UNIT THREE

你有几本书?Nǐ Yǒu Jǐ Běn Shū? How Many Books Do You Have? LESSON 09



对话: Duìhuà: 1. 俞9.1

林月: 你学习什么?

línyuè: nĭ xuéxí shénme?

丽娜 : 我学习汉语。

lǐnà : wŏ xuéxí Hànyǔ.

林月:你班有多少学生?

línyuè: nǐ bān yǒu duōshao xuésheng?

丽娜 : 我班有十五个学生。

lǐnà : wǒ bān yǒu shí wǔ ge xuésheng.

林月:你班有几个女学生,几个男学生?

línyuè: nǐ bān yǒu jǐ ge nǚ xuésheng, jǐ ge nán

xuésheng?

丽娜 : 我班有八个女学生和七个男学生。

lǐnà : wǒ bān yǒu bā ge nǚ xuésheng hé qī

ge nán xuésheng.





Translation

Linyue: What do you study?

Leena: I study Chinese language.

Linyue: How many students are there in your class?

Leena: There are 15 students in my class.

Linyue: How many girls and boys are there in your class?

Leena: There are 8 girls and 7 boys in my class.

生词 Shēngcí 俞9.2

汉字 hànzì	拼音 pīnyīn	语法 yǔfǎ	意思 yìsi		
学习	xuéxí	verb	to learn, to study		
什么	shénme pronoun what				
教	jiào verb to teach		to teach		
班	bān		class, batch		
多少	多少 duōshǎo		how much? how many?		
几	几 jǐ		few, several, how many?		
个	gè	measure word	it is a general measure word, most commonly used.		
和	和 hé		and		
女学生	女学生 nǚ xuésheng		female/girl student		
男学生	nán xuésheng	noun	male/boy student		

对话: Duìhuà: 2. 俞9.3

林月 : 你现在有几本书?

línyuè: nǐ xiànzài yǒu jǐ běn shū?

马克 : 我现在有四本书。

măkè : wŏ xiànzài yŏu sì bĕn shū.

林月: 你有几本汉语书?

línyuè: nǐ yǒu jǐ běn Hànyǔ shū?

马克 : 我有两本汉语书。

măkè: wǒ yǒu liăng běn Hànyǔ shū.

林月 :几位老师教你们?

línyuè: jǐwèi lǎoshī jiào nǐmen?

马克 : 三位老师教我们。

măkè : sān wèi lǎoshī jiào wŏmen.

Translation

Linyue: How many books do you

have right now?

Mike: I have 4 books righ tnow.

Linyue: How many Chinese Language

books do you have?

Mike: I have 2 Chinese books.

Linyue: How many teachers teach you?

Mike : 3 teachers.





生词 Shēngcí 🞧 9.4

汉字 hànzì	拼音 pīnyīn	语法 yǔfǎ	意思 yìsi		
位	wèi measure word for people used when refet to people in a polite way				
本	běn	measure word	for bound items, such as books magazines.		
两	liăng	numeral	two		
辆	liàng	measure word	measure word for vehicles		

语法 Yǔfǎ:

Difference between 几 and 多少

Generally Π is used for the count of numbers less than 10 and 多少 is used for the numbers counting more than 10.

Measure Words: (liàngcí)

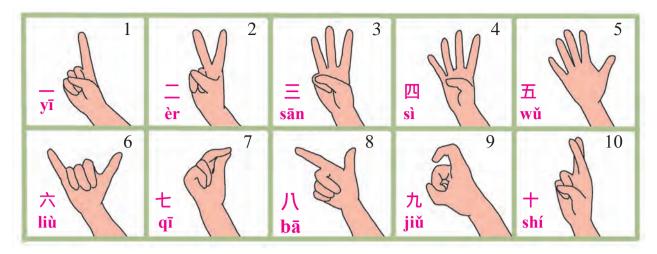
Measure words are one of the most important and distinguishing feature of Chinese language. They are also known as classifiers, which are used along with numerals to define the quantity of an object. Nouns usually require a measure word when a numeral or demonstrative word, such as this or that, precede them. For example, 这本书。 zhè běn shū.

