# 我和我的家庭

Wǒ hé wǒ de jiātíng

# Warm-Up • In your culture, what is a "typical" family structure? • What family values are considered important in your society?

# UNIT 2 Me and My Family



**Tianle's Family** Shan Gao is visiting Tianle Ma's family. What are the relationships between the people in the picture?



Where is Shan Gao? Tianle Ma has just met a new acquaintance. What country do you think this person is from? Why do you think he is in Taipei?

# **Essential Question**

How do ideas of family and relationships vary across cultures?

# **Learning Objectives**

By the end of this unit you will be able to:

- Ask about nationality and hometown
- Describe your family
- Talk about family relationships
- Talk about where you are from
- Discuss people's ages and grade levels

#### Culture

- Families in China
- The School System in China

#### Skills

- Read: TV Character Relationship Chart
- Watch and Listen: The Taste of Home
- Project: Family Tree

#### Let's Connect

• Write a short article about a family.

# **FOCUS ON VOCABULARY**

# Lesson 2.1 S Audio

#### **Communicative Goals**

- Introduce family members
- Ask who someone is
- Ask whether someone has siblings

# My Family

## Who is this?



shéi apr who

zhè pr this

nà pr that

bàba n dad; father

māma n *mom; mother* 

# Is that your grandfather?



yéye n *grandfather(paternal)* 

năinai n *grandmother* (paternal) lăoye n *grandfather* (maternal)

lăolao n grandmother (maternal)

shūshu n uncle; father's younger brother

āyí n aunt; mother's sister





# Do you have any siblings?



有 yŏu v to have; there is/are 没(有) méi(yŏu) v do not have; there is not 哥哥

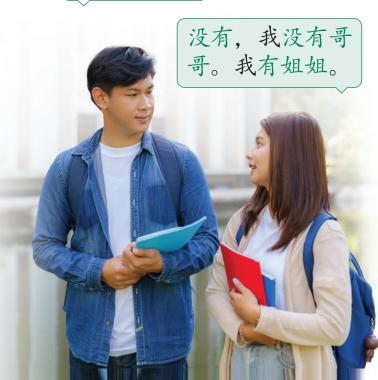
gege n older brother

姐姐 iiĕiie n *older sister* 弟弟

dìdi n younger brother 妹妹 mèimei n younger sister

兄弟姐妹 xiōngdìjiěmèi np siblings

# 你有哥哥吗?



- Select the word that does not belong.
  - 1. 爷爷, 妹妹, 姐姐, 哥哥
  - 2. 妈妈, 弟弟, 阿姨, 叔叔
  - 3. 姥爷, 姥姥, 爸爸, 妈妈
  - 4. 爷爷, 奶奶, 爸爸, 妈妈
- Complete the sentences.
  - 1. 爸爸的妈妈是\_\_\_。
  - 2. 妈妈的妈妈是 \_\_\_\_。
  - 3. 爸爸的弟弟是\_\_\_。
  - 4. 爸爸的爸爸是\_\_\_。
- Match the words with their opposites.
  - 1. 这 a. 没有

  - 2. 有 b. 弟弟
  - 3. 哥哥 c. 姥爷
  - 4. 姥姥
- d. 那
- Select the family members you hear.
  - ◎ 1. 爷爷, 奶奶, 姥爷, 姥姥
    - 2. 爸爸, 妈妈, 叔叔, 阿姨
    - 3. 哥哥, 姐姐, 弟弟, 妹妹
    - 4. 哥哥, 姐姐, 弟弟, 妹妹

# **Grammar Preview**



#### 1. Who is she?



A:她是谁?

B: 她是我妈妈。

# Who is the woman?

- a. The child's aunt
- **b.** The child's mother
- c. The child's teacher
- 2 Work in pairs to answer the questions.
- 1. Which word is the question word? What is it asking?
  - 2. Which phrase indicates a "possessive" relationship? What word is missing from this phrase?
- Point to someone and ask your partner who it is.

#### 2. Does he have a brother?



A: 高小林有哥哥吗?

B: 他没有哥哥。他有弟弟。

# Which of the following statements is true?

- a. Xiaolin Gao has an older brother.
- b. Xiaolin Gao has a younger brother.
- c. Xiaolin Gao has no siblings.
- 5 Work in pairs to answer the questions.
- 1. What verb is used in the question? What does it mean?
  - 2. What verb is used to give a negative answer?
- Ask if your partner has siblings.

# A Indicate possession without 的

▶ In Lesson 1.3, you learned to use ∮ to express possessive relationships. However, for close personal relationships (such as between relatives, friends, classmates, or teacher and student), when the "possessor" is indicated by a pronoun, 的 is typically omitted.

我妈妈 my mother

我朋友 my friend

▶ If the possessive relationship is not close, or if the "possessor" is not indicated by a pronoun, in is required.

我的律师

my lawyer

王乐的哥哥 Le Wang's older brother

#### REVIEW

See Language Focus 1.3B to review using 的 to express possessive relationships.

- Ouick Check 1 Add only where it is required.
  - 1. 我\_\_\_ 医生
- 4. 王友\_\_\_\_奶奶

  - 2. 你\_\_\_ 哥哥 5. 我室友\_\_\_ 弟弟
  - 老师 3. 他
- 6. 我\_\_\_ 同学\_

# B Ask who questions with 谁

▶ To ask who someone is, use the question word 淮 shéi. The word order is the same for statements and questions. Do not move it to the beginning of the sentence, unless the "answer word" also goes at the beginning.

A: 他是谁?

Who is he?

B: 他是李老师。

He is Teacher Li.

A: 谁是李老师?

Who is Teacher Li?

B: 他是李老师。

He is Teacher Li.

## **REVIEW**

You learned about word order for questions with 什么 in Language Focus 1.3C.

Quick Check 2 Write questions asking for the highlighted information.

1. A: 这是\_\_\_\_\_? 3. A:\_\_\_\_?

B: 这是 我爸爸。 B: 王小乐是 我弟弟。

2. **A**:\_\_\_\_\_? 4. **A**:\_\_\_\_\_?

B: 我是张医生。 B: 他是我弟弟。

# C Express possession with 有

▶ To indicate that someone has something, use the verb 有 yŏu.

我有中文名。 I have a Chinese name.

▶ The negative form of 有 is 没有 méiyǒu. It can be shortened to 没 in colloquial language.

我没有妹妹。 I do not have a younger sister.

我没哥哥。 I don't have an older brother. **ATTENTION** 

To negate the verb 有, use 没, not 不. 有 is the only verb you have learned so far that is negated with 没.

SO Quick Check 3 Complete the sentences with 有 or 没有, based on the picture.



弟弟、妹妹,他(2) 高林(1) 哥哥、姐姐。 ▶ To ask whether someone has something, add 백 at the end of a statement with 有. To answer, repeat the full statement or simply say 有 or 没有.

A: 李老师有姐姐吗? Does Teacher Li have an older sister?

B: 李老师没有姐姐。 Teacher Li does not have an older sister.

A: 你有兄弟姐妹吗? Do you have any siblings?

B: 没有。

Quick Check 4 Complete the dialogues based on the picture.



A: 白雨, (1)\_\_\_\_?

B: 我有弟弟。

**A:** (2) \_\_\_\_\_?

B: 我没有哥哥。

A: 你有妹妹吗?

**B:** (3) \_\_\_\_\_\_

A: 你有姐姐吗?

B: (4) \_\_\_\_\_\_

#### COMPARE

Where English speakers would say yes or no, Chinese speakers repeat the verb (such as 是 or 有) for an affirmative response and use the negative form of the verb (such as 不是 or 没有) for a negative response.

(△) Answer the questions affirmatively, without repeating the full statement.

1. 他有哥哥吗?

