

热身  
Warm-up

给下面的词语选择对应的图片

Match the pictures with the words/phrases.



liù kǒu rén

① 六口人

jiā

② 家

nǚ'ér

③ 女儿

xuésheng

④ 学生

qīshí suì

⑤ 70 岁

èrshí suì

⑥ 20 岁

课文  
Text

## 1 在学校 In the school 05-1

Nǐ jiā yǒu jǐ kǒu rén?

A: 你家有几口人?

Wǒ jiā yǒu sān kǒu rén.

B: 我家有三口人。



## English Version

A: How many people are there  
in your family?

B: There are three.

## New Words

1. 家 jiā n. family

2. 有 yǒu v. to have, there be

\*3. 口 kǒu m. a measure word for members  
of families, etc.

2 在办公室 In the office 05-2



Nǐ nǚ'ér jǐ suì le?

A: 你女儿几岁了?

Tā jīnnián sì suì le.

B: 她今年四岁了。

English Version

A: How old is your daughter?

B: She is four years old.

New Words

4. 女儿 nǚ'ér n. daughter

5. 几 jǐ pron. how many

6. 岁 suì m. year (of age)

7. 了 le part. used at the end of or in the middle of a sentence to indicate a change or a new circumstance

8. 今年 jīnnián n. this year

3 在办公室 In the office 05-3

Lǐ lǎoshī duō dà le?

A: 李老师多大了?

Tā jīnnián wǔshí suì le.

B: 她今年 50 岁了。

Tā nǚ'ér ne?

A: 她女儿呢?

Tā nǚ'ér jīnnián èrshí suì.

B: 她女儿今年 20 岁。



English Version

A: How old is Professor Li?

B: She is 50 years old.

A: What about her daughter?

B: Her daughter is 20.

New Words

9. 多 duō adv. indicating degree or extent

10. 大 dà adj. (of age) old

注释  
Notes

## 1 疑问代词“几” The Interrogative Pronoun “几”

疑问代词“几”用来询问数量的多少，一般用于询问10以下的数字。  
例如：

The interrogative pronoun “几” is used to ask about a number, usually less than 10.  
For example:

- (1) 你有几个汉语老师？
- (2) 李老师家有几口人？
- (3) 你女儿几岁了？

## 2 百以内的数字 Numbers below 100

	1 yī	2 èr	3 sān	4 sì	5 wǔ	6 liù	7 qī	8 bā	9 jiǔ
10 shí									19 shíjiǔ
20 èrshí			23 èrshísān						
30 sānshí									
40 sìshí									
50 wǔshí						56 wǔshíliù			
60 liùshí									
70 qīshí									
80 bāshí								88 bāshíbā	
90 jiǔshí									99 jiǔshíjiǔ

## 3 “了” 表变化 “了” Indicating a Change

“了”用于句末，表示变化或新情况的出现。例如：

“了” is used at the end of a sentence to indicate a change or the occurrence of a new situation. For example:

- (1) 李老师今年50岁了。
- (2) 我朋友的女儿今年四岁了。
- (3) 你女儿几岁了？

4 “多+大”表示疑问 The Interrogative Phrase “多+大”

“多+大”在句中表示疑问，用于询问年龄。例如：

“多+大” is used to ask about one's age. For example:

- (1) 你多大了？
- (2) 你女儿今年多大了？
- (3) 李老师多大了？

练习 1 分角色朗读课文 Role-play the dialogues.

Exercises

2 根据实际情况回答问题 Answer the questions according to the actual situations.

- ① 你家有几口人？ Nǐ jiā yǒu jǐ kǒu rén?
- ② 你今年多大了？ Nǐ jīnnián duō dà le?
- ③ 你的汉语老师今年多大了？ Nǐ de Hànyǔ lǎoshī jīnnián duō dà le?
- ④ 你的中国朋友家有几口人？ Nǐ de Zhōngguó péngyou jiā yǒu jǐ kǒu rén?
- ⑤ 你的中国朋友今年多大？ Nǐ de Zhōngguó péngyou jīnnián duō dà le?

3 用本课新学的语言点和词语描述图片

Describe the pictures using the newly-learned language points and words.



