

## 第四课

### 2.2 你从哪里来 where are you from

#### 生词

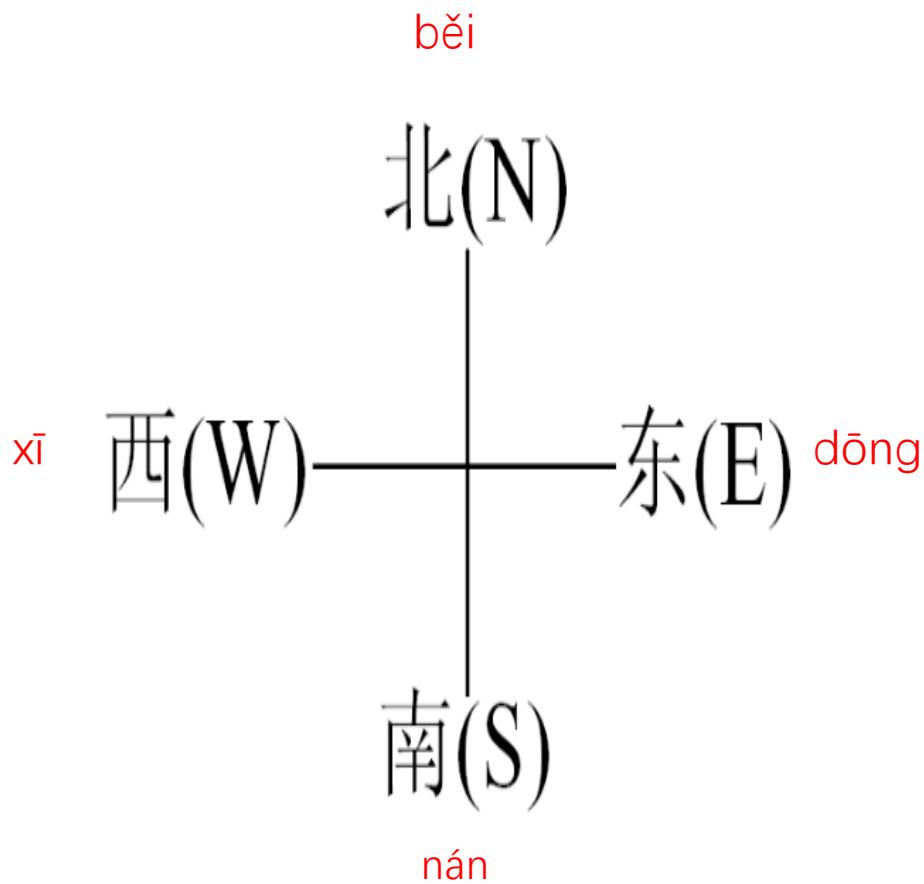
#### 1. ‘哪’: where

例如(e.g.): <sup>nǐ zài nǎ</sup> 你 在 哪 ? (where are you?)

<sup>nǎ gè</sup> ‘哪 个’ (which one)

<sup>nǎ guó</sup> 哪 国 (which country)