2. 他是学生吗?

# **Activities**

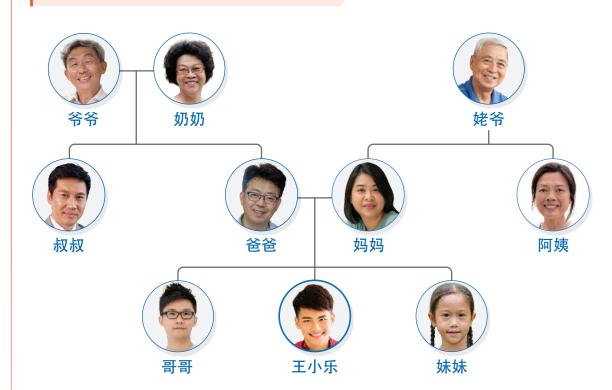
Say who the people are based on Xiaole Wang's family tree.

Model A: 这是谁?

B: 这是王小乐的妈妈。

A: 那是谁?

B: 那是他爸爸。



Tell your partner about Xiaole Wang's siblings based on the family tree in Activity 1.

> Model A: 王小乐有哥哥吗? B:有,他有哥哥。

- 1. 哥哥 3. 妹妹
- 2. 弟弟 4. 姐姐

- Complete the dialogues.

  - - A: 你有妹妹吗?
    - B: 有, \_\_\_\_。

- 4 Bring in a family photo or draw a simple family tree. Trade pictures with your partner and ask each other questions about your family members.

Model A: 这是谁?

B: 这是我爸爸。

A: 那是你妈妈吗?

B: 不是, 那是我姐姐。

5 Pretend you are one of the siblings pictured. Your partner will ask questions to find out who you are.

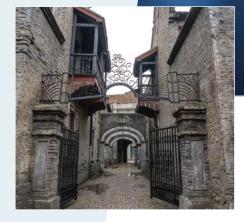


- Write a short paragraph describing your family. Include as much
- information as you can (such as names, physical descriptions,
- $\stackrel{-}{\bigcirc}$  and professions).

# **GEOGRAPHY FOCUS**



- Shanghai (上海 Shànghǎi), literally "upon the sea," is a port city on China's east coast, about 800 miles southeast of Beijing.
- Shanghai grew from a humble fishing village to a modern international center for manufacturing, commerce, finance, and trade.
- With a population of over 27 million people, Shanghai is China's most populous city.
- In addition to Mandarin, the majority of Shanghai's residents speak Shanghainese (上海话 Shànghǎi huà), a dialect of Wu Chinese.



# **Architecture** Shikumen

(石库门 shíkùmén), a type of traditional residence in Shanghai, feature two-to-threestory buildings overlooking a communal outdoor area, usually a narrow lane (弄堂 lòngtáng).

• Where do people in your neighborhood socialize?



#### Landmarks The Bund

(外滩wàitān) offers a unique blend of European colonial architectural styles, with a waterfront view of modern skyscrapers in Pudong New Area across the river.

 What other cities have a mix of historical and modern buildings?

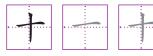
# **CHARACTER FOCUS**

# Relationship and Order of Strokes

- ▶ There are three types of relationships between strokes.
  - 1. Disconnected: a stroke that is separated from other strokes, as in  $\equiv$
  - **2. Joined:** a stroke that connects with another stroke at one end or point, as in  $\mathcal {I}$
  - **3. Intersecting:** a stroke that crosses another stroke, as in +

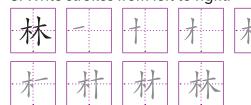


- 1. 九 2. 八 3. 小 4. 七 5. 口 6. 人
  - **b.** joined
- c. intersecting
- ▶ Here are some useful general rules for stroke order.
  - 1. Write horizontal strokes before vertical. 2. Write strokes from top to bottom.

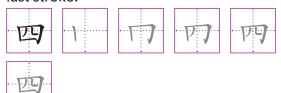


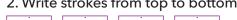
a. disconnected

3. Write strokes from left to right.



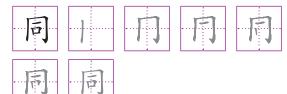
5. Close off the character with the last stroke.







4. Write strokes from outside to inside.



6. For symmetrical characters, write the center stroke first.





1. 王

a. — b. | a. — b. \ a. / b. \ a. — b. |

# **FOCUS ON VOCABULARY**



# How big is your family?

# What's your family like?



jiā n *home; family* 

rén n *people; person* 

儿子 érzi n *son* 女儿

nů'ér n *daughter* 

孩子

háizi n *child* nán adj *male* 

nŭ adj *female* 

男孩(子)

nán hái(zi) n boy nǚ hái(zi) n *girl* 

女孩(子)

hé conj and

# How many people?



**Communicative Goals** Ask about the number of people

Ask how many siblings

in a family

someone has

Talk about pets

kŏu m measure word for number of people in a family

gè m measure word for general use

ji gpr how many

liăng nu *two* 

# 你家有几口人? 你有女儿吗?

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# Do you have any pets?



chŏngwù n *pet* māo n *cat* 

gŏu n *doq* 

niǎo n *bird* 

zhī m measure word for animals

# 你有宠物吗?



1 Select the word that does not belong.

1. 猫, 狗, 人, 鸟

2. 宠物, 儿子, 女儿, 孩子

3. 口, 几, 只, 个

4. 女孩, 男, 女儿, 妹妹

5. 人, 儿子, 孩子, 家

**2** Fill in the blanks with 二 or 两.

1. 02110: 零\_\_\_ 一一零

2. Two dogs: \_\_\_\_ 只狗

3. Two people: 个人

3 Select the words you hear.

⑩ 1. 儿子, 女儿, 孩子

2. 猫. 狗. 鸟

3. 男孩, 女孩, 宠物

4. 人. 儿子. 女儿

5. 人. 宠物. 孩子

Fill in the measure words you hear.

# 个只口

王小朋家有五(1)\_\_\_人。 他家有一(2)\_\_\_\_女孩、两 (3)\_\_\_\_男孩。他有两 (4) \_\_\_ 宠物, 一(5) \_\_\_ 猫 和一(6)\_\_\_\_狗。

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Both 两 and 二 mean two. Use 两 to express quantity with a measure word (e.g., 两个学生 two students). Use 二 when counting or reading a series of numbers (such as a phone number).

# Grammar Preview Audio



# 1. How many siblings?



A: 你有几个哥哥? B: 我有两个哥哥。

# 1 How many brothers does person B have? \( \infty \) 4 What is the dialogue about?

- a. two younger brothers
- **b.** two older brothers
- c. a younger brother and an older brother
- Work in pairs to answer the questions.
  - 1. In person B's answer, what word is between the number and the noun? What type of word is it? Is there an equivalent word in English?
  - 2. What question word does person A use? What part of the answer does it ask about?
- Ask how many siblings your partner has.

# 2. How big is your family?



jĭ kŏu rén A: 你家有几口人? B: 我家有四口人: 爸爸、 妈妈、姐姐和我。

- a. the number of family members
- **b.** the number of siblings
- c. the number of pets
- 5 Work in pairs to answer the questions.
- 1. Does the verb 有 mean to have in this dialogue? If not, what does it mean?
  - 2. What connecting word does person B use when listing family members? Where in the list is it located?
- Ask how many people there are in your
- partner's family.

# Discuss quantities using measure words

▶ To say how much there is of something in Chinese, you must include a measure word between the number and the noun. For example, to say one person, add the measure word  $\uparrow$  before the noun:  $-\uparrow$  人. Always use 两 before a measure word to mean two.

number + measure word + noun

 $\blacktriangleright$  Each measure word is used with specific types of nouns. For example,  $\uparrow \uparrow$  is used with people or individual things, X is used with certain types of animals, and  $\square$  is used with  $\bigwedge$  to indicate the number of people in a family.