Tā shì \_\_\_\_\_ tā jīnnián \_\_\_\_\_ le.  
他是 \_\_\_\_\_，他今年 \_\_\_\_\_ 了。

Tā jiā yǒu \_\_\_\_\_ rén.  
她家有 \_\_\_\_\_ 人。



Tā shì wǒmen de Hànyǔ \_\_\_\_\_,  
他是 我们的 汉语 \_\_\_\_\_，  
tā jīnnián \_\_\_\_\_ le.  
他今年 \_\_\_\_\_ 了。



Zhè shì Zhāng lǎoshī de \_\_\_\_\_ tā jīnnián \_\_\_\_\_ le.  
这是 张 老师的 \_\_\_\_\_，她今年 \_\_\_\_\_ 了。

## 拼音 Pinyin

### 1 儿化的发音 The Retroflex Final 05-4

汉语中的“儿”可以和前面的音节结合成为一个音节，变成“儿化音”。汉字书写时表示为“汉字+儿”，拼音书写时在该汉字的拼音后加“r”。例如：

“儿 (ér)” can be combined with a syllable before it, forming a retroflex syllable, which is written as “character + 儿” and spelt “syllable + r” in *pinyin*. For example:



xiǎoháir  
小孩儿



xiǎo niǎor  
小鸟儿



fànguǎnr  
饭馆儿



xiāngshuǐr  
香水儿

### 2 发音辨析：以 i、u、ü 开头的韵母

Differentiation: pronunciation of finals beginning with i, u, ü

听录音并跟读，注意有 i、无 i 时发音的区别 05-5

Listen to the recording and read after it. Pay attention to the differences between the pronunciations of the finals with and without *i*.

a	——	ia
e	——	ie
ao	——	iao
ou	——	iou (iu)
an	——	ian
ang	——	iang
ong	——	iong

听录音并跟读，注意有 u、无 u 发音时的区别 05-6

Listen to the recording and read after it. Pay attention to the differences between the pronunciations of the finals with and without *u*.

a	——	ua
ai	——	uai
ei	——	uei (ui)
an	——	uan
en	——	uen (un)
ang	——	uang
eng	——	ueng

听录音并跟读，注意有 ü、无 ü 发音时的区别  05-7

Listen to the recording and read after it. Pay attention to the differences between the pronunciations of the finals with and without *ü*.

e	——	üe
an	——	üan
en	——	ün

### 3 声母送气音和不送气音发音的区别

Difference between Aspirated and Unaspirated Initials

汉语声母的发音有送气和不送气的区别，*b-p*, *d-t*, *g-k*, *j-q*, *z-c*, *zh-ch*，以上各组声母中前一个是不送气音，后一个音是送气音。

There are aspirated and unaspirated initials in Chinese, such as *b-p*, *d-t*, *g-k*, *j-q*, *z-c* and *zh-ch*, among which the first one in each pair is unaspirated and the second one is aspirated.

听录音并跟读，注意送气音和不送气音发音的区别  05-8

Listen to the recording and read after it. Pay attention to the differences between the aspirated and unaspirated initials.

*b* — *p*    *d* — *t*    *g* — *k*    *j* — *q*    *z* — *c*    *zh* — *ch*

听录音并跟读，注意声母发音的区别  05-9

Listen to the recording and read after it. Pay attention to the differences between the initials.

<i>bàng</i> — <i>pàng</i>	<i>dù</i> — <i>tù</i>	<i>gǒu</i> — <i>kǒu</i>
<i>jī</i> — <i>qī</i>	<i>zì</i> — <i>cì</i>	<i>zhuō</i> — <i>chē</i>

### 4 拼音规则 (4)：隔音符号

Rules of *Pinyin* (4): syllable-dividing mark

*a*、*o*、*e*开头的音节连接在其他音节后面时，为了避免音节的界限发生混淆，用隔音符号 ( ' ) 隔开，例如 *pí'ǎo* (皮袄)。

When a syllable beginning with *a*, *o* or *e* follows another syllable, the syllable-dividing mark ( ' ) is used to separate the two syllables, for example, *pí'ǎo* (皮袄, fur-lined jacket).

听录音并跟读，注意有无隔音符号的不同  05-10

Listen to the recording and read after it. Pay attention to the differences between the words with and without the syllable-dividing mark.

piāo — pí'ǎo  
to float — fur-lined jacket

jiē — jī'è  
to receive — hungry

fānàn — fān'àn  
to launch an attack — to reverse a verdict

xiān — Xī'ān  
earlier, before — City of Xi'an

jiāng — jī'áng  
will, shall — excited and impassioned



fǎngǎn — fāng'àn  
to loathe — work plan

## 汉字

## Characters

### 1 汉字的笔画 (5): ㇇、㇏

Strokes of Chinese Characters (5): ㇇, ㇏

笔画名称 Stroke	运笔方向 Direction	例字 Example Characters
㇇ 横撇 héngpiě horizontal to left-falling		水 shuǐ water 又 yòu again
㇏ 撇点 piědiǎn left-falling to dot		女 nǚ female, woman 好 hǎo good, fine

