

## LESSON 2

### 第二课

Dì èr kè

# Family

家庭

Jiātíng

2



#### LEARNING OBJECTIVES

In this lesson, you will learn to use Chinese to

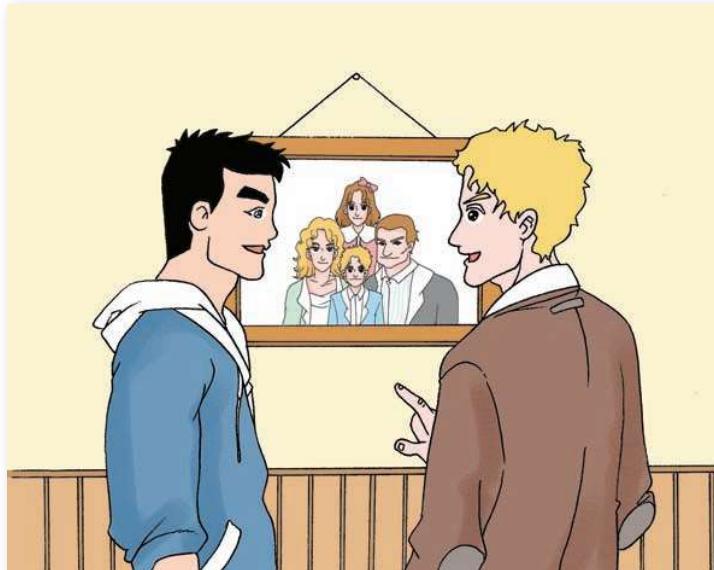
- Employ basic kinship terms;
- Describe a family photo;
- Ask about someone's profession;
- Say some common professions.

#### RELATE AND GET READY

In your own culture/community—

1. What is the typical family structure?
2. Does an adult consider his/her parents' house his/her home?
3. Do adults live with their parents?
4. Do people mention their father or mother first when talking about family members?
5. Is it culturally appropriate to ask about people's professions upon first meeting them?

## Dialogue I: Looking at a Family Photo



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

 高文中，那是你的<sup>①</sup>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<sup>①</sup>个<sup>②</sup>女孩子是谁<sup>③</sup>？

 她是我姐姐。

 这个男孩子是你弟弟吗？

### LANGUAGE NOTES

① In colloquial Chinese, **这** can also be pronounced as zhèi and **那** as nèi if followed by a measure word or a numeral and a measure word.

 不是，他是我大哥的儿子<sup>②</sup>。

② “Son” in Chinese is 儿子 (érzi), and 儿子 (érzi, son) cannot be replaced by 男孩子

 你大哥有<sup>④</sup>女儿吗？

(nán háizi, boy). “Daughter” is 女儿 (nǚ'ér), and 女儿 (nǚ'ér) cannot be interchanged with 女孩子 (nǚ háizi, girl).

 他没有女儿。

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

 Gāo WéNZhōng, nà shì nǐ de<sup>①</sup> 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<sup>①</sup> ge<sup>②</sup> nǚ háizi shì shéi<sup>③</sup>?

 Tā shì wǒ jiějie.

 Zhè ge nán háizi shì nǐ dìdi ma?

 Bú shì, tā shì wǒ dàgē de érzi<sup>②</sup>.

 Nǐ dàgē yǒu<sup>④</sup> nǚ'ér ma?

 Tā méiyǒu nǚ'ér.



## 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

## VOCABULARY

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 Wénhōng	(a personal name)
高	gāo	(a surname) tall; high



The picture on the wall in Gao Wenzhong's room.

## Grammar

### 1. The Particle 的 (de) (I)

To indicate a possessive relationship, the particle 的 appears between the “possessor” and the “possessed.” To that extent, it is equivalent to the “’s” structure in English. For example: 老师的名字 (lǎoshī de míngzì) = teacher’s name. The particle 的 (de) 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 māma, Wang Peng’s mother) but “我妈妈” (wǒ māma, my mother). See also Grammar 3 in Lesson 3.