Each measure word refers to a particular class of objects— from such broad categories as people, animals, buildings, vehicles, flat surfaced objects to such specific things as under:

S.No	Measur	e Word	Usage			
1	本	běn	for bound items, such as books, magazines.			
2	只	zhĭ	for parts (half) of a pair (1 socks, 1 ear, 1 eye) and for certain animals (such as cats, tigers, birds, dogs and more).			
3	杯	bēi	for cups of liquid, coffee, water, orange juice.			
4	块	kuài	for thick, solid, pieces of something (watches, stones, wood). It also works for a portion produced by cutting, tearing, or breaking (cake, bread, watermelons).			
5	个	gè	It is a general measure word, most commonly used.			
6	位	wèi	for people used when referring to people in the proper, polite way.			
7	件	jiàn	Used for clothes, things, events.			
8	条	tiáo	It is commonly used for elongated objects, such as roads, rivers, long items of clothing (such as trousers), news. It is also used to quantify some elongated animals, such as snakes and fish.			
9	辆	liă	for vehicles (such as bikes, buses, trains, cars, trucks).			
10	张	zhāng	for flat things (pieces of paper, tables, CDs)			
11	双	shuāng	for pairs (chopsticks, socks, shoes, eyes)			
12	瓶	píng	for bottles of liquid, water, milk, beer			

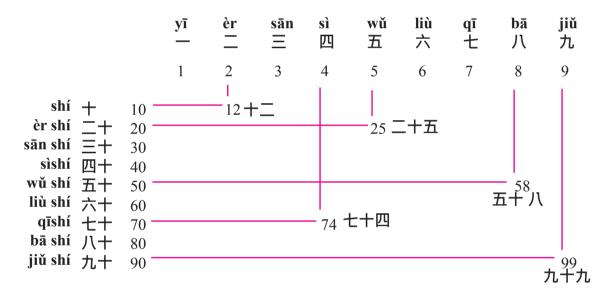


Note: Chinese people use hand gestures very often to tell the numbers.



1 to 100 Numbers

The Chinese numbering system up to 100 is explained below.



Additional vocabulary

汉字 hànzì	拼音 pīnyīn	语法 yǔfǎ	意思 yìsi		
百	băi	numeral	hundred		
千	千 qiān numeral		thousand		
万	wàn	numeral	ten thousand telephone mobile phone		
电话	diànhuà	noun			
手机	shŏujī	noun			
号	号 hào		number		
零	零 líng		0, number zero		



练习 Liànxí 🙆 -

Read the following Numbers.

5 11 84 37 53 72 25 40 65 99 234 765 999 1987 6789 9999 10500 51234 99999

1 Listen to recording, repeat Chinese numbers and translate in English.

Activity

1. Count 1 to 10 with hand gesture.

2. Tell your mobile number (电话号码 Diànhuà hàomǎ) in Chinese and ask your classmates to translate it in English.

Example:

A: 你的电话号码是多少?

A: nǐ de diànhuà hàomă shì duōshao?

B: 我的电话号码是 9 8 8 7 0 32 5 4 1。

B: wǒ de diànhuà hàomǎ shì jiǔ bā bā qī ling sān èr wǔ sì yāo. (At certain instances like telephone numbers, house numbers yī (-) (1), is also pronounced as "yāo". The character (-) remains same.)

名字 Míngzi	

3. Count 1 to 100. Raise your hands for all numbers ending with 3. Clap for all the numbers ending with 7.

Recognize the characters.

多少	男	女	本	两	位	学生	教	班	学习



3. Let's Sing - Number Song 9.5

一二三四五六七 yī èr sān sì wǔ liù qī

我的朋友在哪里? wǒ de péngyǒu zài nǎ lǐ?

zài zhè lǐ, zài zhè lǐ 在这里,在这里

我的朋友在这里 wŏ de péngyŏu zài zhè lĭ

Translation

One two three four five six seven Where is my friend? (He/ She is) here, here My friend is here





Belief about numbers

- sì (4) is considered unlucky number as its pronunciation is very close to the word for die/death.
- liù (6) also means to smooth flow, considered lucky for business.
- bā (8) also means auspicious / prosperity.
- jiŭ (9) nine is considered very lucky number meaning eternity.

