

Dì sì kè
第四课

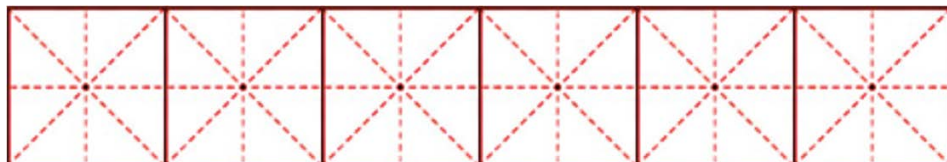
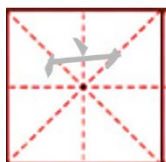
nǐ jiā yǒu jǐ kǒu rén
你家有几口人?

Lesson 4 How many people are
there in your family?



bù shǒu
部首

Radicals



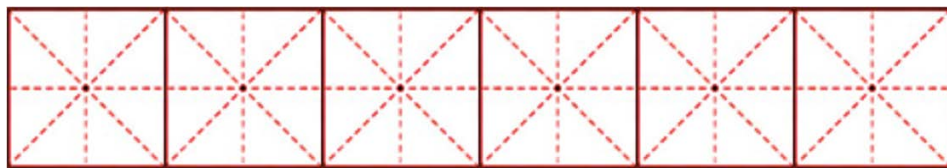
bǎo gài tóu
宝盖头

“宀” means house. As a radical, it
always appears at the top of characters.

zì jiā
e.g. 字: character; 家: home, family



你家有几口人? How many people are there in your family?

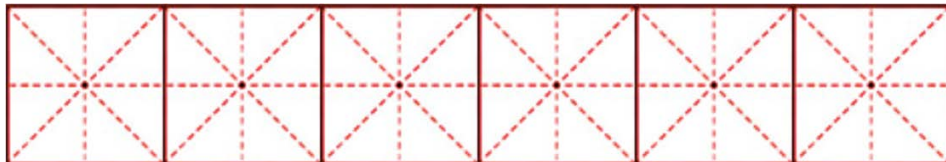


hé zì páng

禾字旁

“禾” means crops. It always appears at the left side of characters.

hé zhòng
e.g. 和: and; 种: sow, cultivate

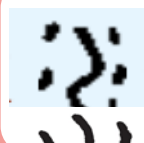


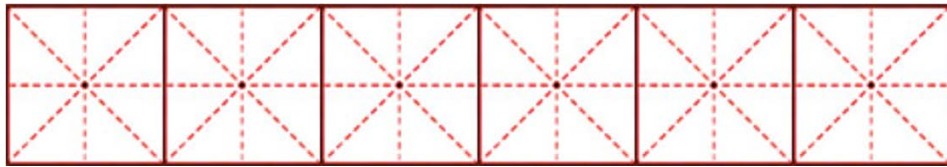
sān diǎn shuǐ

三点水

“氵” comes from “水”, which means water. It always appears at the left side of characters.

hé làng
e.g. 河: river; 浪: wave





bāo ěr páng
包耳旁

“卩” can appear at both the left and right side of characters.

When it appears at the left side of characters, it means hills, which comes from “阜”.

yuàn
e.g. 院: yard, institution

When it appears at the right side of characters, it means city, town, location, which comes from “邑”.

bāng lín
e.g. 邦: country; 邻: neighbour



mù biāo
目 标

Learning Objectives

jiā kǒu rén bà mā



你家有几口人？ How many people are there in your family?

