

● 你是哪国人？

“哪”在这里表示疑问，表示要求确认一类事物中的一个。

Here, 哪 is used to indicate a question. It is used to ask which one of multiple possibilities is correct or appropriate.

例如：1. A: 你是哪国人？ Where are you from?

B: 我是也门（yěmén）人。 I am Yemeni.

2. 哪位同学叫大卫？ Which student is David?

3. 哪位同学是摩洛哥（móluògē）人？

Which student is Moroccan?

询问是哪个国家的人和具体是哪里的人的区别：

The difference between asking someone what nationality they are and asking where they are specifically from:

1. A: 你是哪国人? (What nationality are you?)

B: 我是中国人 (美国、摩洛哥、也门、……)。

2. A: 你是哪里(lǐ)人? / 你是什么地方(dì fang)人? Where are you from?

B: 我是中国人 (美国\摩洛哥、也门、……)。✓

3. A: 你是哪里人? 你是什么地方人? Where are you from?

B: 我是北京 (深圳、上海、纽约、……) 人。✓

●你是老师吗？

“是”在汉语中主要表示判断，用于说明人的身份、职务、归属，也用于说明事物等于或属于什么，起肯定和联系的作用。

In Chinese, 是 is a linking verb, often used to link people to their statuses, titles, or positions. It is also frequently used to link objects or matters to those categories to which they belong.

● 是

Example sentence:

1. A: 这是什么 (shénme) ? What is this?

B: 这是书 (shū) 。 This is a book.

2. A: 这是谁 (shuí) ? Who is this?

B: 这是我的老师。 This is my teacher.

3. A: 谁是王朋? Who is Wang Peng?

B: 我是。 It's me.

● 你是老师吗？

汉语中，表示疑问的时候用“吗”。一般在想询问的内容的后面加上“吗”就可以了。因此“吗”常出现在句尾。

吗 is placed at the end of declarative sentences to change them to yes-or-no questions.

● 吗

Example sentence:

1. A: 你是刘老师吗? B: 是的。我是刘老师。

2. A: 你是留学生 (liúxuéshēng) (international student) 。 吗?

B: 是的。我是留学生。

3. A: 你今天有时间吗? 我们一起吃饭好吗?

Do you have time today? Would you like to have a meal with me?

B: 对不起，我今天没有时间。明天可以吗?

Sorry, I don't have time today. Is tomorrow okay?

A: 好的。明天中午我们一起吃饭吧。

Sure. Let's have lunch together tomorrow noon.

●我**也**是学生

“也”表达相同或并列的关系。常出现在动词、形容词前，也可连接两个形容词。

也 is used before a verb or adjective to indicate a similarity between two or more subjects.

● 也

Example sentence:

1. A: 你是留学生吗?

B: 是的。你呢?

A: 我也是留学生。

2. A: 你喜欢(xǐhuan) 中国菜(cài) (Chinese food) 吗?

Do you like Chinese food?

B: 我很喜欢。你呢?

I really like it. How about you?

A: 我也很喜欢。

I like it a lot too.

● 量词

2. Measure Words (I)

In Chinese a numeral is usually not followed immediately by a noun. Rather, a measure word is inserted between the number and the noun, as in (1), (2), and (3) below. Similarly, a measure word is often inserted between a demonstrative pronoun and a noun, as in (4) and (5) below. There are over one hundred measure words in Chinese, but you may hear only two or three dozen in everyday speech. Many nouns are associated with special measure words, which often bear a relationship to the meaning of the given noun.

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

① 一个人

yí ge rén
(a person)

② 一个学生

yí ge xuésheng
(a student)

③ 一个老师

yí ge lǎoshī
(a teacher)

④ 这个孩子

zhè ge háizi
(this child)

⑤ 那个男学生

nà ge nán xuésheng
(that male student)

y ī b ěn sh ū z á z h ì
一**本**书 (book)、杂志 (magazine)

y ī zh āng zhu ō z i zh ĭ d ì t ú
一**张**桌子 (table)、纸 (paper)、地图 (map)

y ī b ǎ y ĭ z i s ǎn d āo
一**把**椅子 (chair)、伞 (umbrella)、刀 (knife)

y ī zh ī b ĭ f ěn b ĭ y ān
一**支**笔 (pen)、粉笔 (chalk)、烟 (cigarette)

y ī b ù sh ōu j ī di àn yǐng
一**部**手机 (mobile phone) 、电影 (film)

y ī ti áo xìn x ī máo j ī n k ù z i
一**条**信息 (message)、毛巾 (towel)、裤子 (trousers)

