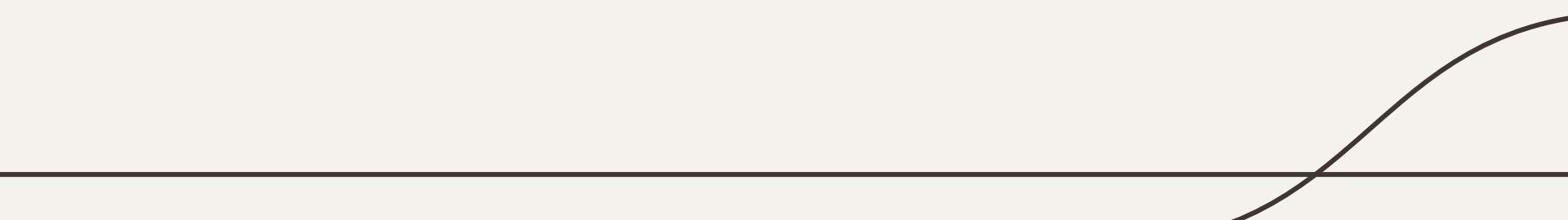




Grammar and Conversation

Lesson 3: Sihui



Recap on last week

Numbers

- Recognize and correctly pronounce numbers in Chinese
- Apply numbers to real-world contexts such as dates, time, and age.

Communication with patients

- Engage in simple conversations with patients using basic greetings and introductions.
- Ask and respond to common questions related to health, symptoms.

Recap Questions

What is the date of this?

shí yī yuè shí yī rì → _____ ?

jiǔ yuè shí wǔ rì → _____ ?

3rd Nov -> _____ ?

Sunday -> _____ ?

今天是_____ (jīntiān shì _____.)

Recap Questions

Year + 年 (nián) + Month + 月 (yuè) + Day + 日 (rì)

6th April 2025

Recap

gǎn mào (感冒) → **Cold** (illness)

- **wǒ gǎnmào le.** (我感冒了.) → "I have a cold."

kè sòu (咳嗽) → **Cough**

- **wǒ yǒu kè sòu.** (我有咳嗽.) → "I have a cough."