hé méi shuí suì gōng

和 没 谁 岁 工

zuò dōu yī shēng yuàn

作 都 医 生 院



xué hàn zì
学 汉 字

Characters

jiā

家

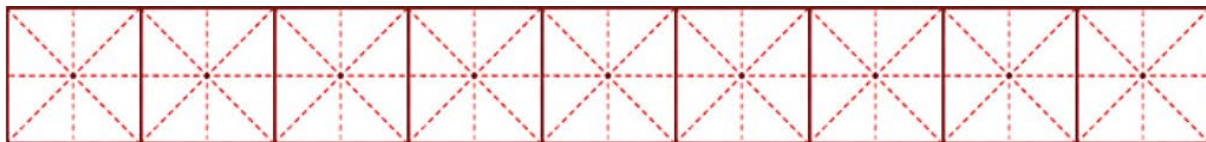


n. family

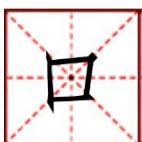
家人：family members

家 家 家 家 家 家 家 家 家

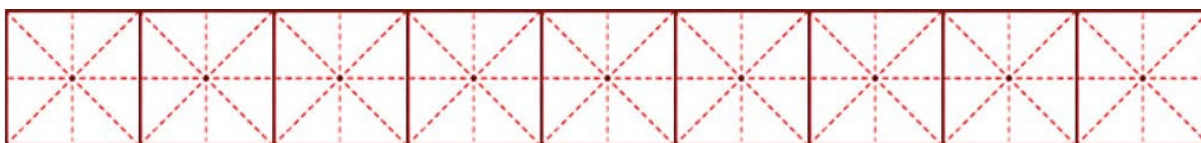
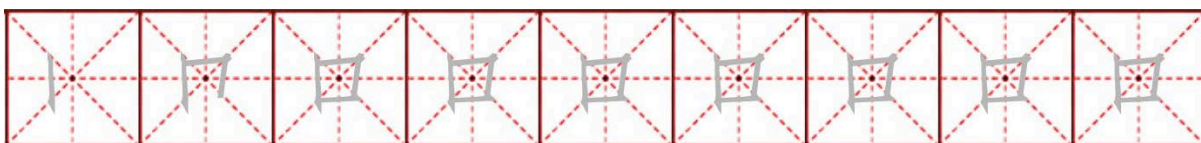
家 家 家 家 家 家 家 家 家



kǒu



mw. usually used to indicate the quantity of the family

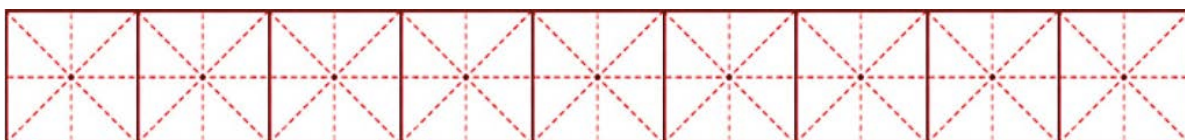
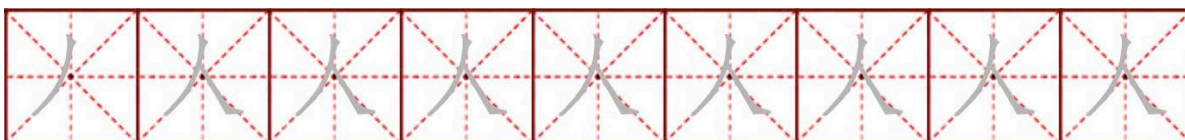


rén



n. people, human-being

人口:
population



你家有几口人? How many people are there in your family?

