

# 你爸爸做什么?Nǐ Bàba Zuò Shénme? What Does Your Father Do?

LESSON 13

### 对话: Duìhuà: 1. 🞧 13.1

丽娜: 你妈妈,爸爸做什么工作?

lǐnà : nǐ māma, bàba zuò shénme gōngzuò?

鲁宾 : 我妈妈不工作. 她是主妇. 我爸爸是工

程师。你呢?

l**ǔbīn**: wǒ māma bù gōngzuò. tā shì zhǔfu. wǒ

bàba shì gōngchéngshī. nǐ ne?

丽娜 : 我妈妈是教授. 我爸爸是医生。

lǐnà : wǒ māma shì jiàoshòu. wǒ bàba shì

yīshēng.

# Translation

**Leena**: What does your mother and father do?

Rubin: My mother does not work. She is

housewife. My father is engineer. How

about your mother and father?

**Leena**: My mother is a professor. My father is a

doctor.



### 生词 Shēngcí 6713.2

汉字 hànzì	拼音 pīnyīn	语法 yǔfǎ	意思 yìsi
做	zuò	verb	to work, to do, to prepare
工作	gōngzuò	verb / noun	to work, work
主妇	zhŭfù	noun	housewife
工程师	gōngchéngshī	noun	engineer
教授	jiàoshòu	noun	professor
医生	yīshēng	noun	doctor



### 对话: Duìhuà: 2. 🞧 13.3

大为 : 她是谁?

dàwéi : tā shì shéi?

马克 : 她是我姐姐。

măkè : tā shì wŏ jiĕjie.

大为: 她做什么?

dàwéi : tā zuò shénme?

马克 : 她在大学学习外语. 你有姐姐吗?

măkè : tā zài dàxué xuéxí wáiyǔ. nǐ yǒu jiějie ma?

大为 : 没有. 我有哥哥。

dàwéi : méiyŏu. wŏ yŏu gēge.

马克 : 他在哪儿工作?

măkè : tā zài năr gōngzuò?

大为: 他是医生. 他在医院工作。

dàwéi : tā shì yīshēng. tā zài yīyuàn gōngzuò.

### Translation 🔂

**David**: Who is she?

**Mike**: She is my elder sister.

**David**: What does she do?

Mike : She is studying foreign

language in the university.

Do you have an elder sister?

**David**: No, I have an elder brother.

**Mike**: Where does he work?

**David**: He is a doctor. He works in

the hospital.



### 生词 Shēngcí 613.4

汉字 hànzì	拼音 pīnyīn	语法 yǔfǎ	意思 yìsi
大学	dàxué	noun	university
外语	wáiyŭ	noun	foreign language
在	zài	verb preposition	located at, at, in, on
哪儿	năr	pronoun	where
医生	yīshēng	noun	doctor
医院	yīyuàn	noun	hospital

#### **Additional words**

汉字 hànzì	拼音 pīnyīn	语法 yǔfǎ	意思 yìsi
会计	kuàijì	noun	accountant
律师	lǜshī	noun	lawyer
厨师	chúshī	noun	chef
校长	xiàozhăng	noun	principal
护士	hùshì	noun	nurse
售货员	shòuhuòyuán	noun	salesperson
商店	shāngdiàn	noun	shop, store

#### 语法 Yǔfǎ:

在 Zài is a verb, referring to the location of people and things.

Somebody/something + 在 zài + 哪儿 nǎ'r?

e.g. <u>他家</u>在哪儿?<u>tā jiā</u> zài nǎ'er? Where is his home?

### 练习 Liànxí 🙆 -

#### 1. Read aloud.

学生,校长,教师,医生,护士,售货员

xuéshēng, xiàozhăng, jiàoshī, yīshēng, hùshì, shòuhuòyuán

在学校学习,在学校工作,在大学工作,在医院工作,

zài xuéxiào xuéxí, zài xuéxiào gōngzuò, zài dàxué gōngzuò, zài yīyuàn gōngzuò,



#### 2. Fill in the blanks using additional vocabulary.

1. 医生 yīshēng	6. 教师 jiàoshī
2. 学校 xuéxiào	7. 英国 yīngguó
3. 英国人 yīngguó rén	8. 商店 shāngdiàn
4. 医院 yīyuàn	9. 北京 běijīng
5. 售货员 shòuhuò yuán	10. 中国人 zhōngguó rén























# 3. Match the following pictures with correct word.

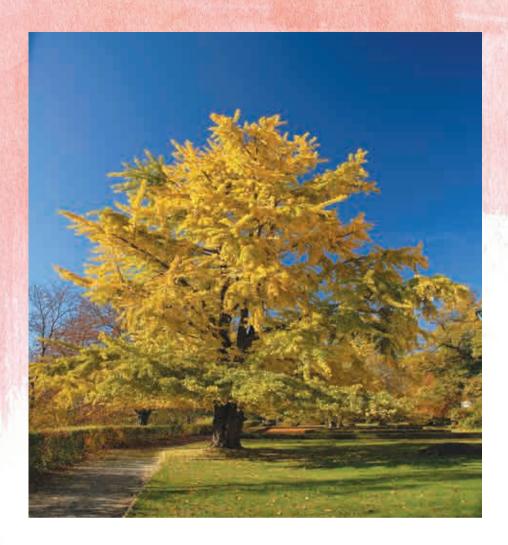
护士 hùshì	A	
律师 lǜshī	В	
老师 lǎoshī	 C	
会计 kuàijì	D	
商人 shāngrén	E	
医生 yīshēng	F	

Activity
Write in 4-5 sentences about the professions of your family members.

# Recognize the characters.

医院 医生	做外语	工作 大学	教授 主妇	工程师	商人
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The Ginkgo is the national tree of People's Republic of China. The word ginkgo comes from the Chinese yinxing meaning 'silver apricot'. It was named the maidenhair tree in England because the leaves look similar to the native maidenhair fern. It is the oldest relic plant in the world and a living fossil dating back 270 million years. Ginkgo trees are also available in different countries which were directly or indirectly introduced by China. Ginkgo is a precious tree in the Chengdu region and it is native to Xitianmu Mountain in Zhejiang. Monks from China introduced these trees to Japan. Few tress of Ginkgo are survived the bombing of Hiroshima. Because of this, Ginkgo tree also become a symbol of endurance and vitality. It also has various uses in traditional medicine and as a source of food. Ginkgos are grown as hedges in China to supply the leaves for western herbal medicine. The leaves contain ginkgolides, which are used to improve blood circulation to the brain and to relieve Alzheimer's, tinnitus and Reynaud's Syndrome. It is usually Europe's number one selling herbal medication.