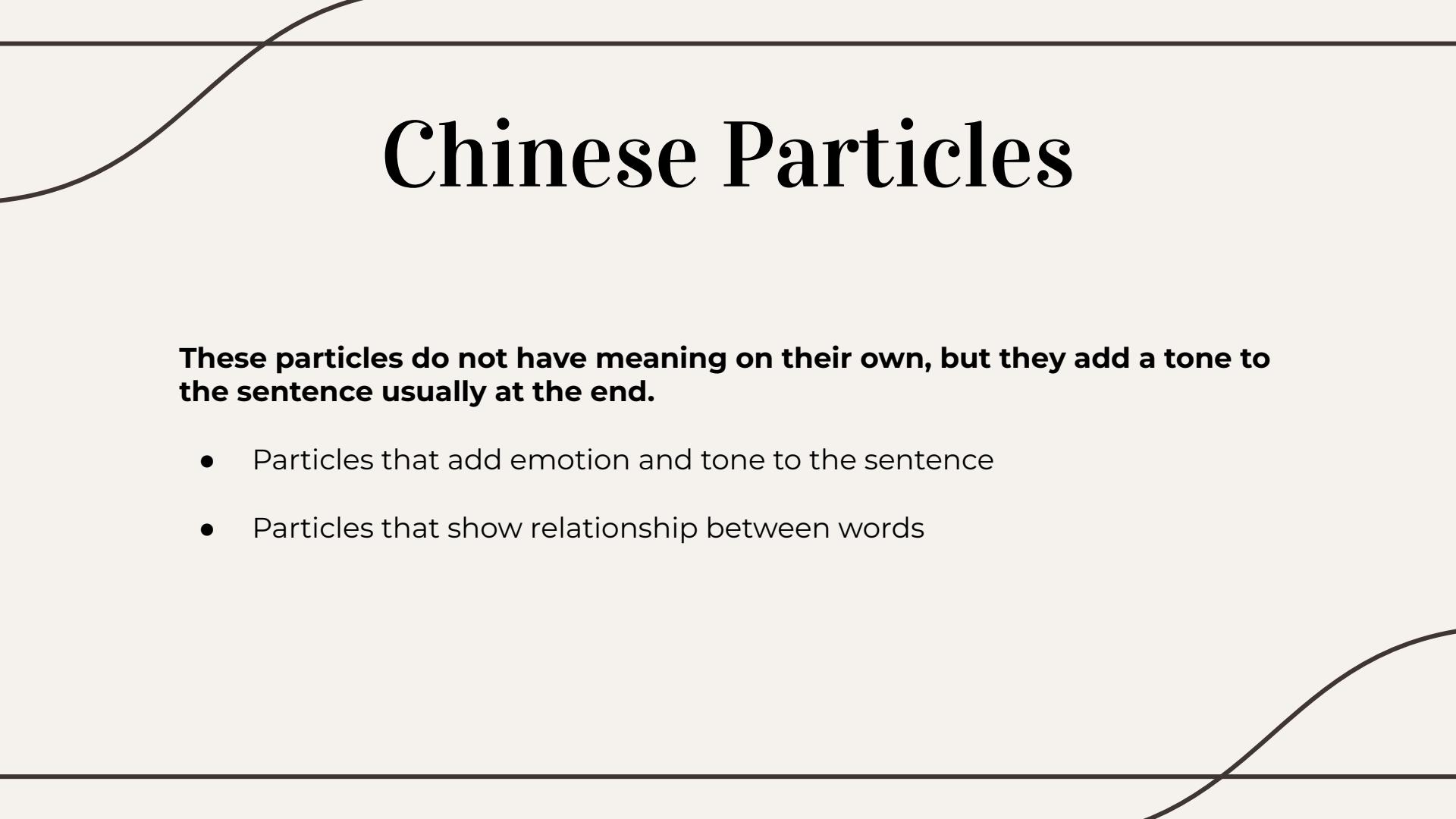
Recap

tóu tòng (头痛) → **Headache**

- wǒ tóu tòng. (我头痛.) → "I have a headache."

fā shāo (发烧) → **Fever**

- wǒ fā shāo le. (我发烧了.) → "I have a fever."



Chinese Particles

These particles do not have meaning on their own, but they add a tone to the sentence usually at the end.

- Particles that add emotion and tone to the sentence
- Particles that show relationship between words

Particle Pin Yin	Meaning	Example
le	Used when completed something	wǒ chī fàn le! I ate/ I ate already.
ma	Question	nǐ hǎo ma? How are you?
ne	Question (softer version) or what about...?	nǐ ne? And you?
ba	Suggestion, Tell someone but not order	wǒ men zǒu ba. Lets go.
a	Exclamation	hao a ! Sure!

Grammar

The Particle 的 (de), Show relationships between words

Possessive relationship-> connect a description or possession to a noun.

Eg.

wǒ de míng zì : My name is ...

wǒ de ma ma : My mom

Grammar

Measure Words

↑ (gè) is the single most common measure word

Eg.

yí **ge** rén : A person

yí **ge** xué sheng : A student

nà **ge** nán xué sheng: That male student

Grammar

3.) Question Pronouns

谁 (**shéi**) - Who

哪里 (**nǎ lǐ**) - Where

什么 (**shén me**) - What

几 (**jǐ**) - How many

哪 (**nǎ**) - Which

怎么 (**zěn me**) - How

谁 (shéi) - Who

Used to ask about a person.

- 谁是James? (shéi shì James?)

Who is James?

什么 (shén me) - What

Subject + Verb + 什么 ?

Used to ask about things or objects

- 你在做什么 ? (nǐ zài zuò shén me?)

What are you doing?

- 你喜欢吃什么 ? (nǐ xǐ huān chī shén me?)

What do you like to eat?

