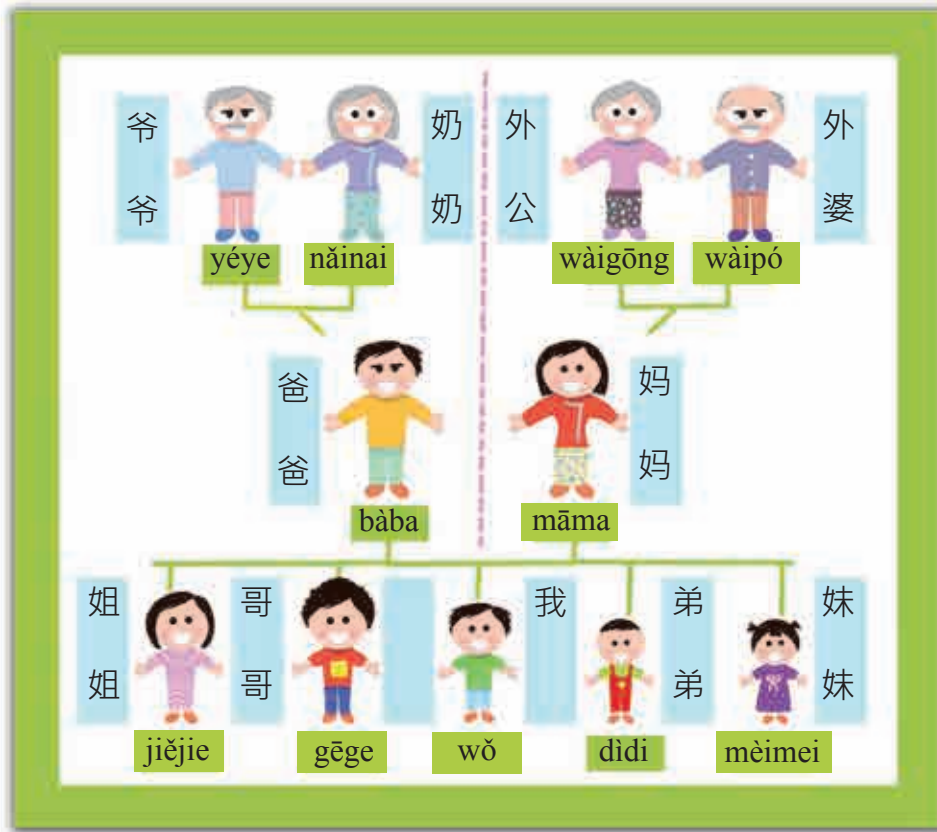




UNIT FOUR

我爱我家 Wǒ Ài Wǒ Jiārén I Love My Family

LESSON 12



对话: Duihuà: 1. 🎧 12.1

林月 : 你家有几口人?

lín yuè : nǐ jiā yǒu jǐ kǒu rén?

大为 : 我家有六口人。

dà wéi : wǒ jiā yǒu liù kǒu rén.

林月 : 他们是谁?

lín yuè : tāmen shì shéi?

大为 : 他们是我爸爸, 妈妈, 爷爷, 奶奶, 哥哥和我。

dà wéi : tāmen shì wǒ bàba, māma, yéye, nǎinai, gēge hé wǒ.

林月 : 你爷爷, 奶奶多大年纪?

lín yuè : nǐ yéye, nǎinai duō dà niánjǐ?

大为 : 我爷爷七十岁. 我奶奶六十五岁。

dà wéi : wǒ yéye qīshí suì. wǒ nǎinai liùshí wǔ suì.



Translation 

Linyue : How many members are there in your family?
David : There are six members in my family.
Linyue : Who all are they?
David : My father, mother, grandfather, grandmother, elder brother and I.
Linyue : How old are your grandfather and grandmother?
David : My grandfather is 70 years old and my grandmother is 65 years old.

生词 Shēngcí  12.2

汉字 hànzi	拼音 pīnyīn	语法 yǔfǎ	意思 yìsi
家	jiā	noun	home, family
家人	jiārén	noun	family members
谁	shéi/ shuí	pronoun	who
口	kǒu	measure word	measure word for family members.
多大年纪	duō dà niánjǐ		a polite way to ask the age to/of elder

对话: Duihuà: 2.  12.3

丽娜 : 王老师,这是谁的照片?
lǐnà : wáng lǎoshī, zhè shì shéide zhàopiàn?
王老师 : 这是我孩子的照片。
wáng lǎoshī : zhè shì wǒ háizi de zhàopiàn.
丽娜 : 他们叫什么?
lǐnà : tāmen jiào shénme?
王老师 : 我女儿叫春华,我儿子叫夏目。
wáng lǎoshī : wǒ nǚ'er jiào chūnhuà, wǒ érzi jiào xiàmù.
丽娜 : 他们几岁了?
lǐnà : tāmen jǐsuì le?
王老师 : 他们都8岁了。
wáng lǎoshī : tāmen dōu 8 suì le.
丽娜 : 春华很漂亮, 夏目很帅。
lǐnà : chūnhuà hěn piàoliang, xiàmù hěn shuài.



Translation 

Leena : Wang teacher, whose photograph is this?
Wang Teacher : This is my children's photograph.
Leena : What are their names?
Wang Teacher : My daughter's name is Chunhua. My son's name is Xiamu.
Leena : How old are they?
Wang Teacher : They both are eight years old.
Leena : Chunhua is very beautiful, Xiamu is very handsome.