### 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.

个 (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)

### 3. Question Pronouns

Question pronouns include 谁 (shéi, who), 什么 (shénme, what), 哪 (nǎ/něi, which) [See Lesson 6], 哪儿 (nǎr, where) [See Lesson 5], 几 (jǐ, how many), etc. In a question with a question pronoun, the word order is exactly the same as that in a declarative sentence. Therefore, when learning to form a question with a question pronoun, we can start with a declarative sentence and then replace the part in question with the appropriate question pronoun, e.g.:

## 1 那个女孩子是李友。

Nà ge nǚ háizi shì Lǐ Yǒu.

(That girl is Li You.)

From (1), one can replace 那个女孩子 (Nà ge nǚ háizi) with 谁 (shéi) to form a question if he or she wishes to find out who Li You is:

### (1a) 谁是李友？

Shéi shì Lǐ Yǒu?

(Who is Li You?)

Here 谁 (shéi) functions as the subject of the sentence and occupies the same position as 那个女孩子 (Nà ge nǚ háizi) in the corresponding statement.

One can also replace 李友 (Lǐ Yǒu) in (1) with 谁 (shéi) to form a question if he or she wishes to find out who that girl is:

### (1b) 那个女孩子是谁？

Nà ge nǚ háizi shì shéi?

(Who is that girl?)

谁 (shéi) functions as the object of the sentence and occupies the same position as 李友 (Lǐ Yǒu).

MORE EXAMPLES:

② A: 谁是老师？

Shéi shì lǎoshī?

(Who is a teacher?)

B: 李先生是老师。

Lǐ xiānsheng shì lǎoshī.

(Mr. Li is a teacher.)

③ A: 那个女孩子姓什么？

Nà ge nǚ háizi xìng shénme?

(What's that girl's family name?)

B: 那个女孩子姓王。

Nà ge nǚ háizi xìng Wáng.

(That girl's family name is Wang.)

④ A: 谁有姐姐？

Shéi yǒu jiějie?

(Who has older sisters?)

B: 高文中有姐姐。

Gāo Wénzhōng yǒu jiějie.

(Gao Wenzhong has an older sister.)

4. 有 (yǒu) in the Sense of “to Have” or “to Possess”

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

EXAMPLES:

① A: 王先生有弟弟吗？

Wáng xiānsheng yǒu dìdi ma?

(Does Mr. Wang have a younger brother?)

**B:** 王先生没有弟弟。

Wáng xiānsheng méiyǒu dìdi.

(Mr. Wang doesn't have any younger brothers.)

**② A:** 我有三个姐姐，你呢？

Wǒ yǒu sān ge jiějie, nǐ ne?

(I have three older sisters. How about you?)

**B:** 我没有姐姐。

Wǒ méiyǒu jiějie.

(I don't have any older sisters.)

## Language Practice

### A. 谁 (shéi, who)

Look at the pictures, and work with a partner to find out who they are.

EXAMPLE:



**A:** 这个人/男孩子是谁？

**A:** Zhè ge rén/nán háizi shì shéi?

**B:** 这个人/男孩子是王朋。

**B:** Zhè ge rén/nán háizi shì Wáng Péng.



1.



2.

### B. 有/没有 (yǒu/méiyǒu, have/do not have)

Ask and answer the following questions based on the text of Lesson 2 and your own situation.

EXAMPLE:

高大哥 ◇ 女儿

Gāo dàgē ◇ nǚ'ér

A: 高大哥有女儿吗？

B: 没有，他没有女儿。

1. 高文中 ◇ 姐姐

2. 高大哥 ◇ 儿子

3. 你 ◇ 姐姐

4. 你 ◇ 弟弟

5. 你的老师 ◇ 女儿

A: Gāo dàgē yǒu nǚ'ér ma?

B: Méiyǒu, tā méiyǒu nǚ'ér.

1. Gāo Wénhōng ◇ jiějie

2. Gāo dàgē ◇ érzi

4. Nǐ ◇ jiějie

5. Nǐ ◇ dìdi

6. Nǐ de lǎoshī ◇ nǚ'ér

### C. "Who is this?"

Exchange family pictures and ask about the other person's family members.