#### 1. <sup>fāng xiàng</sup> 方 向 (direction):



2. 人

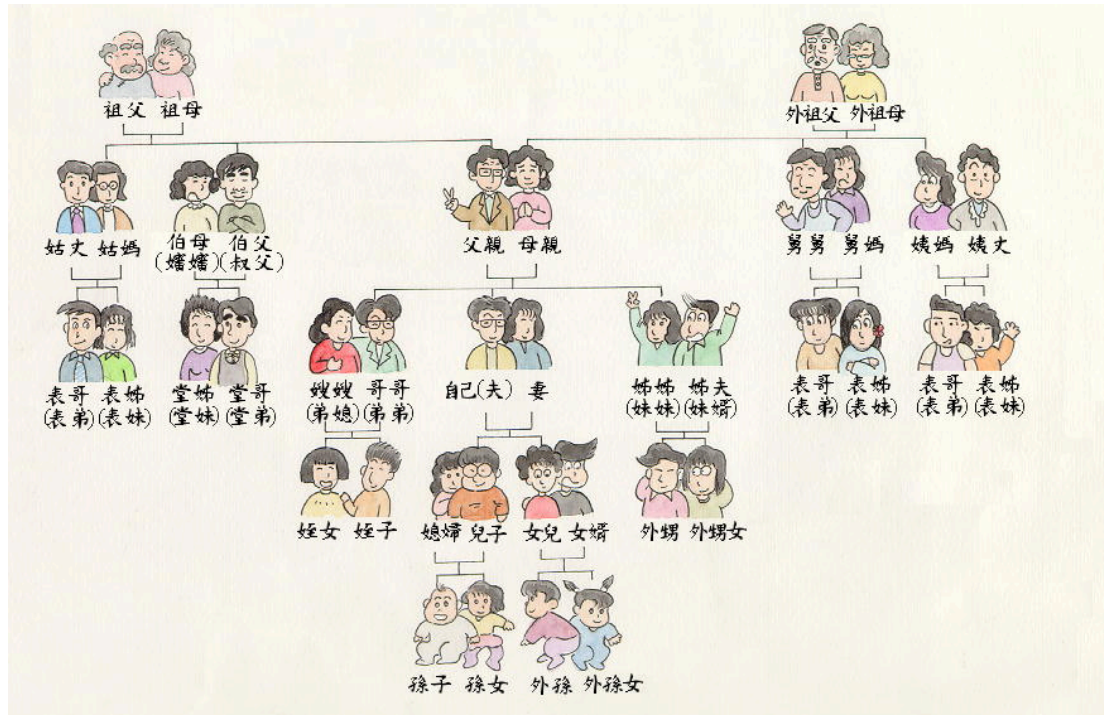
- a) country/city + ‘人 (ren)’ = people of the country
- b) 男人 nán rén man、女人 nǚ rén woman、老人 lǎo rén old man、年轻人 niánqīng rén young people

练习

1. 视频对话
2. 选出描述的人物 who is the person?

Andy Chen Age: 25 Chinese Lives in Shanghai	Wang Hong Age: 18 Chinese Lives in Tokyo.
Ramon Sevilla Age: 16 Spanish Lives in London.	Taylor Walters Age: 34 English Lives in Beijing.
Tania Smith Age: 40 U.S. Lives in Hong Kong.	Miko Yamasaki Age: 19 Japanese Lives in Tokyo.
Jacques Fontaine Age: 67 French. Lives in Germany.	Mohamed Ali Age: 35 Malaysian. Lives in India.

## 2.3 你家有谁? who's in your family?



介绍这个家庭 (introduce the family) :

例如：妈妈是 XX, XX 岁……

Eva, Spanish, 36    Allesandro, Italian, 38



Dario, 8  
Vanessa, Dario ‘s  
younger sister, 4

The family lives in Italy.

James, New Zealand, 39

Majke, Dutch, 37    Michael, 2



The family lives in Holland.

Saya, Filipina, 28    Ginto, Filipino, 33



Rommel, 6

The family lives in Australia.

Penelope, Venezuelan, 31



James, American, 38    Rachel, 7

The family lives in Canada.

## 第二单元复习

### Unit 2 Review

#### 1. Pin Yin

小学汉语拼音音节表(一)