两个孩子 two children 四口人 four people (in a family)

Quick Check 1 Fill in the blanks with the appropriate measure words.

2. 三 人

叔叔

Measure words are also required between 这 or 那 and a noun. If a noun is not preceded by 这, 那, or a quantity, do not use a measure word.

这个人 this person 那只狗 that dog

Quick Check 2 Add the correct measure word or leave the space blank.

这(1) \_\_\_ 女孩有一(2) \_\_\_ 狗, 那(3) \_\_\_ 男孩没 有(4)\_\_\_狗。

#### COMPARE

Some measure words in Chinese denote a unit of measurement similar to English phrases like three cups of tea or a spoonful of sugar. However, most measure words refer to the category of nouns they modify; for example, the measure the noun that follows is an animal. This type of measure word has no English equivalent.

(A) Which phrase refers to an animal?

a. 一个饺子

b. 一只猪

#### LANGUAGE NOTE

↑ is the most common measure word in Chinese. In informal communication, it can be used in place of the standard measure word before most nouns referring to people or objects.

# **B** Express existence with 有

f can be used to express there is/are. To say how many people there are in someone's family, say … 家有 … To negate, use 没(有).

张阿姨家有一个男孩。 There is one boy in Aunt Zhang's family.

我家有四口人。 There are four people in my family.

他家没有女孩。 There are no girls in his family.

**Quick Check 3** Complete the sentences with 有 or 没有, based on the picture.



- 1. 王小美家 四口人。
- 2. 王小美家 一只狗。
- 3. 王小美家 猫。
- 4. 王小美家\_\_\_\_女孩子。

# C Ask about quantity with 几

- ▶ To ask about a quantity that is expected to be small (typically less than ten), use the guestion word / in place of the number. The word order for the guestion is the same as for the statement.
- A: 你有几个哥哥? How many older brothers do you have?

B: 我有两个哥哥。 I have two older brothers.

#### REVIEW

See Language Focus 2.1C to review using 有 to indicate possession.

D	Link	two	nouns	with	和
	T1111/		HOUIIS	AAICII	¶'H

▶ Use 和 to link nouns, pronouns, or noun phrases. In a list of more than two, add 和 before the last noun, pronoun, or noun phrase. Do not use a comma before  $\overline{L}$ .

他们是我的爸爸和妈妈。

They're my mom and dad

我家有四口人:爸爸、妈妈、哥哥和我。

There are four people in my family: my father, my mother, my older brother, and me.

# Quick Check 5 Add $\neq$ where appropriate to complete the sentences.

- 1. 我有 \_\_\_\_ 一个 \_\_\_\_ 哥哥 \_\_\_ 一个 \_\_\_ 姐姐。
- 2. 黄英家有四口人, \_\_\_ 爸爸、\_\_\_ 妈妈、
- 3. 我哥哥——姐姐——很忙, ——我不忙。
- 4. 这只狗叫\_\_\_天天, \_\_\_那只猫叫

# Quick Check 4 Complete the dialogues with questions using \( \mathcal{\pi} \).

- 1. A: ?
  - B:他有一个妹妹。
- 2. A: ?
  - B: 李英家有五口人。
- 3. A: ?
  - B:我有三只猫。
- 4. A:
  - B: 王阿姨有两个女儿。

# LANGUAGE NOTE

和 can be replaced by the punctuation mark . For example, you can say 他们 是我的爸爸、 妈妈。

#### **ATTENTION**

Unlike the word and in English, 和 cannot be used to link verbs or sentences. For example, in Chinese, the statement "I am a student and my name is Alex" would be expressed as 我是一个学生 我叫Alex. The two statements cannot be connected with 和.

# **Activities**

Ask about Xiaoyun Wang's family and pets.



A: 王小云有几个妹妹? 2. 儿子(1) 6. 狗(1)

B: 王小云有一个妹妹。 3. 女儿(1) 7. 猫(2)

1. 孩子(2) 5. 宠物(3)

4. 哥哥(0) 8. 鸟(0)

Ask about the size of these families.



Model A: 王山家有几口人? B: 王山家有五口人: 爸爸、妈妈、 一个弟弟、一个姐姐和他。







1 Look at the parents pictured in Activity 2. Discuss how many children they have.

Model A:他们有几个孩子? B: 他们有三个孩子: 一 个女儿,两个儿子。

Complete the dialogues.

2. A: 张叔叔有几个孩子?

 B: \_\_\_\_\_: 两个男孩
 5. A: 你家有几只宠物?

 和两个女孩。
 B: \_\_\_\_\_。 (five)

3. A: 王阿姨有几个儿子? 6. A: 你有宠物吗?

 1. A: \_\_\_\_\_?
 4. A: \_\_\_\_\_?

 B: 她家有六口人。
 B: 我有三个兄弟姐妹:

 (an older sister and two younger brothers)

B: \_\_\_\_\_\_ 。 (none) B: 有,我有 \_\_\_\_\_\_ 。 (a cat and two birds)

5 Find out how many siblings and pets your partner has, then present your findings to the class.

哥哥	姐姐	弟弟	妹妹	猫	狗	鸟

6 Sheng Gao and Qiu Li have not seen each other for many years. Role-play

a dialogue in which the two friends meet and chat about their families.





Use a family picture to present your family members and pets to the class.

# LANGUAGE IN ACTION S video



# Tianle's Family

Shan Gao visits Tianle Ma's house and meets his family. He even gets to make his first Chinese dumpling.

# **Glossary**

请进 qǐng jìn exp please come in

饺子 jiǎozi n dumpling

中国人 Zhōngguórén np Chinese person

哦 ò intị oh

试试 shìshi v to try

请坐 qǐng zuò exp please sit down

\*它 tā pr it

美国 Měiguó pn United States

认识你很高兴 rènshi nǐ hěn gāoxìng exp nice to meet you

不要 búyào v don't

\*只 zhǐ adv only

看 kàn v to look

\*家人 jiārén n family (members)









马天乐 爸爸, 这是我的好朋友, 高山。

高山叔叔好。

爸爸 你好, 高山。



高山 你家有五口人? 马天乐对。 高山 这是谁? 妈妈 这是我女儿, 天乐的妹妹,

高山 什么? 你有一个妹妹?

天文。





马天乐的妈妈 马天乐的爸爸 马天乐的奶奶 马天文







马天乐这是我奶奶。 高山奶奶, 您好。 马天乐 奶奶, 这是我的室友。他

叫高山。 奶奶 你好, 你好。



马天乐 你有宠物吗? 高山有, 我有一只狗, 它\*的名 字叫 Lucy。



妈妈 高山, 你有兄弟姐妹吗? 高山 有, 我有一个哥哥和两个 弟弟。

奶奶 你没有姐妹吗? 高山没有, 我只\*有兄弟。



高山这是我的家人\*。 妈妈 那是你哥哥吗? 高山不, 那是我弟弟。他很高。

# LANGUAGE IN ACTION



# **Activities**

1 Indicate whether the statements are true (T) or false (F).

1. There are five people in Tianle Ma's family. T/F

T/F 2. Tianle Ma lives with his maternal grandmother.

T/F 3. Shan Gao already knew that Tianle Ma had a sister.

T/F 4. The tall boy in Shan Gao's photo is his older brother.