A: 这是谁？

B: 这是我\_\_\_\_\_。

A: Zhè shì shéi?

B: Zhè shì wǒ \_\_\_\_\_.

### D. Family Picture

Show your family picture to the class and describe the people in the picture.

这是我爸爸，

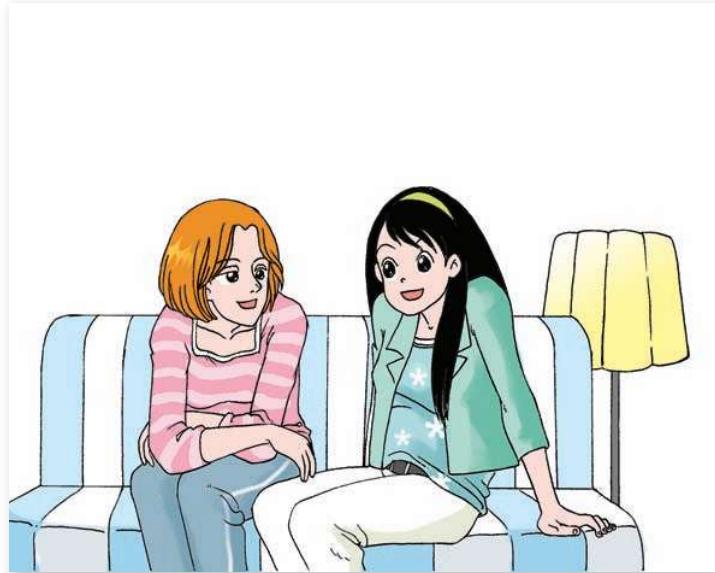
这是我妈妈，…

Zhè shì wǒ bàba,

zhè shì wǒ māma, ...



## Dialogue II: Asking about Someone's Family



 白英爱，你家<sup>①</sup>有<sup>⑤</sup>几口<sup>②</sup>人？

 我家有六口人。我爸爸、我妈妈、一<sup>③</sup>个哥哥、两<sup>⑥</sup>个妹妹和<sup>④</sup>我<sup>⑤</sup>。李友，你家有几口人？

 我家有五口人。爸爸、妈妈、大姐、二姐和我。你爸爸妈妈做什么工作？

### LANGUAGE NOTES

① In Chinese, 家 (jiā) can refer to one's family as well as one's home. So one can point to his or her family picture and say “我家有四口人” (Wǒ jiā yǒu sì kǒu rén; There are four people in my family), and one can also point to his or her house and say “这是我家” (Zhè shì wǒ jiā; This is my home).

② 口 (kǒu) is the idiomatic measure word in northern China for the number of family members. In the south, people say 个 (gè /ge) instead.

*See next page.*



我爸爸是律师，妈妈是英文老师，哥哥、妹妹都<sup>⑦</sup>是大学生。



我妈妈也是老师，我爸爸是医生。



Bài Yīng'ài, nǐ jiā<sup>①</sup> yǒu<sup>⑤</sup> jǐ kǒu<sup>②</sup> rén?



Wǒ jiā yǒu liù kǒu rén. Wǒ bàba, wǒ māma, yí<sup>③</sup> ge gēge, liǎng<sup>⑥</sup> ge mèimei hé<sup>④</sup> wǒ<sup>⑤</sup>. Lǐ Yǒu, nǐ jiā yǒu jǐ kǒu rén?



Wǒ jiā yǒu wǔ kǒu rén: bàba, māma, dàjiě, èrjiě hé wǒ. Nǐ bàba māma zuò shénme gōngzuò?



Wǒ bàba shì lùshī, māma shì Yīngwén lǎoshī, gēge, mèimei dōu<sup>⑦</sup> shì dàxuéshēng.



Wǒ māma yě shì lǎoshī, wǒ bàba shì yīshēng.

**③** The numeral 一 (yī, one) is pronounced in the first tone (yī) when it stands alone or comes at the end of a phrase or sentence. Otherwise, its pronunciation changes according to the following rules:

(a) Before a fourth-tone syllable, it becomes second tone: 一个 (yí gè).