哪 (nǎ) - Which

Used to ask about a specific item among a group.

- 你喜欢哪本书？ (nǐ xǐ huān nǎ běn shū?)

Which book do you like?

哪里 (nǎ lǐ) - Where

Used to ask about a place or location.

- 你从哪里来? (nǐ cóng nǎ lǐ lái?)

Where are you from?

- 厕所在哪里? (cè suǒ zài nǎ lǐ?)

Where is the restroom?



Structure 1: Location of something:

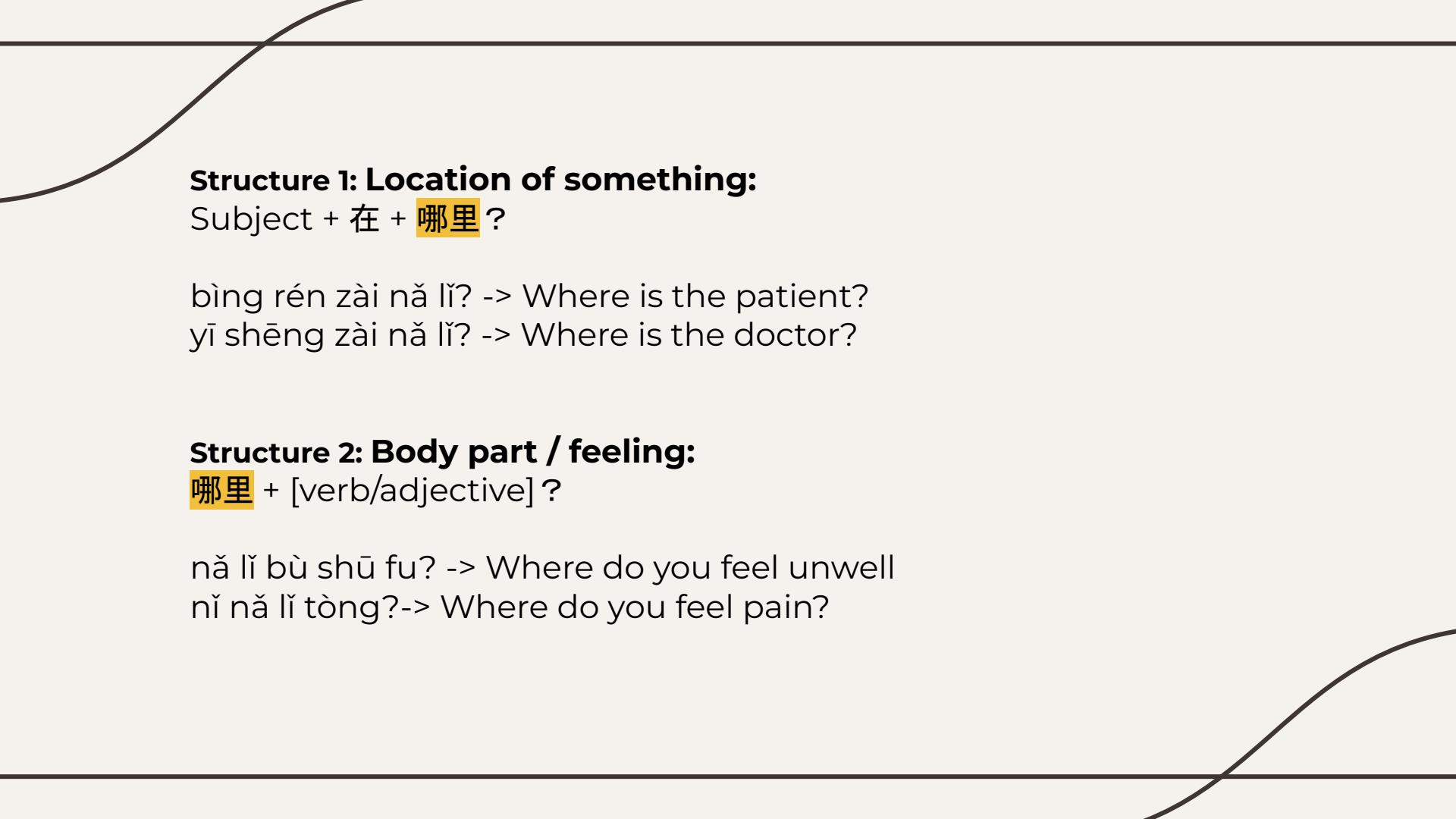
Subject + 在 + 哪里 ?