2 Indicate who says the equivalent of each statement.









- 1. This is my roommate.
- 2. Do you have any pets?
- 3. Who is this?
- 4. This is my daughter.
- 5. Do you have siblings?
- 6. You don't have any sisters?
- Which people and pets are part of Shan Gao's family? Select the family members, then write a short description of Shan Gao's family.
  - a. older brother
- c. older sister
- **b.** younger brother **d.** younger sister
- f. dog
- Watch the video, then discuss these questions.
- 1. Why is Shan Gao's Chinese so good?
  - 2. Has Tianle Ma already told his sister about Shan Gao? How can you tell?
  - 3. Why doesn't Tianwen Ma want Shan Gao to see the photo album? What does she show Shan Gao?
  - 4. What food is Tianle Ma's dad preparing? Research the significance of this food in China. When is it usually eaten?
- 5 Write and act out a skit in which one student visits a classmate's home and meets his or her family.

# **Everyday Chinese**

- 1. 请进!
- Use this expression to invite someone in.
- (A) How would you invite a friend into your room?
- 2. 好朋友
- Use this phrase to refer to a close friend.
- (A) Tell your partner about a good friend of yours.
- 3. 请坐!
- Use this expression to politely ask someone to sit down.
- (위) Ask your partner to sit down.
- 4. 什么?
- Use this question word by itself to express surprise.
- (කී) Your friend just told you something surprising. How do you respond?



# Families in China

n traditional Chinese society, family (家) was considered paramount. Four-generation families (四世同堂 sì shì tóng táng) often lived together under one roof, with the eldest male serving as head of household. Influenced by the Confucian idea of filial piety (孝 xiào), relationships within the family were hierarchical and patriarchal.



With modernization and urbanization, multigenerational households gave way to nuclear families, especially in cities. As a result of China's one-child policy, introduced in 1979, three-person families (三口之家 sān kǒu zhī jiā) became the norm. The strict hierarchies that once governed big families have disappeared, but the general notion of filial piety remains important. Children are expected to respect and take care of their parents.



Although the one-child policy ended in 2015, many families are still choosing to have only one child. As the generation of "only children" (独生子女 dúshēng zǐnǚ) has grown up, the 4-2-1 family structure (421家庭, 421 jiātíng), where one couple supports both sets of grandparents in addition to their own child, has become increasingly common.



# **Activities**

In a traditional Chinese family, which of these people would be the head of the household?

a. the mother

c. the grandfather

**b.** the father

d. the youngest brother

Which of these pictures best represents a typical urban household in China today?





a.



- Research the family of one of these celebrities. Describe the family
  - in Chinese.
  - 1. 屠呦呦 Tú Yōuyōu
  - 2. 姚明 Yáo Míng
  - 3. 周杰伦 Zhōu Jiélún
  - 4. 李连杰 Lǐ Liánjié
  - 4 Discuss the following questions.
  - 1. Who would you consider the "head of the household" in your family? How does this compare to a traditional Chinese family?
    - 2. How have family structures and relationships evolved in China over time? Why do you think urbanization led to smaller households? What effects might the prevalence of three-person families have on Chinese society?

# **FOCUS ON VOCABULARY**



# Where are you from?

# What's your nationality?



中国

Zhōngguó pn *China* 

中国人1

Zhōngguórén np Chinese person/people

美国

Měiguó pn *United States* 

英国

Yingguó pn *United Kingdom* 

法国

Făguó pn *France* 

For example, American is 美国人 and Parisian is 巴黎人.





## **Communicative Goals** Ask and tell someone's nationality

- Discuss where someone is from
- Discuss where someone lives
- Describe similarities between two or more people

# Where is your hometown?



北京

Běijīng pn *Beijing* 

上海

Shànghải ph Shanghai

香港

Xiānggǎng pn Hong Kong

纽约

Niŭyuē pn New York City

洛杉矶

Luòshānjī pn Los Angeles

伦敦

Lúndūn pn London

巴黎

Bālí pn *Paris* 



# Which country are you from?



哪国

nă guó which country

哪儿/哪里2

你是哪国人?

năr/nălĭ apr where

也3

yě adv too; also; either

dou adv all: both

zài v to be at (a place)

- <sup>2</sup> 哪儿 and 哪里 can be used interchangeably. 哪儿 is preferred in northern China, and 哪里 is preferred in the south.
- 3 也 means either when used in the negative (e.g., 她也没有狗. She doesn't have a dog either.)



- 1. 英国, 中国人, 法国, 美国
- 2. 伦敦, 洛杉矶, 巴黎, 英国
- 3. 北京, 上海, 纽约, 香港
- 4. 哪国, 哪里, 哪儿, 那个
- 5. 在, 也, 都, 很
- Match the countries and cities with the flags.
  - 1. 美国
- 5. 北京
- 2. 英国
- 6. 巴黎
- 3. 中国
- 7. 伦敦
- 4. 法国
- 8. 洛杉矶









3 Listen to Xiaole Zhang talk about her family.

- (b) 1. Select the countries you hear.
  - 中国,美国,英国,法国
  - 2. Listen again and select the cities you hear. 上海. 伦敦. 香港. 北京. 巴黎



# Grammar Preview Audio



# 1. Where do you live?



A: 你是哪国人?

B: 我是美国人。

A: 你家在哪儿?

zài Niǔyuē

B: 我家在纽约。

# Which statement is NOT true?

- a. Person B is American.
- **b.** Person B lives in Los Angeles.
- c. Person B lives in New York.
- Work in pairs to answer the questions.
- 1. What question words does person A use? What do they ask?
  - 2. What is the verb in the second question and answer? What comes after it?
- 3 Ask your partner's nationality and where he or she lives.

# 2. Where are you from?



A: 你是哪里人?

B: 我是北京人。你呢?

A: 我也是北京人。

# Which statement is true?

- a. Both people are from Beijing.
- **b.** Both people currently live in Beijing.
- c. Only one of the people is from Beijing
- Work in pairs to answer the questions.
- 1. What is the question word in the first question? What does it ask?
  - 2. In the second answer, what word comes before the verb? What does it express?
- 6 Ask where your partner is from.

# Ask about nationality and hometown

- ▶ To ask someone's nationality, use 哪国人 nă guó rén. To answer, replace 哪国 with the name of the country.
- A: 你是哪国人? What is your nationality? / What country are you from?
- B: 我是中国人。
- ▶ To ask about someone's hometown, use 哪里人 nălǐ rén or哪儿人 năr rén. To answer, replace 哪里/哪儿 with the name of the city or town.
- A: 你是哪里人? Where are you from?
- B: 我是北京人。 Iam from Beijing.

# Quick Check 1 Write questions to complete the dialogues.

- 1. **A**:\_\_\_\_\_? 3. **A**:\_\_\_\_\_?

  - B: 我是美国人。 B: 我的朋友是英国人。
- 2. A:\_\_\_\_\_? 4. A:\_\_\_\_?

  - B: 我是纽约人。 B: 我妈妈是上海人。

# B Indicate location with 在

▶ To indicate where someone or something is, use 在 zài before the place.

subject + 在 + place

我爸爸在上海。 My father is in Shanghai. 我家在纽约。

My home is in New York.

**Quick Check 2** Complete the sentences using 在.

- 1. 我家\_\_\_\_。 (New York)
- 2. 她的爸爸和妈妈 \_\_\_\_\_。 (Hong Kong)
- 3. 她哥哥\_\_\_\_\_。 (the UK)
- 4. 王美家不在洛杉矶、\_\_\_。(Paris)

# C Ask about location with 哪儿/哪里

- ▶ To ask where someone or something is, use 哪儿 năr or 哪里 nălǐ. To answer, replace 哪儿 or 哪里 with the location.
- A: 你家在哪儿?

Where is your home?

B: 我家在伦敦。

My home is in London.

A: 白老师在哪里?

Where is Teacher Bai?

B: 白老师在法国。

Teacher Bai is in France.

- Ouick Check 3 Write questions to complete the dialogues.

