



Family 家庭

jiā tíng



LI Xin Yu



Dialogue 2: Asking about Someone's Family



jiā
家 family; home

In Chinese, 家 can refer to **one's family** as well as **one's home**. So one can point to his or her family picture and say “我家有四口人 (wǒ jiā yǒu sì kǒu rén ; There are four people in my family”, and one can also point to his or her house and say “这是我家 (zhè shì wǒ jiā ; This is my home.)”



dà jiě

大姐 elder sister

èr jiě

二姐 second oldest sister

Dialogue 2: Asking about Someone's Family



几
jǐ how many; some; a few

我家有三口人。

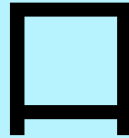
wǒ jiā yǒu sān kǒu rén.

There are three people in my family.

Dialogue 2: Asking about Someone's Family



kǒu



family; home

口 is the idiomatic measure word **in northern China** for the number of family members. **In the south**, people say 人 instead.

Dialogue2: 一 (yī , one)



The numeral 一(yī ;one) is pronounced **in the first tone(yī)** stands alone or comes **at the end of a phrase or sentence** (dì yī ;the first)



Otherwise, its pronunciation changes according to the following rules:

- (a) Before a fourth-tone syllable, it becomes **second tone**: 一个(yí gè)
- (b) Before a first-,second-or third-tone syllable, it is pronounced in the **fourth tone**, e.g, 一张(yì zhāng;a sheet), 一盘(yì pán;one plate), 一本(yì běn;one volume).

Dialogue 2: Asking about Someone



hé
和 and

Unlike and, 和(hé) **cannot** link two clauses or two sentences:
我爸爸是老师，和我妈妈是医生(X)

Dialogue 2: Asking about Someone's Family

Someone

family



zuò

做

to do

Dialogue 2: Asking about Someone's Job



gōng zuò

工作

job; to work

Dialogue 2: Asking about Someone



lǜ shī
律师 lawyer



Dialogue 2: Asking about Someone



yī shēng

医生

doctor; physician

Dialogue 2: Asking about Someone



yīng wén

英文 English(language)

英文老师

yīng wén lǎo shī
English teacher

practice

If you feel this question involves personal privacy and does not want to answer, you can use 医生 (yī shēng)、 律师 (lǜ shī)、 老师 (lǎo shī) to practice this conversation.

A:你爸爸妈妈做什么工作？

nǐ bà ba mā ma zuò shén me gōng zuò ?

What do your dad and mom do?

B:我爸爸是__律师__，我妈妈是__医生__。

wǒ bà ba shì __lǜ shī __， wǒ mā ma shì __yī shēng __。

My dad is a lawyer. My mom is a doctor.

Dialogue 2: Asking about Someone



dà xué shēng

大学生

college student

Dialogue 2: Asking about Someone



dà xué

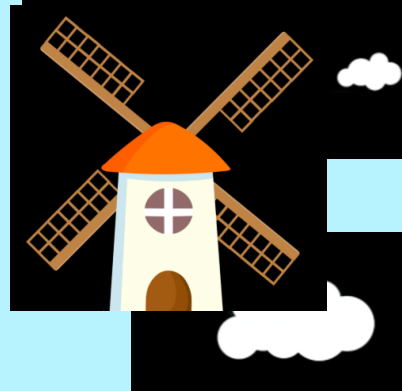
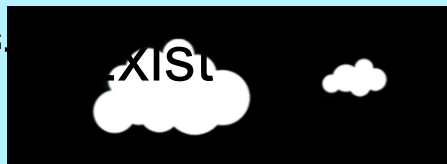
大学

university; college

马萨里克大学(Masaryk University)

mǎ sà lǐ kè dà xué

有 (yǒu) in the Sense of “



A:你家人有几个人？

nǐ jiā yǒu jǐ gè rén ?

How many people are there in your family?

B:我家有五个人。

wǒ jiā yǒu wǔ gè rén 。

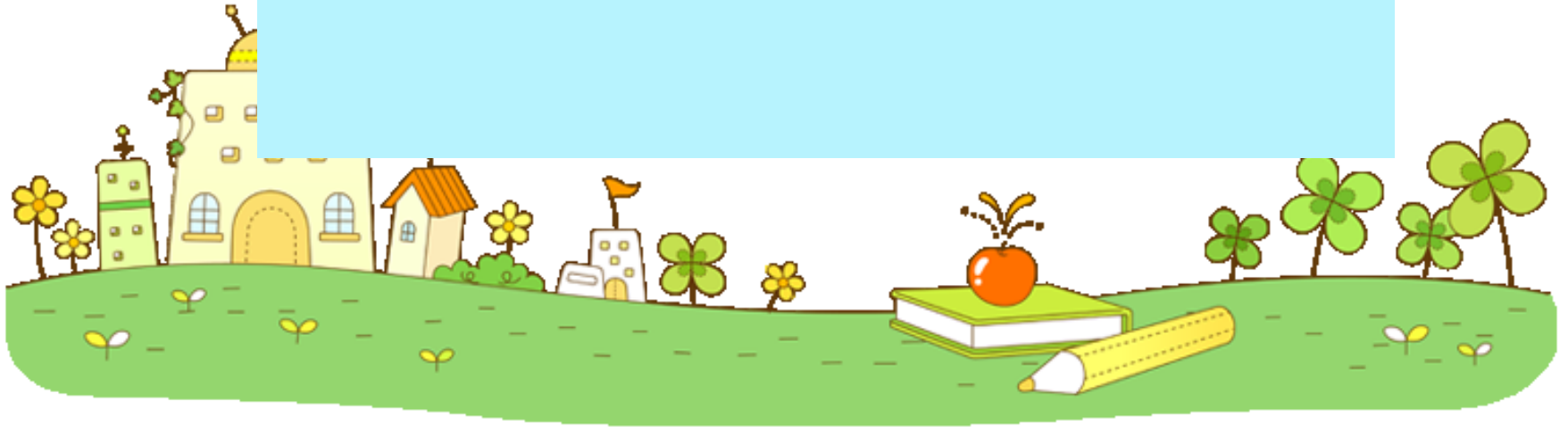
There are five people in my family.