三 表示家庭用品



— 张  床

— 把  伞

— 条  毛巾

— 面  镜子

— 张  桌子

— 把  椅子

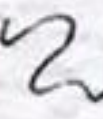
— 个  灯泡

— 块  地毯

四 表示身体器官



— 个  鼻子

— 根  头发

— 只  手

— 条  腿

— 个  耳朵

— 颗  牙齿

— 只  脚

— 张  嘴

一 表示动物的量词



— 只  猫

— 只  蝴蝶

— 条  鱼

— 匹  马

— 只  鸟

— 头  牛

— 条  蛇

— 匹  狼

二 表示植物的量词



— 个  苹果

— 片  树叶

— 棵  大树

— 粒  豆子

— 个  梨子

— 片  草地

— 棵  小草

— 朵  花

LESSON 2

第二课

Dì èr kè

Family

家庭

Jiā tíng





VOCABULARY

1. 那	nà	pr	that
2. 的	de	p	(a possessive or descriptive particle) [See Grammar 1.]
3. 照片	zhàopiàn	n	picture; photo
4. 这	zhè	pr	this
5. 爸爸	bàba	n	father, dad
6. 妈妈	māma	n	mother, mom
7. 个	gè/ge	m	(measure word for many common everyday objects) [See Grammar 2.]
8. 女	nǚ	adj	female

9. 孩子	háizi	n	child
10. 谁	shéi	qpr	who [See Grammar 3.]
11. 她	tā	pr	she; her
12. 姐姐	jiějie	n	older sister
13. 男	nán	adj	male
14. 弟弟	dìdi	n	younger brother
15. 他	tā	pr	he; him
16. 大哥	dàgē	n	eldest brother
17. 儿子	érzi	n	son
18. 有	yǒu	v	to have; to exist [See Grammar 4.]
19. 女儿	nǚ'ér	n	daughter
20. 没	méi	adv	not

Proper Noun

21. 高文中	Gāo Wénzhōng		(a personal name)
高	gāo		(a surname) tall; high



(Wang Peng is in Gao Wenzhong's room and points to a picture on the wall.)



高文中，那是你的^①照片吗？

(They both walk toward the picture and then stand in front of it.)



是。这是我爸爸，这是我妈妈。



这^①个^②女孩子是谁^③？



她是我姐姐。



这个男孩子是你弟弟吗？



不是，他是我大哥的儿子^②。



你大哥有^④女儿吗？



他没有女儿。



Gāo Wénzhōng, nà shì nǐ de^① zhàopiàn ma?

(They both walk toward the picture and then stand in front of it.)



Shì. Zhè shì wǒ bàba, zhè shì wǒ māma.



Zhè^① ge^② nǚ hái zi shì shéi^③?



Tā shì wǒ jiějie.



Zhè ge nán hái zi shì nǐ dìdi ma?



Bú shì, tā shì wǒ dàgē de érzi^②.