bà

爸

n. father

爸爸: dad

爸 爸 爸 爸 爸 爸 爸 爸 爸

mā

妈

女 n. mother

妈妈: mom

妈 妈 妈 妈 妈 妈 妈 妈 妈

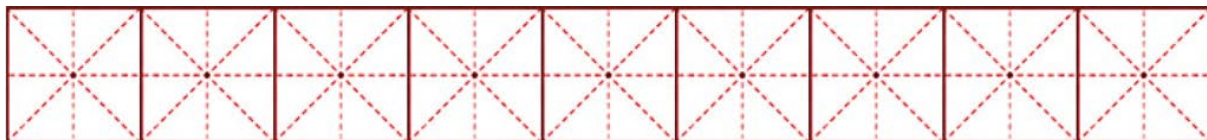
hé

和

禾 conj. and

我和你: you and me

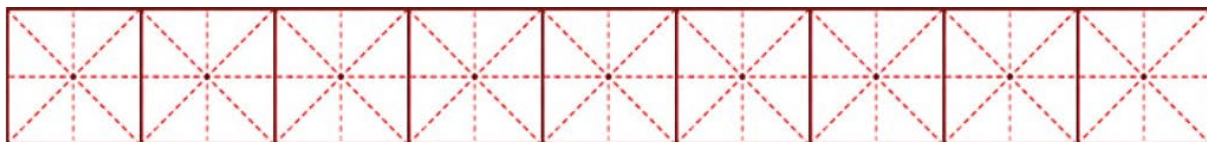
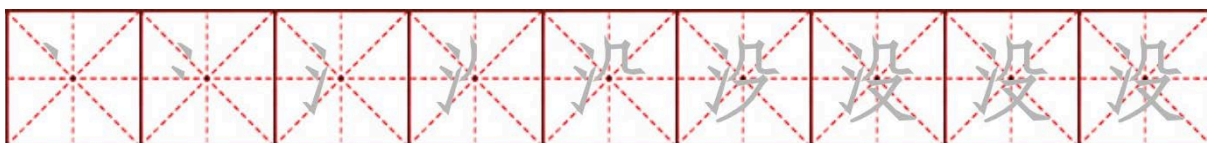
和 和 和 和 和 和 和 和 和



méi



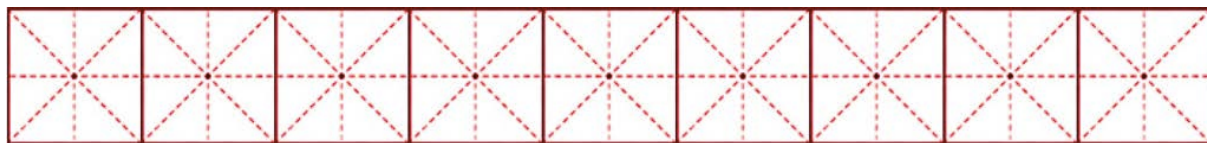
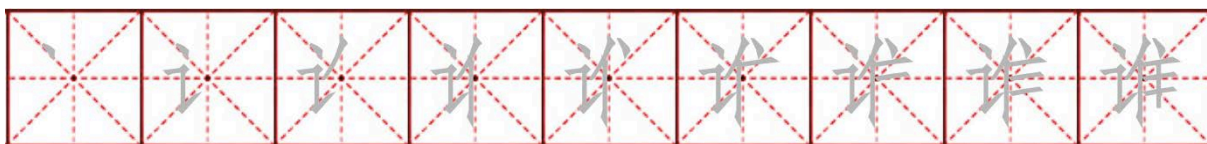
adv. no, not



shuí



pron. who



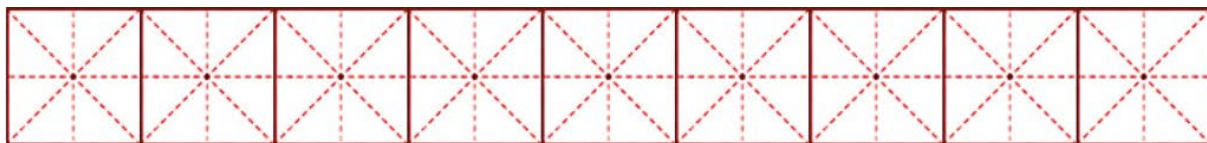
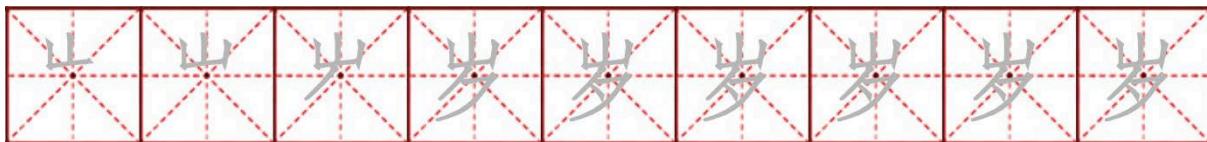
你家有几口人? How many people are there in your family?

