**03.01 We Are Family**

**Focus Question: Who are my immediate family members?**

## 发音威力Fāyīn wēilì PRONUNCIATION POWER

* Verbally practice the following sounds with tones:

guō guó guǒ guò

gāo gáo gǎo gào

gēi géi gěi gèi

fēi féi fěi fèi

* Give two pinyin examples with “g” as initial.
* Give two pinyin examples with “ei” as final.

## 我的兄弟姐妹Wǒ de xiōngdì jiěmèi MY SIBLINGS

Use the chart below to help you keep track of the vocabulary that you will need for your assessments. Then you may use the square grids below it to practice writing the characters.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Chinese Character** | **Pinyin** | **English** |
| 家 | jiā | family/home |
| 谁 | shéi | who |
| 哥哥 | gēge | older brother |
| 弟弟 | dìdi | younger brother |
| 姐姐 | jiějie | older sister |
| 妹妹 | mèimei | younger sister |
| 没 | méi | do not (have) |

**Chinese Character Writing Practice**

(You are expected to practice writing **the characters whose pinyin are in bold type and highlighted in dark red**. Practicing the other characters is optional.)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Chinese character for jiā | **Pinyin**  jiā |  |  |  |  | Chinese character for shéi | **Pinyin**  shéi |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chinese character for gē | **Pinyin**  gē |  |  |  |  | Chinese character for dì | **Pinyin**  dì |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chinese character for mèi | **Pinyin**  mèi |  |  |  |  | Chinese character for méi | **Pinyin**  méi |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## 我家有谁Wǒjiā yǒu shéi WHO’S IN MY FAMILY

Q: What are the two ways to ask how many people there are in one’s family? Practice saying them out loud after you write the two sentences.

A:

A:

Q: Write how you introduce how many people are in your family, using a complete sentence in Chinese. Then practice saying it out loud.

A:

Q: Write how you introduce how many older sister(s) you have. If you don’t have older sisters, then say “I don’t have older sisters” in Chinese. Then practice saying it out loud.

A:

Q: Circle the appropriate question word on the list below that is used when inquiring about who is in one’s family.

什么 哪里 谁 多少 几个

## 父母和子女Fùmǔ hé zǐnǚ PARENTS AND CHILDREN

Use the chart below to help you keep track of the vocabulary that you will need for your assessments. Then you may use the square grids below it to practice writing the characters.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Chinese Character** | **Pinyin** | **English** |
| 妈妈 | māma | mom |
| 爸爸 | bàba | dad |
| 儿子 | érzi | son |
| 女儿 | nü'ér | daughter |
| 孩子 | háizi | child |

**Chinese Character Writing Practice**

(You are expected to practice writing **the characters whose pinyin are in bold type and highlighted in dark red**. Practicing the other characters is optional.)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Chinese character for mā | **Pinyin**  mā |  |  |  |  | Chinese character for bà | **Pinyin**  bà |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chinese character for ér | **Pinyin**  ér |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

Q: How do you change nouns to plural in Chinese? Explain using the word “child” as an example.

A:

## 家庭与社会Jiātíng yǔ shèhuì FAMILY AND SOCIETY

Q: Is China a patriarchal or matriarchal society? How does that affect traditional family structures in China?

A:

Q: At what age did females in ancient China start binding their feet?

A:

Q: Explain the one-child policy and its simple timeline.

A:

Q: What good values from the past have been reserved in modern China?

A:

Q: Do women enjoy equal opportunities for education and other social elements in modern China? Compare that with women in your own culture.

A:

## 永远一家人Yǒngyuǎn yījiā rén FAMILY FOREVER

Use the chart below to help you keep track of the vocabulary that you will need for your assessments. Then you may use the square grids below it to practice writing the characters.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Chinese Character** | **Pinyin** | **English** |
| 猫 | māo | cat |
| 狗 | gǒu | dog |
| 宠物 | chǒngwù | pet |
| 继母 | jìmǔ | stepmother |
| 继父 | jìfù | stepfather |

**Chinese Character Writing Practice**

(You are expected to practice writing **the characters whose pinyin are in bold type and highlighted in dark red**. Practicing the other characters is optional.)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Chinese character for māo | **Pinyin**  māo |  |  |  |  | Chinese character for gǒu | **Pinyin**  gǒu |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chinese character for chǒng | **Pinyin**  chǒng |  |  |  |  | Chinese character for wù | **Pinyin**  wù |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chinese character for jì | **Pinyin**  jì |  |  |  |  | Chinese character for mǔ | **Pinyin**  mǔ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chinese character for fù | **Pinyin**  fù |  |  |  |  |

## 以爱为继Yǐ ài wéi jì STEPS WITH LOVE

Q: Say the corresponding stepfamily member titles for the following:

* 爸爸bàba (dad) stepfather: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* 妹妹 mèimei (younger sister) younger stepsister: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* 儿子 érzi (son) stepson: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Q: Revisit the two missions from the lesson (listed below for your quick reference). Take the opportunity to apply what you’ve learned.

* Do you have a pet that is neither a cat nor dog? If so, ask your instructor how to say that particular pet in Chinese. You will then introduce to your friends a pet that you have (or don’t have but want to have) in Chinese.
* Compare your own family experience with that of Lili Chen’s on page 6. Lili traced back several generations to her mother’s great-grandmother’s life in the 1900s. Talk to your grandparents or a family friend of similar age to see what they can share with you about their grandparents’ lives in the 1900s.