1. A: ? 2. A: ?

- B: 高乐在英国。 B: 我家在北京。

# D Say lpha lso and lpha ll with 也 and 都

# Express what people have in common with 也

▶ Use the adverb ₩ yĕ before the verb to say also.

My father is in Beijing, and my 我爸爸在北京, 哥哥也在北京。 older brother is also in Beijing.

▶ Place 也 before other adverbs (e.g., 很, 不, or 没).

他不在纽约,她也不在纽约。 He is not in New York, and she is not in New York either.

中国很漂亮. 法国也很漂亮。China is beautiful, and France is also beautiful

Quick Check 4 Describe what You Wang and Ming Li have in common.

王友是中国人, 李朋(1)\_\_\_。王友的家在上 海,李朋的家(2)\_\_\_。王友没有兄弟姐妹, 李朋(3)\_\_\_\_。王友很帅,李朋(4)\_\_\_。

#### COMPARE

In English, the placement of also or too is flexible, but & always comes directly before the verb or adverb. It is never used at the beginning or end of a sentence.

A Rewrite the statements as a single sentence using extcolored ...我是老师。 他是老师。

# Express all or both with 都

 To say that something applies to all the people mentioned, place 都 dōu before the verb. Like 也, 都 precedes any other adverbs in a sentence To say none or neither, use 都不 or 都没.

我们都是英国人。

We are all British.

我们都不是美国人。

Neither of us is American.

中国和法国都很漂亮。

Both China and France are beautiful.

- **Quick Check 5** Summarize the statements using 都.
  - 1. 我是纽约人, 我朋友也是纽约人。 →我和我朋友。
  - 2. 我家在上海,她家也在上海。 →我家和她家 \_\_\_\_。
  - 3. 张好没有宠物、王云没有宠物、黄英也没有 宠物。→他们。
  - 4. 我很帅, 我哥哥也很帅。 →我和我哥哥\_\_\_\_。
- ▶ When 也 and 都 appear together in a sentence, 也 precedes 都.

我不在中国、我爸爸、妈妈也都不在中国。 I am not in China, and my father and mother are not in China either.

**Quick Check 6** Fill in the blanks with 也, 都, or 不.

我家在北京,王林家(1)\_\_\_在北京。我和王林 都(2)\_\_\_\_是北京人、我们(3)\_\_\_\_是上海人。我 爷爷、奶奶不是中国人, 王林的爷爷和奶奶 (4)\_\_\_(5)\_\_\_不是中国人。

# **Activities**

1 Take turns asking where these people are from and where they live now.

Model A: 王天名是哪国人?

B: 他是中国人。

A: 他是哪里人?

B: 他是上海人。

A:他家在哪儿?

B: 他家在法国巴黎。

Name	王天名	林家友	Laura Diaz	Louis Martin	白小朋
Nationality	中国	中国	美国	法国	美国
Birthplace	上海	香港	纽约	巴黎	香港
Residence	法国巴黎	英国伦敦	纽约	北京	美国洛杉矶

2 Discuss what Le Gao and Tian Li have in common, based on the chart.

Model A: 高乐是中国人。李天呢? B: 李天也是中国人。

	中国人	北京人	家在北京	有姐姐	有一只猫	很帅
高乐	$\bigcirc$	$\otimes$	$\bigcirc$	$\otimes$	$\bigcirc$	$\bigcirc$
李天	$\bigcirc$	$\otimes$	$\bigcirc$	$\otimes$	$\bigcirc$	$\bigcirc$

Write five more sentences describing what Le Gao and Tian Li have in common, based on the chart in Activity 2.

Model 高乐和李天都是中国人。

Complete the conversation.

**A:**(1) \_\_\_\_\_?

B: 我们(2) \_\_\_\_ 是美国人。

A: 我(3) \_\_\_\_ 是美国人。

C:(4) \_\_\_\_\_?

A: 我是纽约人。

B: 我们(5)\_\_\_\_(6)\_\_\_是纽约人。

C:(7) \_\_\_\_\_?

A:我家在洛杉矶。



5 Ask your partner questions to complete the chart.

<u>ነ</u> ጎ) [	Name	Nationality	Hometown	Place of residence

6 In small groups, compare your findings from Activity 5. Discuss what everyone has or doesn't have in common.

Role-play a scene in which these people meet at a student orientation event.







Alexa Smith 美国•纽约



中国•上海



Adam Jones

美国·洛杉矶 中国·北京

Write a paragraph about a classmate with whom you have some things in common. Include information about your nationality, hometown, current

home, and family members.

# **AUTHENTIC VIDEO**



# **The Taste of Home**

etting together for the Lunar New Year is an important tradition for Chinese families. On New Year's Eve, families bid farewell to the previous year and share a feast that includes dumplings (饺子 jiǎozi) and other delicacies. Many people travel great distances to make it home for the holiday, like the man in this video, who journeys from Cameroon (喀麦隆 Kāmàilóng)—where he works—to the snow-covered city of Mudanjiang (牡丹江 Mǔdānjiāng) in northeast China.



# **Somprehension**

- 1. In what city does the man's first plane arrive?
- 2. What kinship terms do the family members use to address one another?
- 3. Look at the family photo at the end of the video. What are the relationships among the family members?
- 4. What traditional food does the man's mother make for Lunar New Year?

# Discussion

- 5. On which holidays or special occasions do you usually get together with family?
- 6. How does the family gathering in the video compare to typical gatherings in your family?

# **PRONUNCIATION FOCUS**



# **Tones**

▶ You learned to pronounce the four main tones and the neutral tone in the Preliminary Unit. You also learned that the third tone is pronounced like the second tone when followed by another third tone, and as a flat, low-pitched tone when followed by any other tone. Since most Chinese words have two or more syllables, it is important to practice tone combinations.

Tones	1	2	3	4	5
1	yīshēng	āyí	Xiānggǎng	xiōngdì	māma
2	Lúndūn	tóngxué	nín hǎo	bú shì	yéye
3	lǎoshī	nů'ér	nĭ hǎo	jiěmèi	jiějie
4	lǜshī	bù máng	hàomă	zàijiàn	bàba

▶ The tone mark is written above the vowel. For simple finals, place the tone mark above  $a, o, e, i, u, or \ddot{u}$  (e.g.,  $m\bar{a}$ ). For compound finals, place the tone mark above the primary vowel: a, o, or e (e.g., lão). For iu and ui, where the primary vowel is unwritten, place the tone mark above second vowel (e.g., liù, duì).

Quick Check 1 Mark the tones you hear. 1. budui

**5.** laolao

9. Zhongguo

2. shushu

6. chongwu

10. Shanghai

3. dianhua

7. nan hai

**11.** Bali

**4.** shiyou

8. nü hai

12. nianji

Quick Check 2 Listen and indicate the words that have a neutral tone

non the second syllable.

a. 医生

c. 你们

e. 室友

b. 叔叔

d. 你好

f. 朋友

#### LANGUAGE NOTE

The neutral tone always follows one of the main tones. Its precise tone varies, depending on the tone of the syllable before it. After the first tone, it is lower than the first syllable. After the second tone, it is the same as the starting pitch of the first syllable. After the third tone, its pitch is higher than the first syllable, and after the fourth tone, it is the same as the ending pitch of the first syllable.

#### **REVIEW**

You learned about simple finals, compound finals, and primary vowels in the Preliminary Unit.

# **FOCUS ON VOCABULARY**



#### **Communicative Goals**

- Ask and tell someone's age
- Talk about someone's school level and grade

# Age and Grade

# How many?



十 shí nu ten 十一 shíyī nu eleven 二十 èrshí nu twenty 一百 vìbǎi nu one hundred

# How old are you?



多大 duō dà exp how old 岁 suì n years (of age) 年纪 niánjì n age

le p particle indicating a change of state



# What grade are you in?



小学 xiǎoxué n elementary school
初中 chūzhōng n middle school
高中 gāozhōng n high school
中学 zhōngxué n secondary school
大学 dàxué n college; university
大学生¹ dàxuéshēng n college student
年级 niánjí n grade; year (in school)

你哥哥是高中生吗?