suì



n. years old

一岁: one years old

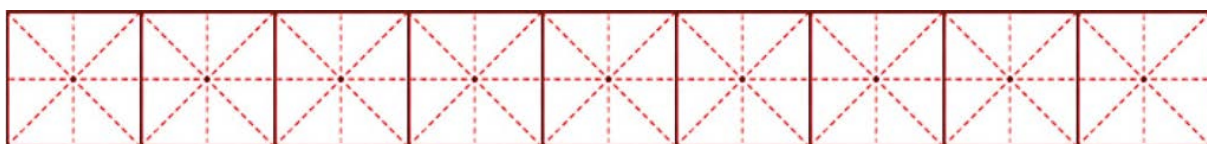
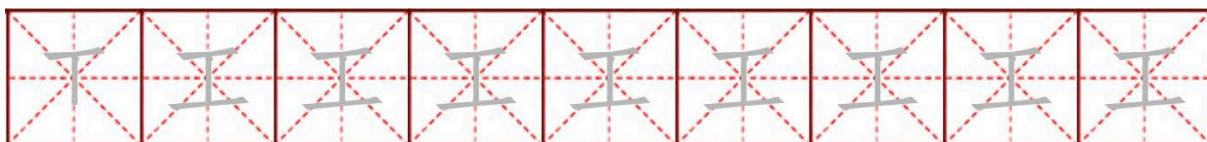


gōng



n. work, labor

工人: worker, laborer



zuò

作

1

n. work, act

工作：work, job

作 作 作 作 作 作 作 作 作

dōu

都

1

adv. both, all

都 都 都 都 都 都 都 都 都

yī

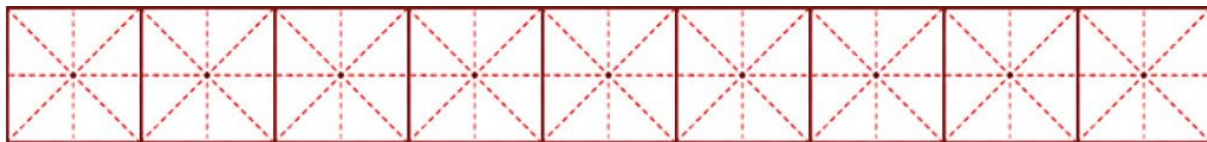
医

n. doctor, medicine

医生：doctor

医 医 医 医 医 医 医 医 医

你家有几口人? How many people are there in your family?

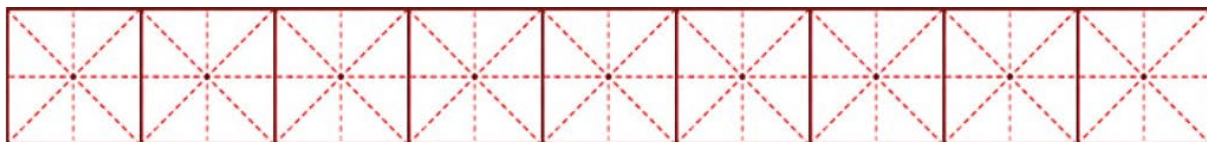
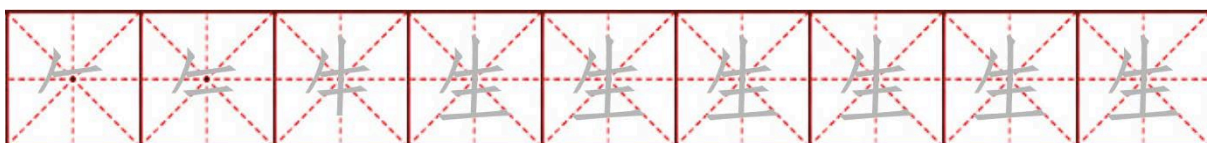