生词 Shēngcí 12.4

汉字 hànzi	拼音 pīnyīn	语法 yǔfǎ	意思 yìsi
谁的	shéi de/ shuí de	pronoun	whose
照片	zhàopiàn	noun	photograph
女儿	nǚ'er	noun	daughter
儿子	érzi	noun	son
都	dōu	adverb	all, both
岁	suì	measure word	age
帅	shuài	adjective	handsome
漂亮	piàoliang	adjective	beautiful
孩子	háizi	noun	child

对话: Duihuà: 2. 12.5

大为 : 他们是谁 ?

dàwéi : tāmen shì shéi?

马克 : 他们是我家人. 我妈妈, 爸爸, 姐姐和我。

mǎkè : tāmen shì wǒ jiārén. wǒ māma, bàba, jiějie hé wǒ.

大为 : 你家有狗和猫吗 ?

dàwéi : nǐ jiā yǒu gǒu hé māo ma?

马克 : 我家有一只狗和一只猫。狗叫东东。猫叫平平。

mǎkè : wǒ jiā yǒu yī zhī gǒu hé yī zhī māo. gǒu jiào dōngdong māo jiào píngping.

大为 : 很可爱!!

dàwéi : hěn kě'ài!!

马克 : 我爱我家人也爱我的狗和猫。

mǎkè : wǒ ài wǒ jiārén yě ài wǒ de gǒu hé māo.



Translation

David : Who are they?

Mike : They are my family members. My mother, father, elder sister and I.

David : Do you have a dog and a cat?

Mike : I have a dog and a cat. The dog is called Dongdong and the cat is called Pingping.

David : Both are very cute.

Mike : I love my family and also my dog and cat.

汉字 hànzi	拼音 pīnyīn	语法 yǔfǎ	意思 yìsi
只	zhī	measure word	measure word for animals
狗	gǒu	noun	dog
猫	māo	noun	cat
叫	jiào	verb	call, to be called
可爱	kě ài	adjective	cute
爱	ài	verb	to love, to like
多大	duō dà		used to ask about the age

语法 Yǔfǎ:

几岁?/多大?/多大年纪?

Jǐ suì? / duō dà? / duō dà niánjǐ?

Different phrases are used in Chinese to ask age of children, friends, elderly person etc.

For kids – 几岁了?

jǐ suì le?

Example :

- 你儿子今年几岁了?
nǐ érzi jīnnián jǐ suì le?
How old is your son?
- 我儿子今年八岁了。
wǒ érzi jīnnián bā suì le?
My son is 8 years old.

For same age - 多大?

duō dà?

你妹妹多大?

nǐ mèimei duō dà?

How old is your younger sister?

- 我妹妹九岁了!
wǒ mèimei jiǔ suì le.
My younger sister is 9 years old.

For elderly person

您多大年纪?

nín duō dà niánjǐ ?

- 你奶奶多大年纪?
nǐ nǎinai duō dà niánjǐ?
How old is your grandmother?
- 我奶奶七十岁!
wǒ nǎinai qīshí suì.

My grandmother is 70 years old.

In Chinese “几口人”is used to ask about the number of people in a family. For other occasions, the measure words 个 ge / 位 wèi can be used to describe number of people.

Example :

- 你家有几口人?
nǐ jiā yǒu jǐ kǒu rén?
How many family members do you have?
- 几位老师?
jǐ wèi lǎoshī?
How many teachers?
- 几个人?
jǐ ge rén?
How many people?



Additional vocabulary

汉字 hànzi	拼音 pīnyīn	语法 yǔfǎ	意思 yìsi
电脑	diànnǎo	noun	computer
电视	diànshì	noun	television
电话	diànhuà	noun	telephone
电影	diànyǐng	noun	film, movie
开车	kāichē	verb	to drive
米饭	mǐfàn	noun	cooked rice

练习 Liànxí ✍️ -

1. Look at the picture and fill in the blanks with appropriate words.

a. 我爱看 。
wǒ ài kàn



b. 你的
nǐ de



是什么？
shì shénme

c. 我的
wǒ de



很新。
hěn xīn

d. 我很 。
wǒ hěn



2. Translate the following sentence into pīnyīn.

- How old are you?
- My son is 12 years old.
- This is my mother's photograph.
- We are friends.
- They are my parents.
- He is handsome.

3. Spoken practice: Students talk about each others family.



4. Look at the following pictures and write a dialogue in pīnyīn.



Recognize the characters.

猫	谁	狗	漂亮	可爱	帅	口	都	喜欢	爷爷
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名

Chinese Names

Unlike Indian names, Chinese names consist of two parts – a given name and a surname or family name. In Chinese, however, the family name comes first, followed by the given name. Traditionally, the given name consists of two characters, one of which is the generation name and the other one is what may be called the distinguishing given name. All the siblings in the family and all the people in the lineage who belong to the same generation share the generation name.

In modern China, particularly in the urban areas, more and more parents are breaking away from tradition by leaving out the generation name.

Unlike people in the west, Chinese people are not very comfortable calling each other by their first name or given name. First names are reserved only for family members and a selected number of really close friends. Colleagues are addressed on an informal basis by their surnames prefaced by *lǎo* 老 (old/senior) or *xiǎo* 小 (young). i.e. *lǎo wáng* 老王 or *xiǎo lǐ* 小李.

lǎo 老 is generally used for middle aged or old people, while *xiǎo* 小 is used for young people. Calling someone old in China, is very polite and respectful, since it implies wisdom and seniority.