(b) Before a first-, second- or third-tone syllable, it is pronounced in the fourth tone, e.g., 一张 (yì zhāng, a sheet), 一盘 (yì pán, one plate), 一本 (yì běn, one volume).

**④** Unlike *and*, 和 (hé) cannot link two clauses or two sentences: 我爸爸是老师，\*和我妈妈是医生 (Wǒ bàba shì lǎoshī, \*hé wǒ māma shì yīshēng).

**⑤** The pause mark, or series comma, 、 is often used to link two, three or even more parallel words or phrases, e.g., 爸爸、妈妈、两个妹妹和我 (bàba, māma, liǎng ge mèimei hé wǒ; dad, mom, two younger sisters and I). For further discussion of this punctuation mark, see Language Note 1 for Dialogue I in Lesson 4.



## VOCABULARY

1. 家	jiā	n	family; home
2. 几	jǐ	nu	how many; some; a few
3. 口	kǒu	m	(measure word for number of family members)
4. 哥哥	gēge	n	older brother
5. 两	liǎng	nu	two; a couple of [See Grammar 6.]

## VOCABULARY

6.	妹妹	mèimei	n	younger sister
7.	和	hé	conj	and
8.	大姐	dàjiě	n	eldest sister
9.	二姐	èrjiě	n	second oldest sister
10.	做	zuò	v	to do
11.	工作	gōngzuò	n/v	job; to work
12.	律师	lǜshī	n	lawyer
13.	英文	Yīngwén	n	English (language)
14.	都	dōu	adv	both; all [See Grammar 7.]
15.	大学生	dàxuéshēng	n	college student
	大学	dàxué	n	university; college
16.	医生	yīshēng	n	doctor; physician

## Proper Noun

- ## 17. 白英爱 Bái Yīng'ài (a personal name)



Who do you think works in this office?

## Grammar

### 5. 有 (yǒu) in the Sense of “to Exist”

EXAMPLES:

① 我家有五个人。

Wǒ jiā yǒu wǔ ge rén.

(There are five people in my family.)

② 小高家有两个大学生。

Xiǎo Gāo jiā yǒu liǎng ge dàxuéshēng.

(There are two college students in Little Gao's family.)

### 6. The Usage of 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 ge rén, two persons). 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 (èrshí'èr, 22); 一百二十五 (yìbǎi èrshí'wǔ, 125). But 二百二十二 (èrbǎi èrshí'èr, 222) can also be said as 两百二十二 (liǎngbǎi èrshí'èr, 222).

### 7. The Adverb 都 (dōu, both; all)

The word 都 (dōu) indicates inclusiveness. As it always occurs in front of a verb, it is classified as an adverb. However, because it refers to something that has been mentioned earlier in the sentence, or in a preceding sentence, it also has a pronoun-like flavor and it must be used at the end of an enumeration.

EXAMPLES:

**① 王朋、李友和高文中都是学生。**

Wáng Péng, Lǐ Yǒu hé Gāo Wénzhōng dōu shì xuésheng.

(Wang Peng, Li You, and Gao Wenzhong are all students.)

(lit. Wang Peng, Li You, and Gao Wenzhong all are students.)

[都 (dōu) refers back to Wang Peng, Li You and Gao Wenzhong and therefore appears after they are mentioned.]

**② 王朋和李友都不是律师。**

Wáng Péng hé Lǐ Yǒu dōu bù shì lǜshī.

(Neither Wang Peng nor Li You is a lawyer.)

**③ 王朋和白英爱都有妹妹。**

Wáng Péng hé Bái Yīng'ài dōu yǒu mèimei.

(Both Wang Peng and Bai Ying'ai have younger sisters.)

(lit. Wang Peng and Bai Ying'ai both have younger sisters.)

**④ 高文中和李友都没有弟弟。**

Gāo Wénzhōng hé Lǐ Yǒu dōu méi yǒu dìdi.

(Neither Gao Wenzhong nor Li You has any younger brothers.)

没 (méi) is always used to negate 有 (yǒu). However, to say “not all of ... have,” we say 不都有 (bù dōu yǒu) rather than \*没都有 (méi dōu yǒu). Whether the negative precedes or follows the word 都 (dōu) makes the difference between partial negation and complete negation.

