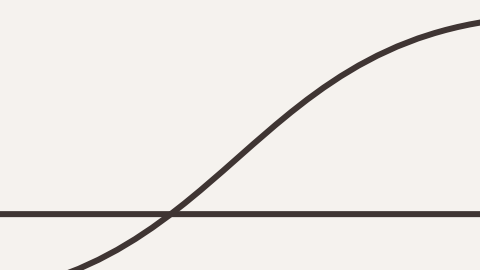




Grammar and Conversation

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

什么 (**shén me**) - What

哪 (**nǎ**) - Which

哪里 (**nǎ lǐ**) - Where

几 (**jǐ**) - How many

怎么 (**zěnn 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

nǐ 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.)

Whats the difference between 的 and 有

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

used to link
or describe
something

→ 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.