shēng



n. student

xué
学生: student

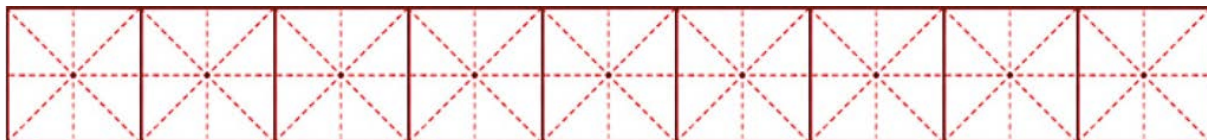
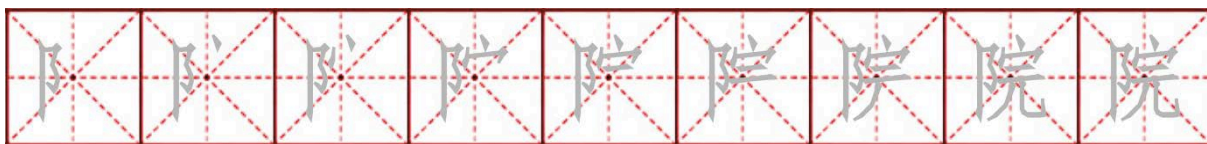


yuàn



β n. institution

医院: hospital





liàn xí
练 习

Exercise

一、抄写 | Write the characters.

家

口

人

爸

妈

和

没

你家有几口人？ How many people are there in your family?

谁

岁

工

作

都

医

生

院

二、认汉字 | Recognize the characters.

1. 连线 | Match characters with meanings.

谁	institution
家	work, labor
和	father
口	no, not
医	years old
工	both, all
没	work, act
院	and
都	family
生	who
妈	doctor, medicine
人	people, human-being
岁	usually used to indicate the quantity of the family
爸	student
作	mother

你家有几口人? How many people are there in your family?

2. 看汉字写拼音 | Note Pinyin for each character.

① 你 家 有 几 口 人?

gē ge liǎng jiě jie

② 我 有 一 个 哥 哥 和 两 个 姐 姐。

wǔ shí

③ 他 爸 爸 五 十 岁。

④ 她 妈 妈 在 医 院 工 作。

三、汉字组词 | Complete the phrases.

人

工

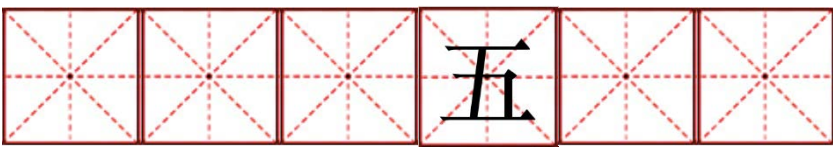
两 人

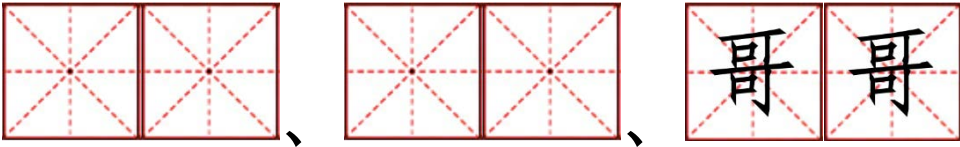
医

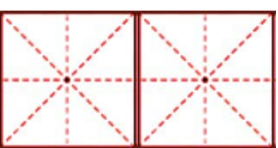
医


我 你

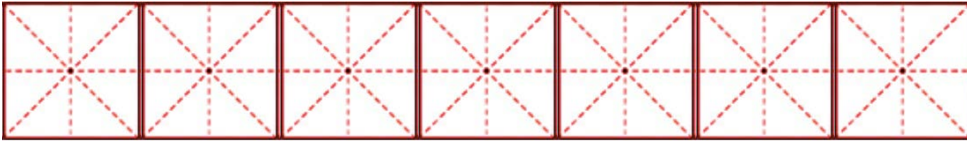
四、填空，完成句子 | Fill in the blanks and complete the sentences.

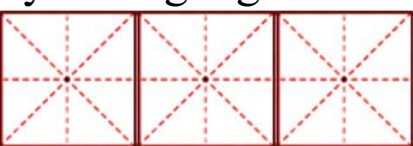
(1) wǒ jiā yǒu wǔ gè rén 。


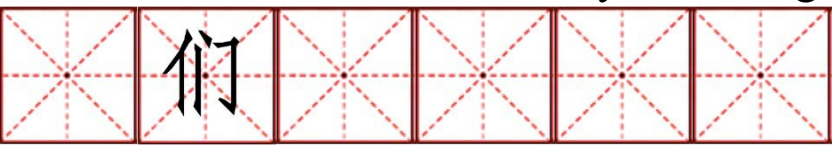
(2) bà ba , mā ma , gē ge ,


hé wǒ 。


(3) nǐ jīn nián jǐ suì ?