Select the word that does not belong.

- 1. 大学, 中学, 同学, 小学
- 2. 大学生, 高中生, 初中生, 学生
- 3. 十岁, 二十岁, 一百, 十一岁
- 4. 年级, 年纪, 岁, 了
- Put the numbers in order from smallest to biggest.
  - a. 十 b. 一百 c. 二十 d. 十二
- Put the school grades in order from lowest to highest.
  - a. 大学一年级
  - b. 初中三年级
  - c. 高中一年级
  - d. 小学四年级
  - e. 大学四年级
- **1** Fill in the numbers you hear.
  - ① 我叫 Jenny。 我(1) \_\_\_ 岁, 是小学(2) \_\_\_ 年级的学生。 我哥哥(3) \_\_\_ 岁, 是大学 (4) \_\_\_ 年级的学生。
- 5 Select the school levels you hear.
  - ⑩ 小学,初中,高中,中学,大学



<sup>1</sup> To refer to students at a particular stage in school, add 生 after the school level. For example, 小学生 are elementary school students and 高中生 are high school students.

# Grammar Preview Audio



1. How old is she?



A: 李美多大?

B: 她三十二岁。

A:她女儿几岁?

B:她女儿两岁。

# Which statement is NOT true?

- a. Mei Li is thirty-two years old.
- **b.** Her daughter is two years old.
- c. Her daughter is in second grade.
- Work in pairs to answer the questions.
- 1. What question words are used to ask about age? In the answers, what word comes after the number?
  - 2. Are there any verbs in the dialogue?
- Ask how old your partner is.

#### 2. I'm a student.



A: 我是纽约大学的学生。

# Which statement describes the student?

- a. She is a first-year college student.
- **b.** She is a third-year college student.
- c. She is a third-year high school student.
- Work in pairs to answer the questions.
- 1. What structure is used to say where the student goes to school?
  - 2. Which phrase indicates the grade level?
  - 3. Is there a verb in the second sentence?
- Tell your partner your school and grade level.

# Use numbers 10-100

► Chinese numbers from + shí to - 百 yìbăi follow a regular pattern.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
_	=	三	四	五	六	七	八	九	+
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
+-	十二	十三	十四	十五	十六	十七	十八	十九	二十
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
二十一	二十二	二十三	二十四	二十五	二十六	二十七	二十八	二十九	三十
•••									
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
九十一	九十二	九十三	九十四	九十五	九十六	九十七	九十八	九十九	一百

Quick Check 1 Fill in the missing numbers.

- 1. 四十, \_\_\_, 六十, 七十, \_\_\_
- 2. 八十七, 八十八, \_\_\_, 九十, \_\_\_
- 3. 十一, 二十一, 三十一, \_\_\_,
- 4. \_\_\_, \_\_\_, 十, 五, 零

# **B** Ask and tell someone's age

► To say how old someone is, use **number +**  $\cancel{5}$  sui after the subject. No verb is used between the subject and the age.

我姐姐二十二岁。 My sister is twenty-two. 他儿子两岁。 His son is two years old.

# Quick Check 2 Complete the sentences with the ages indicated.

- 1. 我弟弟 \_\_\_\_。(2) 3. 我爸爸 \_\_\_\_。(40)

## LANGUAGE NOTE

In Language Focus 1.4C, vou learned that the basic Chinese sentence structure is subject + predicate. Noun phrases can also serve as predicates in certain cases like describing age or grade level. Here, number + 岁 serves as the predicate, so no verb is needed.

#### LANGUAGE NOTE

For two years old, use 两 instead of <u></u>before 岁. For other ages, use 二(e.g., 十二岁 twelve years old).

▶ To ask someone's age, use 多大 duō dà or 几岁 jǐ suì in place of the age. 几岁 is typically used to ask the age of children under ten. To ask the age of an elderly person, use 多大年纪 duō dà niánjì to show respect.

A: 你几岁?

How old are you?

B: 我五岁。

I'm five years old.

A: 你多大?

How old are you?

B: 我二十五岁。

I'm twenty-five.

A: 你姥爷多大年纪?

How old is your grandfather?

B:他八十岁。

He is eighty years old.

Quick Check 3 Write questions to complete the dialogues.

1. A: ? 2. A: ?

B: 我九十岁。 B: 我八岁。

ightharpoonup When asking or telling someone's age, it is common to add ightharpoonup 1e at the end of the sentence (e.g., 我五岁了) to express a change of state. Both forms are used interchangeably.

A: 你几岁了?

How old are you?

B: 我五岁了。

I'm five years old.

A: 你多大了?

How old are you?

B: 我二十五岁了。 I'm twenty-five.

Quick Check 4 Write questions with  $\uparrow$  to complete the dialogues.

1. A:\_\_\_\_? 2. A:\_\_\_\_?

B: 她二十岁了。 B: 张老师三十五岁了。

# Talk about school level and grade

▶ To indicate someone's grade, use **number +** 年级 niánjí after the subject. As with statements about age, no verb is used. Add 7 at the end to imply a change of situation (i.e., that someone has entered a certain grade).

我四年级。

I am in fourth grade.

我哥哥六年级了。 My older brother is in sixth grade now.

school/grade + 的 + 学生.

Quick Check 5 Complete the sentences with the grade levels indicated.

1. 我 \_\_\_\_\_。 (eighth grade) 2. 我姐姐 \_\_\_\_。 (ninth grade)

初中一年级~

三年级(middle school grades one to

**CULTURE** 

In the Chinese school

system, grades are not

numbered from one

to twelve. Instead, the

counting starts at one for each stage of school

小学一年级~

六年级(elementary

school grades one to six)

NOTE

高中一年级~ 三年级(high school grades one to three),

大学一年级~ 四年级(college years one to four). There are no special terms like freshman, sophomore,

junior, or senior.

我是一年级的学生。 I am a first-year student.

▶ To specify where a student goes to school or what grade they are in, use

我是上海大学的学生。 Iam a student at Shanghai University.

- Quick Check 6 Complete the dialogue.
  - A: 我是纽约大学的学生, 你呢?
  - B: 我也是(1) \_\_\_ 学生。
  - A: 你是几年级的学生?
  - B: 我是(2) \_\_\_ 学生。 (third year)
- ▶ Indicate your school level before your grade, when mentioning both.

我高中三年级了。 I am in my third year of high school.

- Quick Check 7 Reorder the words to form sentences.
  - 1. 年级 | 初中 | 他 | 二
  - 2. 高中 | 李朋 | 了 | 年级 | 一
  - 3. 年级 | 三 | 学生 | 张好 | 的 | 是 | 香港大学

## LANGUAGE NOTE

Chinese word order typically goes from more general to more specific. School level is mentioned before grade level because school is a more general concept.

# **Activities**

Take turns asking the ages of Xiaole Wang's family members.



Model A: 王小乐多大(了)? B: 他十五岁(了)。



Describe each student's school level, school name, and grade.



Model 王云是大学生。 他是北京大学的 学生,他三年级。



名字: 王云 学校: 北京大学 年级: 3



名字: 张乐 学校: 天山高中 年级: 2



名字: 李小美 学校: 香港大学 年级: 1



名字: 张英学校: 上海小学



名字: 白小中 学校: Adams 初中 年级: 8 Write four sentences introducing the students from Activity 2.

Model 王云是北京大学三年级的学生。

Complete the dialogues.

