#### **Numbers (review)**

líng	yī	èr	sān	sì	wů	liù	qī	bā	jiǔ
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9



6984-3215

6140-7235







## Xuē lǎoshī de jiā Family (review)



érzi, son

nů' ér, daughter

Shéi de jiā?

Ji ge rén?

Tā shì shéi?

sb. yŏu...ma?

sb. yŏu jĭ ge...?

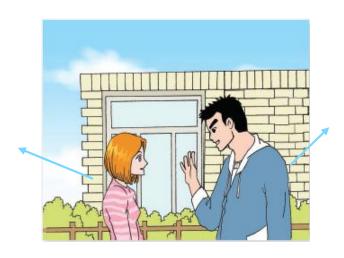
## Wh- question

谁

shéi

who/whom

Miss Li



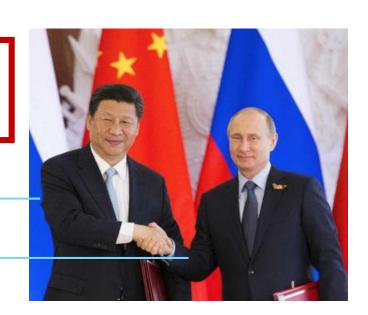
Mr. Wáng

Q: Tā shì shéi?

A: Tā shì......

Xí Jìnpíng

Pů Jīng



## Wh- question

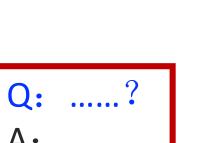
谁

shéi

who/whom



Ào bāmă





Xī lālĭ



Q: shéi shì.....?



Mă Yún

#### Wh- question 谁的

#### shéide

#### whose

## Sb.的(de) + Noun



shū



gŏu

shéide+ Noun?

A: Sb. de+ Noun。



Lǚ Zhìhé

zhàopiàn (picture)

#### Wh- question 谁的

shéide

whose

## Sb.的(de) + kinship terms



zhàopiàn (picture)

Q: Tā shì shéide+ Kinship terms?

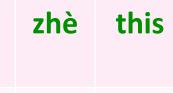
Tā shì Sb. de+ Kinship terms。

#### **Demonstrative**

这 close to the speaker

那

far away from the speaker



nà that







Xí Jìnpíng

#### **Demonstrative**

这 close to the speaker

那

far away from the speaker

zhè this

nà

that



yīngwén





Ào bāmặ

Xí jìnpíng

shū English book

#### Do you know these people?

Ask your classmates who these people are

use tā / zhè / nà + shì + shéi?





男孩子 nán háizi boy



女孩子 nǚ háizi girl



男 nán, male

人 rén

老师 lǎoshī

学生 xuéshēng



女 nǚ, female

How many? 几个(Jǐ ge)

#### **Demonstrative**

Zhèi ge+noun Nèi ge+noun

这 close to the speaker	zhè	this
那 far away from the speaker	nà	that



zhè/nà changes to zhèi/nèi when followed by classifier+noun.



#### **Demonstrative**

Zhèi ge+noun Nèi ge+noun 这 close to the speaker

那 nà that
far away from the speaker







## wŏde zhàopiàn

This is my father.

This is my mother.

My father is an American.

My mother is British.

I have two elder brothers.

This is my elder sister.

This boy is my younger brother.

This girl is my younger sister.



A: How many family members does he have?
B:
A: Who is this? Who is that?
B:
A: Is his father an American?
B:
A: Is his mother also an American
B:
A: Does he have elder brothers? Does he have elder sisters?
B:
A:Who is this boy? Who is that girl?
B:

## tāde zhàopiàn

Zhè shì tā de ......

Zhè shì tā de ......

Tā de bàba shì.....rén.

Tā de māma shì.....rén.

Tā yǒu # ge ......

Zhè shì tā de ......

Zhèi ge nánháizi shì tā de ......

Zhèi ge nǚháizi shì tā de ......