(4) wǒ bà ba mā ma zài yī


yuàn gōng zuò 。


(5) tā men dōu shì yī shēng 。


你家有几口人? How many people are there in your family?

五、填空，完成对话 | Fill in the blanks and complete the dialogue.

nǐ jiā yǒu jǐ kǒu rén
A:

 ?

wǔ kǒu rén bà ba mā ma
B:

五		

 ,

 ,

gē ge jiě jie hé wǒ

哥	哥

 ,

姐	姐

 。

nǐ jiě jie duō dà le
A:

	姐	姐			

 ?

èr shí suì
B:

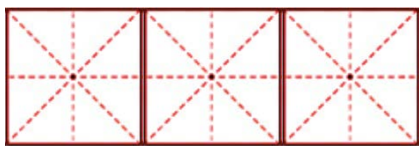
二	十	

 。

nǐ bà ba mā ma zuò shén
A:

					做	

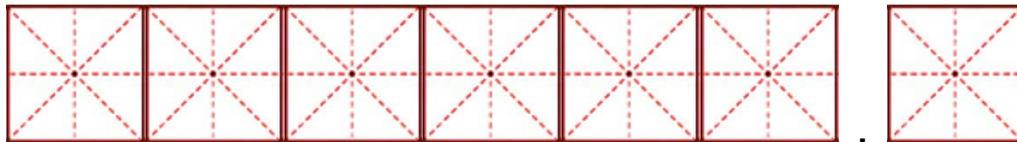
me gōng zuò



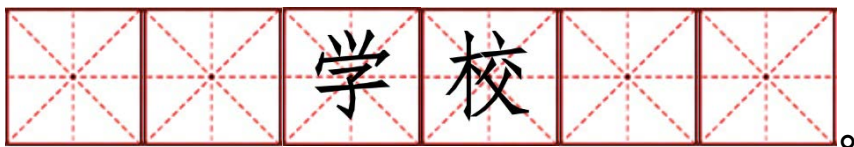
?

wǒ bà ba shì yī shēng mā

B:



ma zài xué xiào gōng zuò



。





hàn zì zhī shì

汉字知识

What You Should Know

Introduction to Chinese Characters : The History

Oracle bone script

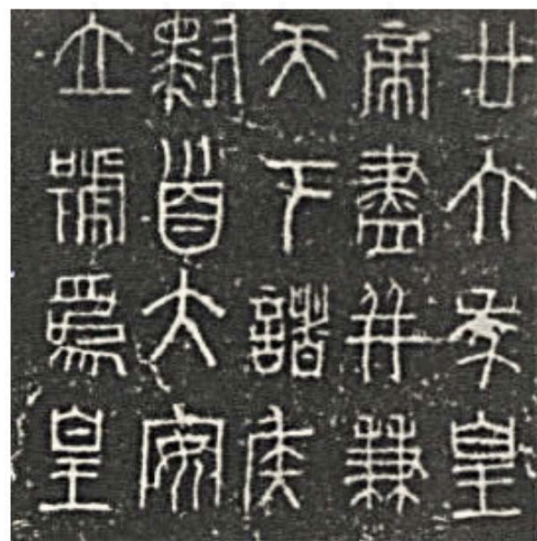
The earliest confirmed evidence of the Chinese script yet discovered is the body of inscriptions carved on oracle bones from the late Shang dynasty (c. 1200–1050 BC). The oracle-bone script is a well-developed writing system, suggesting that the Chinese script's origins may lie earlier than the late second millennium BC.



Ox scapula with oracle bone inscription

Bronze Age

Based on studies of these bronze inscriptions, it is clear that, from the Shang dynasty writing to that of the Western Zhou and early Eastern Zhou, the mainstream script evolved in a slow, unbroken fashion, until assuming the form that is now known as seal script in the late Eastern Zhou in the state of Qin, without any clear line of division.



Seal script