1. A: \_\_\_\_\_? B: 我八十岁了。

2. **A:** \_\_\_\_\_?

B: 我五岁了。

3. **A:** \_\_\_\_\_?

B: 我四年级。

4. **A:** \_\_\_\_\_?

B: 是, 我是高中生。

**A:** \_\_\_\_?

B: 我是高中二年级的学生。

5. A: 我是北京大学的学生, 你呢?

B: 我也是\_\_\_。

Ask questions to find out the ages of three of your partner's family members of different generations.

Interview at least three classmates to fill in the chart. Then report your findings to the class.

Name	Age	Grade

Write a paragraph introducing your family members. Include their names and ages, as well as school level and grade if they are students. Provide as much additional information as possible.

# LANGUAGE IN ACTION



# Where is Shan Gao?

Tianle and Tianwen meet an old friend of the Ma family. But while they are chatting, Shan Gao wanders off. Where has he gone?

# **Glossary**

\*呵 a p sentence-ending particle for exclamations

\*好久不见 hǎojiǔ bú jiàn exp long time no see

咦 yí intj (expressing puzzlement) well; why

不错 búcuò adj not bad; pretty good

孙子 sūnzi n grandson

\*老奶奶 lǎo nǎinai n elderly woman

\*老爷爷 lǎo yéye n elderly man

\*小伙子 xiǎohuǒzi n young man

\*芝加哥 Zhījiāgē pn Chicago

真的 zhēnde exp really

知道 zhīdào v to know

\*小儿子 xiǎoérzi n youngest son

看 kàn v to look at

\*以为 yǐwéi v to think; to assume

可是 kěshì conj but

等等 děngdeng exp wait; hold on









马天文 您好, 李阿姨! 李阿姨 天乐, 你也在啊\*。好久 不见\*。

马天乐 李阿姨好!

李阿姨 你爸爸、妈妈和奶奶好吗?

马天乐 他们都很好, 谢谢您!



高山 您多大年纪? 老奶奶\* 我七十岁了。你几岁? 高山我十八岁。 老爷爷\* 小伙子\*, 你是哪国人? 老奶奶\* 你是法国人吗? 高山不, 我不是法国人。











英国男孩



李阿姨 天文很高啊\*! 几年级了? 马天文我高中一年级了。 李阿姨 天乐呢? 高中几年级? 马天文 阿姨, 我哥不是高中生 了。



马天乐我大学一年级了。 李阿姨 大学生了? 你多大了? 马天乐我十九岁了。



高山我是美国人。 老爷爷\* 你是美国哪里人? 高山我是芝加哥\*人。 老奶奶\* 我们小儿子\*家在洛杉矶。



马天乐 对不起。我以为\*你是我朋

男孩 没关系。你朋友是英国人 吗?

马天乐 不是,他是美国人。他也 很高。

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# LANGUAGE IN ACTION



# **Activities**

1 Indicate whether the statements are true (T) or false (F).

1. Aunt Li is a friend of Tianle and Tianwen Ma's family. T/F 2. Tianwen Ma is in her first year of middle school. T/F 3. Tianle Ma is a freshman in college. T/F 4. The elderly woman initially thinks Shan Gao is from France.

5. The couple's son also lives in America. T/F

T/F 6. Both Shan Gao and the British guy are tall.

2 Indicate who says the equivalent of each statement.



1. They are all good.









2. What year of high school are you in?

3. I am seventy.

**4.** Where in the United States are you from?

**5.** Is your friend British?

6. He is also tall.

Match the people with the descriptions. Then write a sentence describing something two of these people have in common.

1. Shan Gao

2. Tianle Ma

3. Elderly couple's son

4. British guy

**a.** 19 years old **b.** American

c. living in Los Angeles

d. from England

Watch the video, then discuss these questions.

1. Have Tianle and Tianwen Ma seen Aunt Li recently? How do you know?

2. Does Aunt Li know who Shan Gao is?

3. Why are the elderly couple watching the young people dancing?

**4.** Who guesses Shan Gao's nationality correctly?

5. Why do Tianwen and Tianle Ma mistake someone else for Shan Gao?

Write and act out a dialogue in which a Chinese student and an international student meet and get to know each other.

# **Everyday Chinese**

1. 好久不见! Use this phrase to greet someone you haven't seen for a long time.

প্রে) You run into an old friend you haven't seen in months. What do you say?

2. 咦? Use this phrase to express confusion or puzzlement.

(A) You just took a book out of your bag, but now you can't find it. What do you say?

3. 高山呢?

Use 呢 after a noun to ask where that person or thing is.

(A) Ask your partner where the teacher is.

4. 真的?

Use this phrase to express interest, surprise, or doubt.

(A) Your friend tells you something unbelievable. How do you react?



# **Culture Focus**

About 850,000 foreigners live in China, just 0.1 percent of its total population. Known in Chinese as 老夕 lǎowài, they come primarily from South Korea, the United States, and Japan. The majority live in the largest cities, Beijing and Shanghai.

• Have you ever lived abroad? What was your experience like?



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# **CULTURE IN CONTEXT**

# The School System in China



In China, public education is available for students from preschool through graduate school. The first nine years of school, which typically include six years of primary school (小学) and three years of middle school (初中), are compulsory and free of charge for all children aged six to fifteen.

After these nine years of compulsory education (九年义务教育 jiǔ nián yìwù jiàoyù), all public education is tuition-based, although the fees are generally affordable, and scholarships are available. Students who want to pursue further studies take a placement exam to get into high school (高中). About 55 percent of students continue on to high school; others go to vocational schools or enter the workforce. In their third and final year of high school, students who want to go to college take the National College Entrance Examination, commonly known as the gaokao (高 考 gāokǎo).

More than 80 percent of high school students continue on to college, but only the

top-scoring students are admitted to "National Key Universities" (重点大学 zhòngdiǎn dàxué), which have a 2-5 percent acceptance rate. After four years of undergraduate study, students can apply to a postgraduate program. A master's (硕士 shuòshì) program takes two or three years, while a PhD (博士 bóshi) program takes three to four years.

# China's School System

# International Students in China

Nearly 500,000 international students (留学生 liúxuéshēng) study in China each year. Approximately 20,000 of these students are from the United States. The top two cities for studying abroad are Beijing and Shanghai, which boast the best universities and widest range of job opportunities.

# **Activities**



# Select the correct answer.

- 1. Xiaolin Zhang is a sixteen-year-old Chinese student. What is her grade level most likely to be?
  - a. second year of middle school
- c. third year of vocational school
- **b.** first year of high school
- d. first year of college
- 2. Which student is guaranteed a free education in China?
  - a. a freshman in college
- c. a vocational school student
- **b.** a master's candidate
- d. a middle school student
- 3. Which person would be required to attend school in China?
  - a. a twenty-year-old

- c. a twelve-year-old
- **b.** a seventeen-year-old
- d. a two-year-old



# Based on the ages of these students, state their school levels in Chinese.







10岁

14岁

- 1 Imagine you are studying at Peking University (北京大学). How might you introduce yourself to a classmate in Chinese?
  - 4 Discuss these questions.



- 2. Why do you think primary and middle school education is compulsory and free in China? Why do you think an exam is required for admittance to high school? Is the same true in your country?
- 3. Why do you think most international students choose to go to Beijing or Shanghai? Where in China would you prefer to study?

#### CULTURE NOTE

Known as Peking University in English, 北京大学isone of the best universities in China. Peking is the older English spelling of Beijing.

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# **SYNTHESIS**

# **Activities**

1 Your teacher will give you a worksheet with a bingo card. Fill in the card with nine of the following words. Cross out a word when you hear the

corresponding clue. When you get three in a row, say "Bingo!"

Your teacher will give you a family tree. Ask your partner questions to find out the ages of all the family members.