COMPARE:

**a. 他们不都是中国人。(他们: tāmen, they)**

(Tāmen bù dōu shì Zhōngguó rén.) (Not all of them are Chinese.)

**b. 他们都不是中国人。**

(Tāmen dōu bù shì Zhōngguó rén.) (None of them are Chinese.)

**c. 他们不都有弟弟。**

(Tāmen bù dōu yǒu dìdi.) (Not all of them have younger brothers.)

**d. 他们都没有弟弟。**

(Tāmen dōu méi yǒu dìdi.) (None of them have any younger brothers.)

## Language Practice

### E. 有 (yǒu, there is/there are)

Take out your family pictures, ask three of your classmates how many family members they have, and report back to the class.



EXAMPLE: A: 请问，你家有几口人？ A: Qǐng wèn, nǐ jiā yǒu jǐ kǒu rén?

B: 我家有四口人。 B: Wǒ jiā yǒu sì kǒu rén.

Classmate 1 (Chris)

Classmate 2 (Anne)

Classmate 3 (Joe)

### F. Question Pronouns 谁 (shéi, who), 几 (jǐ, how many), 什么 (shénme, what)

Based on the texts of Lessons 1 and 2, formulate a question or a response for each of the sentences below using the appropriate question pronoun.

EXAMPLE: A: 这是谁？

A: Zhè shì shéi?



B: 这是王朋。

B: Zhè shì Wáng Péng.

1. A: \_\_\_\_\_ 有儿子？

1. A: \_\_\_\_\_ yǒu érzi?

B: 高文中的大哥有儿子。

B: Gāo Wénhōng de dàgē yǒu érzi.

2. A: 李友家有\_\_\_\_\_口人?      2. A: Lǐ Yǒu jiā yǒu \_\_\_\_\_ kǒu rén?  
 B: 李友家有五口人。      B: Lǐ Yǒu jiā yǒu wǔ kǒu rén.
3. A: 白英爱有\_\_\_\_\_个妹妹?      3. A: Bái Yīng'ài yǒu \_\_\_\_\_ ge mèimei?  
 B: 白英爱有两个妹妹。      B: Bái Yīng'ài yǒu liǎng ge mèimei.
4. A: 李友的爸爸做  
\_\_\_\_\_工作?      4. A: Lǐ Yǒu de bàba zuò  
\_\_\_\_\_gōngzuò?  
 B: 李友的爸爸是医生。      B: Lǐ Yǒu de bàba shì yīshēng.
5. A: 白英爱的妈妈做  
\_\_\_\_\_工作?      5. A: Bái Yīng'ài de māma zuò  
\_\_\_\_\_gōngzuò?  
 B: 白英爱的妈妈是  
英文老师。      B: Bái Yīng'ài de māma shì  
Yīngwén lǎoshī.

### G. Find out Who or What They Are

It's almost Halloween. Your friends put on costumes and props, and you want to know who or what they are. Therefore, you ask them the following questions to find out:

- 你是\_\_\_\_\_人吗 ?      or      Nǐ shì\_\_\_\_\_rén ma?  
 你做什么工作 ?      Nǐ zuò shénme gōngzuò?

Here are their costumes and props:

1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

## H. 都 (dōu, both; all)

Based on the information given, rephrase the sentences with 都.

EXAMPLE: 王朋是学生，

Wáng Péng shì xuésheng,

李友也是学生。

Lǐ Yǒu yě shì xuésheng.

→ 王朋和李友

→ Wáng Péng hé Lǐ Yǒu

**都是学生。**

dōu shì xuésheng.

1. 白英爱的妈妈是老师，

1. Bái Yīng'ài de māma shì lǎoshī,

李友的妈妈也是老师。

Lǐ Yǒu de māma yě shì lǎoshī.

→ \_\_\_\_\_

2. 李友有姐姐，

2. Lǐ Yǒu yǒu jiějie,

高文中也有姐姐。

Gāo Wénzhōng yě yǒu jiějie.