Use this when asking "Where is ___?"

Structure 2: Body part / feeling:

哪里 + [verb/adjective] ?

Use this when referring to "Where does it hurt?"



Structure 1: Location of something:

Subject + 在 + 哪里？

bìng rén zài nǎ lǐ? -> Where is the patient?

yī shēng zài nǎ lǐ? -> Where is the doctor?

Structure 2: Body part / feeling:

哪里 + [verb/adjective] ?

nǎ lǐ bù shū fu? -> Where do you feel unwell

nǎ lǐ tòng? -> Where do you feel pain?

怎么 (zěn me) - How

- 你怎么来医院? (nǐ zěn me lái yī yuàn?)

How did you come to the hospital?

- 你身体怎么样? (nǐ shēn tǐ zěn me yàng?)

How is your health/body?

有 (yǒu) - is a verb (to have/ there is)

Indicate possession or existence.

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

wǒ méi yǒu māo.

I do not have a cat.

在 (zài) - (at, in, on, is)

Location — where someone/something is

Action in progress — Something like english “ing”

bìng rén **zài** zuò jiǎn chá.

The patient is undergoing a medical examination.

to do/ doing

Structure 1: Subject + 在 + Place/Location

Examples:

- 病人 在 医院。bìng rén zài yī yuàn (*The patient is in the hospital.*)
- 医生 在 办公室。yī shēng zài bàn gōng shì (*The doctor is in the office.*)
- 我 在 家。wǒ zài jiā (*I am at home.*)

Structure 2: Subject + 在 + Verb (Doing something right now)

Examples:

- 病人 在 做检查。bìng rén zài zuò jiǎn chá (*The patient is undergoing a check-up.*)
- 我 在 学中文。wǒ zài xué zhōng wén (*I am studying Chinese.*)

What's the difference between 的 and 有

used to link
or describe
something

病人的病历 (bìng rén de bìng lì) – The patient's medical record.

→ **的** (de) links patient with medical record.

我有一个病人 (wǒ yǒu yī gè bìng rén) – I have a patient.

Possesses or is responsible for a patient.

Practice 1

Nurse: 你哪里不舒服？

Where do you feel uncomfortable?

Patient: 我的头很痛。

My head hurts.

Nurse: 你有发烧吗？

Do you have a fever?

Patient: 有，一点点。

I have, a little.

Ans:

1. nǐ nǎ lǐ bù shū fu?
2. wǒ de tóu hěn tòng.
3. nǐ yǒu fā shāo ma?
4. yǒu, yī diǎn diǎn.

Practice 2

Visitor: 厕所在哪里？ Place + zài nǎ lǐ?
cè suǒ zài nǎ lǐ?

Where is the toilet?

You: 厕所在左边。
cè suǒ zài zuǒ biān.

The toilet is on the left.

Practice 3

Doctor/Nurse: 他是你的家人吗？

tā shì nǐ de jiā rén ma?

Is he your family member?

Patient: 是，他是我的爸爸。

shì de, tā shì wǒ de bà ba.

Yes, he is my father.

Practice 4

Patient: 我每天吃几次药？

wǒ měi tiān chī jǐ cì yào?

How many times a day should I take the medicine?

You: 一天三次，饭后吃。

yī tiān sān cì, fàn hòu chī.

Three times a day, after meals.

Vocabulary Words

休息 xiū xi (rest)

检查 jiǎn chá (checkup)

手术 shǒu shù (surgery)

小心 xiǎo xīn (becareful)

Qn: Doctor is doing surgery now.

Patient is resting.