声母 \ 韵母	a	o	e	ai	ei	ao	ou	er	an	en	ang	eng	i	ia	ie	iao	iu	ian	in	iang	ing
b	ba	bo		bai	bei	bao			ban	ben	bang	beng	bi		bie	biao		bian	bin	bian	bing
p	pa	po		pai	pei	pao	pou		pan	pen	pang	peng	pi		pie	piao		pian	pin	pian	ping
m	ma	mo	me	mai	mei	mao	mou		man	men	mang	meng	mi		mie	miao	miu	mian	min		ming
f	fa	fo			fei		fou		fan	fen	fang	feng									
d	da		de	dai	dei	dao	dou		dan	den	dang	deng	di		die	diao	diu	dian			ding
t	ta		te	tai		tao	tou		tan		tang	teng	ti		tie	tiao		tian			ting
n	na		ne	nai	nei	nao	nou		nan	nen	nang	neng	ni		nie	niao	niu	nian	nin	niang	ning
l	la		le	lai	lei	lao	lou		lan		lang	leng	li	lia	lie	liao	liu	lian	lin	liang	ling
g	ga		ge	gai	gei	gao	gou		gan	geng	gang	geng									
k	ka		ke	kai		kao	kou		kan	ken	kang	keng									
h	ha		he	hai	hei	hao	hou		han	hen	hang	heng									
j													ji	jia	jie	jiao	jiu	jian	jīn	jiang	jing
q													qi	qia	qie	qiao	qiu	qian	qin	qiang	qing
x													xi	xia	xie	xiao	xiu	xian	xin	xiang	xing
zh	zha		zhe	zhai		zhao	zhou		zhan	zhen	zhang	zheng									
ch	cha		che	chai		chao	chou		chan	chen	chang	cheng									
sh	sha		she	shai		shao	shou		shan	shen	shang	sheng									
r			re				rou		ran	ren	rang	reng									
z	za		ze	zai	zei	zao	zou		zan	zen	zang	zeng									
c	ca		ce	cai		cao	cou		can	cen	cang	ceng									
s	sa		se	sai		sao	sou		san	sen	sang	seng									
y	ya						yao	you	yan		yang										
w	wa	wo		wai	wei				wan	wen	wang	weng									

小学汉语拼音音节表(二)

声母 \ 韵母	u	ua	uo	uai	ui	uan	un	uang	ong	ü	üe	üan	ün	iong
b	bu													
p	pu													
m	mu													
f	fu													
d	du		duo		dui	duan	dun		dong					
t	tu		tuo		tui	tuan	tun		tong					
n	nu		nuo			nuan			nong	nü	nüe			
l	lu		luo			luan	lun		long	lü	lüe			
g	gu	gua	guo	guai	gui	guan	gun	guang	gong					
k	ku	kua	kuo	kuai	kui	kuan	kun	kuang	kong					
h	hu	hua	huo	huai	hui	huan	hun	huang	hong					
j										ju	jue	juan	jün	jióng
q										qu	que	quan	qun	qióng
x										xu	xue	xuan	xun	xióng
zh	zhu	zhua	zhuo	zhuai	zhui	zhuān	zhun	zhuang	zhong					
ch	chu	chua	chuo	chuai	chui	chuān	chun	chuang	chong					
sh	shu	shua	shuo	shuai	shui	shuan	shun	shuang						
r	ru		ruo		rui	ruan	run		rong					
z	zu		zuo		zui	zuan	zun		zong					
c	cu		cuo		cui	cuan	cun		cong					
s	su		suo		sui	suan	sun		song					
y									yong					

- a) **声调位置** ( where to put the tone mark):
- i. a 或者 e
  - ii. o 和 u 一起出现, o>u
  - iii. 其他情况: 最后的元音上 (other cases: goes on the final vowel)

练习: 九 *jiu*, 楼 *lou*, 老 *lao*, 略 *lue*,

## 2. 语 法 Grammar

- a) **疑问句的结构一般和陈述句相同。**

Usually, the structure of questions is the same as the statements.

例如: 1. 你是瑞士人吗? -我是瑞士人  
2. 你几岁? -我 9 岁

- b) **回答疑问句时, 通常用答案替换疑问词**

The response to the questions (statements) usually replaces the question words with the answers.

例如: 1. - 你的电话号码是**多少**  
- 我的电话号码是 **12345**.  
2. — 他住在**哪**?  
— 他住在**伦敦**。

- c) **中文没有时态变位**

Note that in the Chinese language, there are no tense conjugations

- d) **量词** (measure word/quantifier)

用来用来表示人、事物或动作的数量单位的词, 叫做量词 (a measure word is always used when counting items)

“口” : 计量较多的人数 (is used for counting bigger groups of people or population)

“个” : 最常用的计量单词 (the most general measure word)

例如, “三个人” (*three persons*), “一个星期” (*a week*)

其他 ( others) : “一件衣服” (*a piece of clothing*), “一间店” (*a shop*),

“一~~张~~桌子” (a table) “一~~双~~筷子” (a pair of chopsticks).