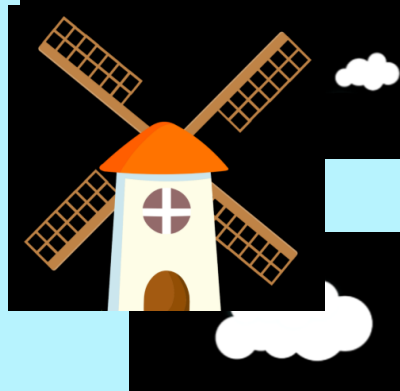
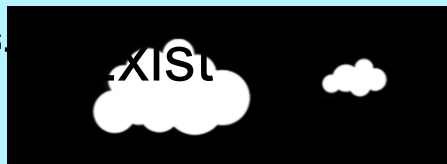
practice



In groups of three practice this
conversation



有 (yǒu) in the Sense of “



A: 小高家有几个大学生？

xiǎo gāo jiā yǒu jǐ gè dà xué shēng ?

How many college students are there in Little Gao`s family?

B: 小高家有两个大学生。

xiǎo gāo jiā yǒu liǎng gè dà xué shēng 。

There are two collage students in Little Gao`s family.

The Adverb 都 (dōu, both; all)



The word 都(dōu) always occurs in front of a verb, it is classified as an **adverb**. However, because it refers to something that has been mentioned earlier in the sentence, or in a preceding sentence, it also has a **pronoun-like** flavor and **it must be used at the end of an enumeration.**

The Adverb 都 (dōu, both; a



王朋是学生。

Wáng Péng shì xué sheng .

Wang Peng is a student.

李友是学生。

Lǐ Yǒu shì xué sheng .

Li You is a student

高文中是学生。

Gāo Wén zhōng shì xué sheng .

Gao Wen zhōng is a student



王朋、李友和高文中都是学生。

Wáng Péng 、 Lǐ Yǒu hé Gāo Wén zhōng dōu shì xué sheng .

Wang Peng 、 Li You hé Gao Wen zhōng all are students.



The Adverb 都 (dōu, both; a



都(dōu)refers back to Wang Peng, Li You and Gao Wenzhong and therefore appears after they are mentioned.



1、王朋和李友都不是律师。

wáng péng hé lǐ yǒu dōu bú shì lǜ shī 。

Neither Wang Peng nor Li You is a lawyer.



The Adverb 都 (dōu, both; a

都(dōu)refers back to Wang Peng, Li You and Gao Wenzhong and therefore appears after they are mentioned.

2、王朋和白英爱都有妹妹。

wáng péng hé bái yīng ài dōu yǒu mèi mei.

Both Wang Peng and Bai Ying ai have younger sister.

3、高文中和李友都没有弟弟。

Gāo Wén zhōng hé Lǐ Yǒu dōu méi yǒu dì dì.

Neither Gao Wen zhong nor Li You has any younger brothers.

The Adverb 都 (dōu, both;



沒(méi) is always used to negate 有(yǒu). However, to say “not all of...have,” we say **不都有**(bù dōu yǒu) rather than **沒都有(méi dōu yǒu) (X)**. Whether the negative precedes or follows the word 都(dōu) makes the **difference** between **partial negation and complete negation**.



The Adverb 都 (dōu, both; a



1、他们不都是中国人。

tā men bú dōu shì zhōng guó rén 。

Not all of them are Chinese.



2、他们都不是中国人。

tā men dōu bú shì zhōng guó rén 。

None of them are Chinese.



The Adverb 都 (dōu, both; a



3、他们不都有弟弟。

tā men bù dōu yǒu dì di 。

Not all of them have younger brothers.



4、他们都没有弟弟。

tā men dōu méi yǒu dì di 。

None of them have any younger brothers.



Text

李友：白英爱，你家有几口人？

白英爱：我家有六口人。我爸爸、我妈妈、一个哥哥、两个妹妹和我。李友，你家有几口人？

李友：我家有五口人。爸爸、妈妈、大姐、二姐和我。你爸爸妈妈做什么工作？

白英爱：我爸爸是律师，妈妈是英文老师，哥哥、妹妹都是大学生。

李友：我妈妈也是老师，我爸爸是医生。



Question

Please read the text to answer the following questions

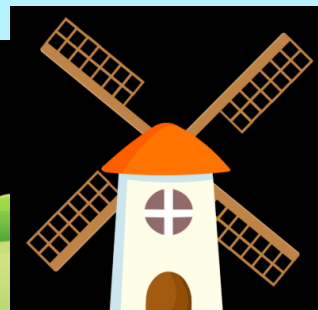
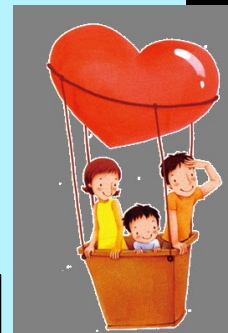


1. How many people are there in Bai Ying`ai`s family?
2. What is Li You`s father`s occupations?
3. How many people are there in Li You`s family?





Language Practice





practice



In groups of three practice this
conversation