## Family photo time!!

Zhè shì wŏde zhàopiàn

Zhè shì wŏde+ Kinship terms

• Sb. shì.....guó rén

Wŏ yŏu # ge ......



Zhèige.....shì wŏde + Kinship terms



- Jǐ ge rén?
- Jǐ ge nữ háizi?

• Jǐ ge nán háizi?





# 几 (jǐ) + measure word + Noun? How many Noun?



几(jǐ)+ measure word + Noun?
Sb. yǒu jǐge N?

有(yǒu), to have



## 几(jǐ)+ measure word + N.?

Sb. jiā yǒu jǐ+ge/kǒu+ rén?

有(yǒu), to exist ☐ (kŏu), the idiomatic measure word in northern China for the number of family members



#### Know each other a bit more!

Number of family members?

Nijiā yǒu ji kǒu rén?

Pass down the question



## Sb. jiā yǒu jǐ kǒu rén?

有³(yǒu), to exist



Q: Tāmen jiā yǒu jǐ kǒu ré?

A: Tāmen jiā yǒu liù kǒu rén.

Q: Tāmen jiā yǒu shéi?(Who are the people in their family?)

A: Bàba, māma, sān ge érzi hé (and) yíge nǚ'ér 。

#### **Phrase Connector**

和

hé

and

和(hé) connects two elements or two things at the phrase level. It cannot connect elements at the sentence level!

A hé B A, B, hé C

Wǒ gēge shì lǎoshī, hé wǒ dìdi shì xuéshēng.

Q: Tāmen jiā yǒu shéi?(Who are the people in their family?)

A: Bàba, māma, sān ge érzi hé (and) yígè nǚ'ér 。





Q: How many people are there in their family?

**A:** \_\_\_\_\_\_c

Q: Who are the people in their family?

A: bàba, māma, yíge érzi hé liǎngge nǚ'ér。

### Xuē lǎoshī de zhàopiàn



Q: How many people are there in your family?

**A**: \_\_\_\_\_\_

Q: Who are the people in your family?

A: bàba, māma, xiānsheng, yíge érzi hé wŏ。

### More about your family!

- Tell the class the number of your family members
- Tell the class who they are
- Don't forget to tell us the number of each family member

Bàba , māma , \_\_\_\_ , \_\_\_ , hé wǒ











Xīn nián

jiǎozi

hóng bāo

**Happy New Year** 

老师,新年好!/新年快乐!

lǎoshī, Xīn nián hǎo! Xīn nián kuàilè! xǐ huān

喜欢 like



Wǒ xǐhuān Zhōngguó Xīn nián.



Zhōngguó xīnnián yǒu shénme?

Zhōngguó xīnnián yǒu jiǎozi hé hóngbāo





#### Tone sandhi



$$3+3 \rightarrow 2+3$$

你好

nǐ hào > ní hào

小姐

xiǎo jiě →xiáo jiě

不(bù/bú)

2<sup>nd</sup> when following the 4<sup>th</sup> tone.

不shì/不jiào/不xìng

4<sup>th</sup> when following other tones.

不xǐhuān

—(yī/yí/yì)

1st when counting

2<sup>nd</sup> when following the 4<sup>th</sup> tone/neutral tone.

—ge/—yàng

4<sup>th</sup> when following the 1<sup>st</sup> tone/2<sup>nd</sup> tone/3<sup>rd</sup> tone.

—tiān/—nián

#### xuéshēng: Lǎoshī, xīnnián hǎo!

学生(student):老师,新年好

zhōng wén lào shī: Xīnnián hào!

中文老师: 新年好!

zhōng wén lào shī: Nǐ xǐhuān Zhōngguó Xīnnián ma?

中文老师: 你喜欢中国新年吗?

xuéshēng: wò xihuān Zhōngguó Xīnnián.

学生: 我喜欢中国新年。



Next Class: Wednesday, Feb. 13

Xīn nián kuàilè! Zài jiàn! Happy New Year! See you on Feb. 13!