→ \_\_\_\_\_

3. 王朋不是纽约人，

3. Wáng Péng bù shì Niǔyuē rén,

高文中也不是纽约人。

Gāo Wénzhōng yě bù shì Niǔyuē rén.

→ \_\_\_\_\_

4. 王朋没有哥哥，

4. Wáng Péng méiyǒu gēge,

李友也没有哥哥。

Lǐ Yǒu yě méiyǒu gēge.

→ \_\_\_\_\_

## I. 都 (dōu, all; both) with 不 (bù, not) or 没有 (méiyǒu, not have)

The following chart is about Wang Peng, Li You, Gao Wenzhong, and Bai Ying'ai.

It indicates what they do or do not do, and what they have and don't have. Based on the information given, make statements about them using 都 (dōu, all; both) with 不 (bù, not) or 没有 (méiyǒu, not have) appropriately. Note, “✓” means “yes”, and “✗” means “no”. (他们: tāmen, they)

学生	律师	弟弟	照片	姐姐
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xuéshēng

lǜshī

dìdi

zhàopiàn

jiějie



✓

✗

✗

✓

✗



✓

✗

✗

✓

✓



✓

✗

✗

✓

✓



✓

✗

✗

✓

✗

## J. Pair activity

Ask about your partner's family:

A: 你家有几口人?

A: Nǐ jiā yǒu jǐ kǒu rén?

B: 我家有\_\_\_\_\_口人。

B: Wǒ jiā yǒu \_\_\_\_\_ kǒu rén.

A: 你爸爸/妈妈/哥哥/姐姐/

A: Nǐ bàba/māma/gēge/jiějie/

弟弟/妹妹做什么工作?

dìdi/mèimei zuò shénme gōngzuò?

B: ...

B: ....

Switch roles.

Report your findings to the class:

Jennifer 家有 \_\_\_\_\_ 口人。 Jennifer jiā yǒu \_\_\_\_\_ kǒu rén.

她爸爸/妈妈/哥哥/

Tā bàba/māma/gēge/

姐姐/弟弟/妹妹是…

jiějie/dìdi/mèimei shì...

## HOW ABOUT YOU?

**What does everyone in your family do?**

e.g. 我爸爸是老师。 Wǒ bàba shì lǎoshī.

What do your family members do? Are they:

1. 商人	shāngrén	merchant; businessperson
2. 军人	jūnrén	soldier; military officer
3. 教授	jiàoshòu	professor
4. 经理	jīnglǐ	manager
5. 工人	gōngrén	worker
6. 工程师	gōngchéngshī	engineer
7. 农民	nóngmín	farmer; peasant
8. 护士	hùshi	nurse

If the professions of your family members are not listed above, please ask your teacher and make a note here:

我爸爸/妈妈/哥哥/姐姐/弟弟/妹妹是\_\_\_\_\_。

Wǒ bàba/māma/gēge/jiějie/dìdi/mèimei shì\_\_\_\_\_.



## Culture Highlights

- 1** In pairing up kinship terms, the Chinese customarily say the term for the male before that for the female: 爸爸妈妈 (bàba māma, dad and mom), 哥哥姐姐 (gēge jiějie, older brothers and sisters), and 弟弟妹妹 (dìdi mèimei, younger brothers and sisters). People seldom say 妈妈爸爸 (māma bàba, mom and dad), 姐姐哥哥 (jiějie gēge, older sisters and brothers), 妹妹弟弟 (mèimei dìdi, younger sisters and brothers). In pairing up kinship terms for the same gender, the one with seniority is mentioned first: 哥哥弟弟 (gēge dìdi, older and younger brothers), 姐姐妹妹 (jiějie mèimei, older and younger sisters). People seldom say 弟弟哥哥 (dìdi gēge, younger and older brothers) or 妹妹姐姐 (mèimei jiějie, younger and older sisters).
- 2** Siblings are 兄弟姐妹 (xiōng dì jiě mèi). 你有兄弟姐妹吗? (Nǐ yǒu xiōng dì jiě mèi ma?) is the way to ask, “Do you have any siblings?” Eldest siblings are called 大哥 (dàgē, eldest brother) and 大姐 (dàjiě, eldest sister); the youngest are 小弟 (xiǎodì, youngest brother) and 小妹 (xiǎomèi, youngest sister). The rest are ranked according to their birth order using numerals, e.g., 二姐 (èrjiě, second eldest sister), 三弟 (sāndì, third oldest younger brother). Younger siblings generally do not refer to their elder brothers and sisters by their names but use the appropriate kinship terms instead.