Model A:马乐的姐姐多大? B: 马乐的姐姐十九岁。

- Your teacher will give you part of a chart with information about four people. Ask your partner questions to find out what the people have in common.
- Model A: 李大帅是哪国人? B: 他是美国人。高乐乐呢? A:他也是美国人。
- Your teacher will provide you with a map. Interview your group members to find out their nationalities and hometowns and label them on the map. Then use the map to give a group presentation telling the class where everyone in your group is from.
- Make a family tree for a celebrity of your choice. Include the name, age, nationality, and hometown of all family members. Then present the family to your class.
- Interview an older family member. Find out his or her full name, age, hometown, and nationality, as well as those of his or her parents and siblings. Then write a report summarizing your findings.



Interpret Liam is giving a presentation about his family at a meetup hosted by the international student association.



- Listen for these phrases in Liam's presentation and write them down.
  - 1. Third-year student at Peking University
  - 2. There are four people (in the family)
  - 3. Teacher at the University of London
  - 4. First year in high school
- Indicate whether the statements are true (T) or false (F).

1. Liam is American. T/F	4.	His parents come from different cities. T/F
2. His father is older than his mother $\mathbf{T}/\mathbf{F}$	5.	His younger sister is a high
3. His mother's parents are from		school student. T/F
Los Angeles. T/F	6.	His cat is five years old. T/F

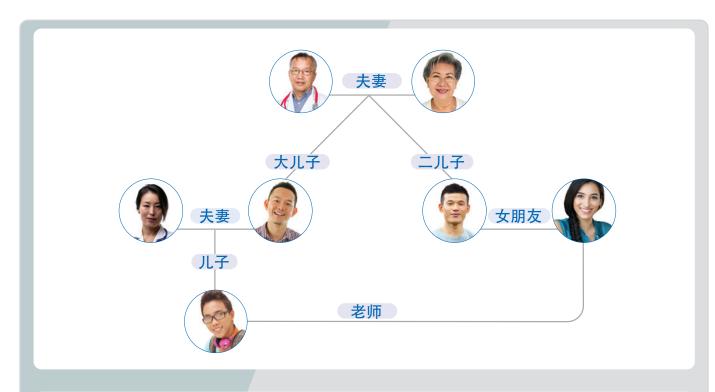
Match the words with their meanings.

1. 现在 xiànzài	2. 今年 jīnnián	<b>3.</b> 爱 ài
a. this year	<b>b.</b> now	c. love

- **Interact** Role-play a conversation with Liam about your family members, including ages and grade levels.
- (I) **Present** Write a short article about Liam's family to publish in the international student association's newsletter.

# **SYNTHESIS**

# Reading





李国年, 李小乐的爷爷。70岁, 北京人, 国英医院\*的医生。



林美香, 李小乐的奶奶。68岁, 北京人,不喜欢\*儿媳\*王英。



王英, 李小乐的妈妈。43岁, 上海人, 也是国英医院\*的医生。



李学海, 李小乐的爸爸。45 岁,北京人,无业在家。



李学山, 李小乐的小叔和老 师。30岁,北京人,高中体育 老师。李国年40岁生的儿子。



Serena Parker,中文名白云,李 小乐的老师。27岁, 洛杉矶人, 高中英文老师。喜欢\*李学山。



李小乐, 17岁, 北京人, 高中 三年级学生。李学山和王英的 儿子。很帅, 但学习不好。

夫妻fūqī 医院yīyuàn 喜欢xǐhuan 儿媳érxí 无业wúyè 海hǎi 体育tǐyù 但dàn 学习xuéxí

# **Before You Read**

1 Look at the diagram of TV show characters. What do you think are the relationships between the characters?

## While You Read

2 Locate these words in the diagram.

b. oldest son c. second son d. girlfriend

Select the correct answers, based on the character descriptions.

1. What is this TV show mainly about?

**a.** a family

**b.** a hospital

c. a high school

2. Which character is from Beijing?

a. Xiaole Li

**b.** his mother

c. his English teacher

**3.** Which character is not one of Xiaole Li's teachers?

a. Xueshan Li

b. Serena Parker

c. Ying Wang

Select the correct definitions for the starred words.

1. 医院

a. hospital

**b.** restaurant

c. company

2. 喜欢

a. to take

**b.** to hate

c. to like

3. 儿媳

a. son-in-law

**b.** daughter-in-law

**c.** niece

# **After You Read**

5 Would you like to watch this TV show? Why or why not?



6 Make a character map for a TV show, movie, or book you like and present it to the class.

**STRATEGY** 

**Guess Meaning from** 

a Chart or Diagram The way a chart or diagram is arranged often provides clues about the relationships between the people, places, or things it presents. Use these clues to help you guess the meaning of unfamiliar words

# **VOCABULARY SUMMARY**



## **Family**

爸爸 bàba n dad; father

妈妈 māma n mom; mother

爷爷 yéye n grandfather(paternal)

奶奶 năinai n grandmother (paternal)

姥爷 lǎoye n grandfather (maternal)

姥姥 lǎolao n grandmother (maternal)

叔叔 shūshu n uncle; father's younger brother

阿姨 āyí n aunt; mother's sister

可可 gege n older brother

姐姐 jiějie n older sister

弟弟 didi n younger brother

妹妹 mèimei n younger sister

兄弟姐妹 xiōngdì jiěmèi np siblings

儿子 érzi n son

女儿 nǚ'ér n daughter

家 jiā n home; family

# People

人 rén n people; person

孩子 háizi n child

男 nán adj *male* 

女 nǚ adj female

男孩(子) nán hái(zi) n boy

女孩(子) nǚ hái(zi) n girl

#### Pets

宠物 chǒngwù n pet

猫 māo n cat

約 gǒu n dog 鸟 niǎo n bird

#### Measure Words

kǒu m measure word for number of people in a family

fe m measure word for general use this m measure word for animals

## **Countries and Nationalities**

中国 Zhōngguó pn China

中国人 Zhōngguórén np Chinese person/people

美国 Měiguó pn United States

英国 Yīngguó pn United Kingdom

法国 Făguó pn France

## Cities

北京 Běijīng pn Beijing

上海 Shànghǎi pn Shanghai

香港 Xiānggǎng pn Hong Kong

纽约 Niŭyuē pn New York City

洛杉矶 Luòshānjī pn Los Angeles

伦敦 Lúndūn pn London

巴黎 Bālí pn Paris

## Numbers

两 liǎng nu two

+ shí nu ten

+- shíyī nu eleven

二十 èrshí nu twenty

一百 yìbǎi nu one hundred

## Age

多大 duō dà exp how old

岁 suì n years (of age)

年纪 niánjì n age

# **School and Grades**

小学 xiǎoxué n elementary school

初中 chūzhōng n middle school

高中 gāozhōng n high school

中学 zhōngxué n secondary school

大学 dàxué n college; university

大学生 dàxuéshēng n college student

年级 niánjí n grade; year (in school)

# **Question Words**

谁 shéi gpr who

几 jǐ qpr how many

哪国 nǎ guó which country

哪儿/哪里 năr/nălǐ qpr where

#### Other Words

这 zhè pr this

那 nà pr that

有 yǒu v to have; there is/are

没(有) méi(yǒu) v do not have; there is not

和 hé conj and

yě adv too; also; either

都 dōu adv all; both

在 zài v to be at (a place)

T le p particle indicating a change of state

# Now I can... 🥸

- Introduce family members and ask who people are.
- Indicate the number of people and pets in a family.
- Ask and tell someone's nationality, where they are from, and where they live now.
- Describe similarities between two or more people.
- Ask and tell someone's age, school level, and grade.
- Identify and communicate about school and grade levels in China.