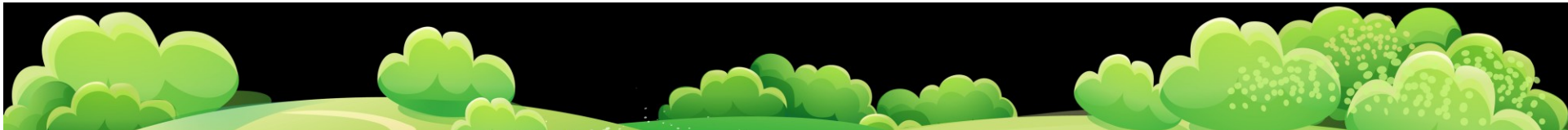


Question

Please read the text to answer the following questions

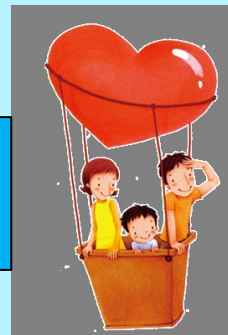


1. Whose photo is on the wall?
2. Who is the young lady in the picture?
3. Who is the boy in the picture?





Language Practice



Please draw your family on paper.