一家八口人

yì jiā bā kǒu rén

- ③ On both sides of the Taiwan Strait, the school system is similar to that in the United States. A typical course of education consists of six years of elementary school (小学 xiǎoxué), six years of middle school (中学 zhōngxué), and four years of university (大学 dàxué) or college (学院 xuéyuàn). Middle school is further divided into three years of junior high (初中 chūzhōng) and three years of senior high (高中 gāozhōng). Many children also attend kindergarten before they enter elementary school. Now that you have learned that a college student is called 大学生 (dàxuéshēng) in Chinese, can you guess the words for elementary school students, junior high school students, and senior high school students?



Can you figure out if this is the main gate of an elementary school, a middle school, or a university?

## Pronunciation Exercises



### 1 Initials:

- |    |       |       |       |      |
|----|-------|-------|-------|------|
| 1. | zhè   | chè   | shè   | rè   |
| 2. | zhǎo  | chǎo  | shǎo  | rǎo  |
| 3. | zhèn  | chèn  | shèn  | rèn  |
| 4. | zhāng | chāng | shāng | rāng |

### 2 The final "e":

- |    |    |    |     |     |
|----|----|----|-----|-----|
| 1. | gē | dé | zhè | hē  |
| 2. | kē | tè | chē | shé |
| 3. | zé | cè | sè  | rè  |

### 3 Compound Finals:

- |    |      |     |      |      |
|----|------|-----|------|------|
| 1. | dōu  | duō | tóu  | tuó  |
| 2. | duī  | diū | shuǐ | xuě  |
| 3. | shùn | xùn | jiū  | zhuī |
| 4. | lüè  | nüè | juè  | què  |

### 4 Tones:

- |               |               |             |            |
|---------------|---------------|-------------|------------|
| 1. chénggōng  | 2. chángcháng | 3. rénkǒu   | 4. xuéxiào |
| 5. Chángjiāng | 6. Chángchéng | 7. míngxiǎn | 8. chídào  |

### 5 The neutral tone:

- |         |         |           |           |
|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. māma | 2. dìdi | 3. jiějie | 4. mèimei |
| 5. bàba | 6. gēge | 7. jǐ ge  | 8. zhè ge |

## English Text

### Dialogue I

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

Wang Peng: Gao Wenzhong, is that picture yours?

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

Gao Wenzhong: Yes. This is my dad. This is my mom.

Wang Peng: Who is this girl?

Gao Wenzhong: She is my older sister.

Wang Peng: Is this boy your younger brother?

Gao Wenzhong: No, he is my oldest brother's son.

Wang Peng: Does your oldest brother have any daughters?

Gao Wenzhong: He doesn't have any daughters.

### Dialogue II

Li You: Bai Ying'ai, how many people are there in your family?

Bai Ying'ai: There are six people in my family: my dad, my mom, an older brother, two younger sisters and me. Li You, how many people are there in your family?

Li You: There are five people in my family: my dad, my mom, my oldest sister, my second oldest sister, and me. What do your dad and mom do?

Bai Ying'ai: My dad is a lawyer. My mom is an English teacher. My older brother and younger sisters are all college students.

Li You: My mom is also a teacher. My dad is a doctor.

### PROGRESS CHECKLIST

Before proceeding to Lesson 3, be sure that you can complete the following tasks in Chinese:

I am able to—

- Say and write the kinship terms for my family members;
- Identify different family members in a family photo;
- Ask someone how many family members he or she has;
- Ask someone if he or she has any siblings;
- Mention my family members' professions and my own;
- Ask someone what he or she does as a profession;
- Say and write some common professions.

Please review the lesson if any of these tasks seem difficult.