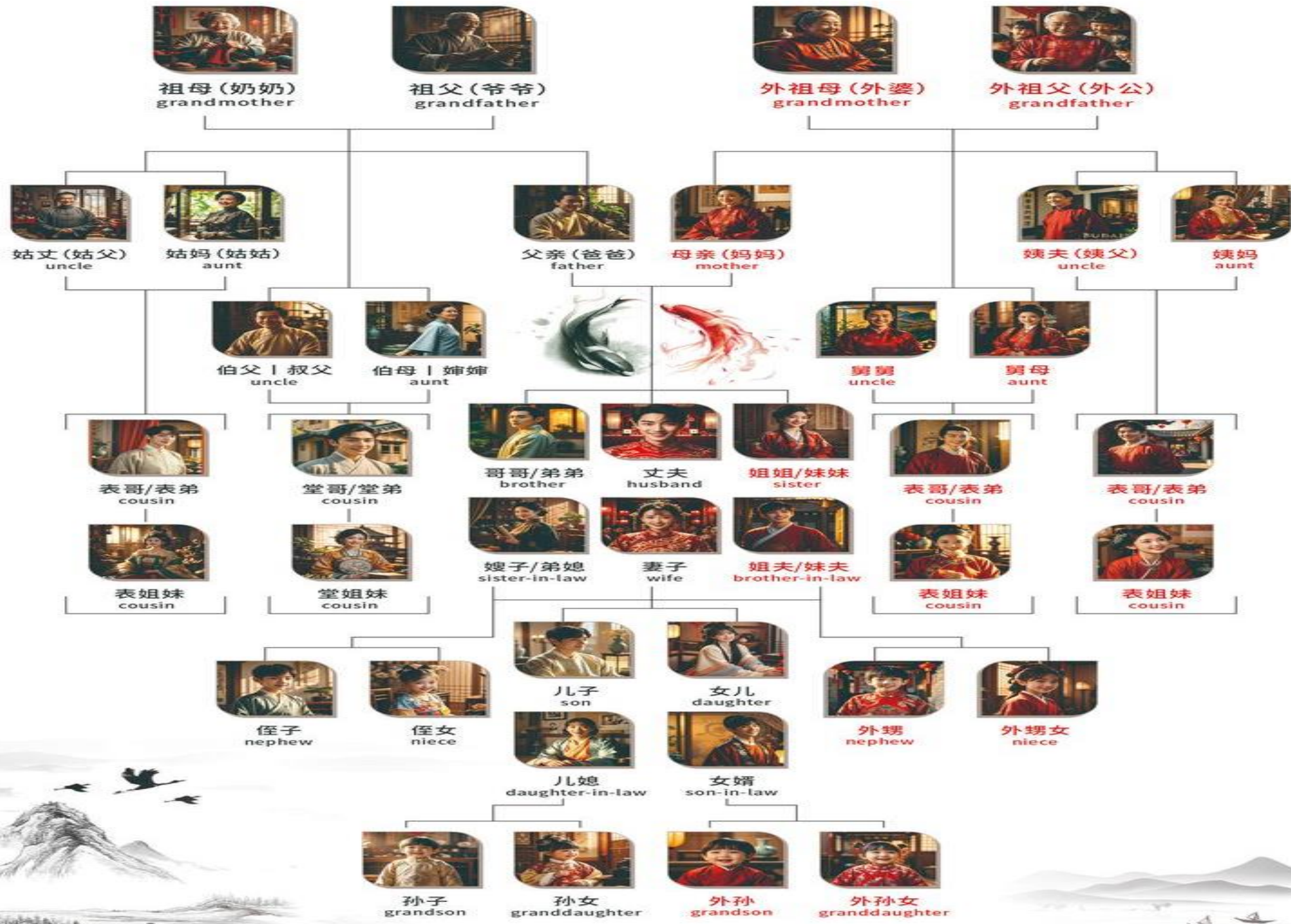


Nǐ dàgē yǒu^④ nǚ'ér ma?



Tā méiyǒu nǚ'ér.





下周国庆和中秋放假，所以我们下下周再见。

祝同学们假期愉快（jiàqī yúkuài）！

We'll have a break for the National Day and Mid-Autumn Festival next week, so let's meet again the week after next (October 14th). Wish you all a happy holiday!

中华人民共和国成立于1949年10月1日。从此，10月1日被定为国庆纪念日，也就是我们所说的国庆节。

The People's Republic of China was founded on October 1st, 1949. Since then, October 1st has

been designated as the National Day anniversary, which is also known as National Day.



国庆节快乐！ Guóqìngjiékuàilè!

Happy National Day

每年农历的八月十五是中国的中秋节，是个团圆的节日。主要习俗有吃月饼、猜灯谜和赏桂花等。

The Mid-Autumn Festival, a traditional Chinese festival for family reunion, falls on the 15th day of the 8th lunar month every year. Its main customs include eating mooncakes, guessing lantern riddles and admiring osmanthus flowers.

中秋节快乐！ Zhōngqiūjiékuàilè

Happy Mid-Autumn Festival!