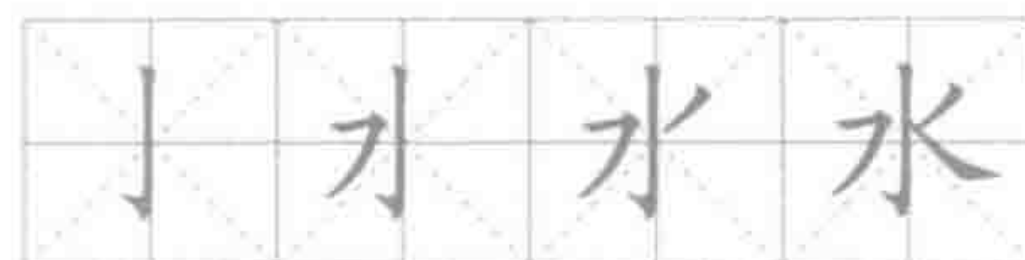
### 2 认识独体字 Single-Component Characters

(1) “水”，字形像山涧，表示水流的形状。

“水” originally looked like a mountain stream, representing the shape of the flowing water.

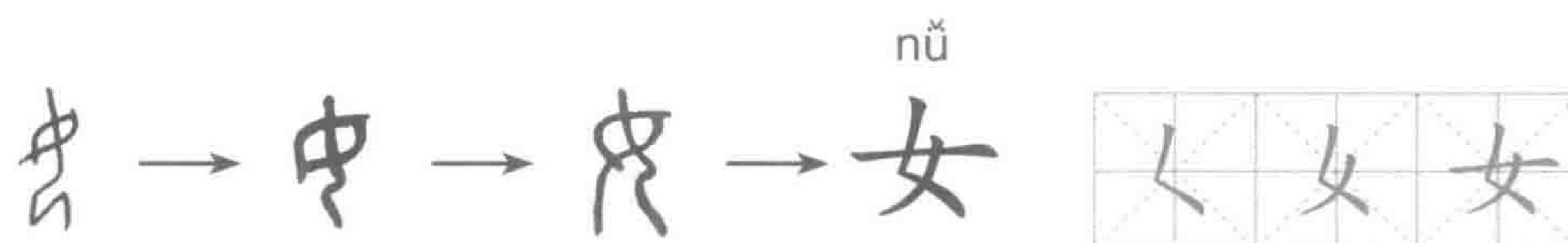
㇏ → ㇏ → ㇏ → 水

shuǐ



(2) “女”，字形像一个跪在地上的女人，意思是“女人”。

“女” originally looked like a woman kneeling down on the ground, meaning “woman”.



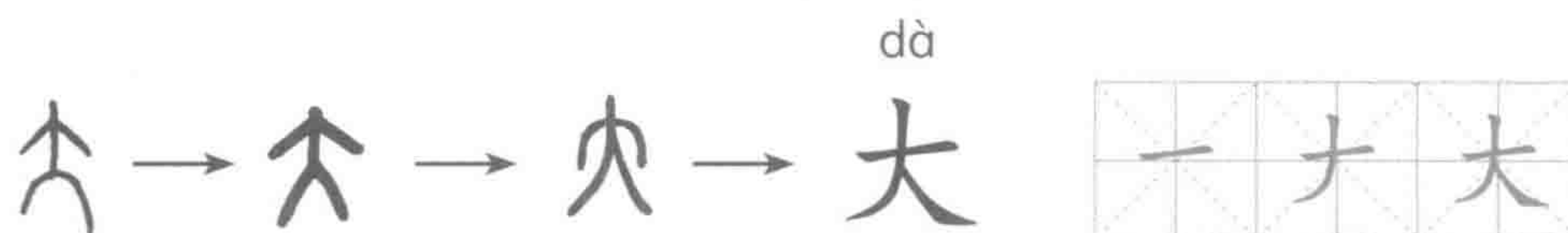
(3) “了”，字形像 𠂔 (头朝下、未出生的胎儿) 的倒写，头朝上，表示已经出生的婴儿。现在成为虚词。

“了” originally looked like a reversed 𠂔 (an unborn foetus in a head-down position). With the head on top, it referred to a baby already born. Now it is a function word.



(4) “大”，本义是张开双手双腿顶天立地的人，现在意思与“小”相对。

“大” originally referred to a person in a standing position, with his arms and legs stretching out. Now it means “big”, opposite to “小 (small)”.



### 3 汉字的笔顺 (3)：先外后内，先中间后两边

Stroke Order (3): outside preceding inside and middle preceding sides

笔顺 Rule	例字 Example Characters	书写顺序 Stroke Order
先外后内 Outside preceding inside	四 sì four 国 guó country	丨 冂 𠃍 四 四 丨 冂 冂 冂 冂 冂 国 国 国
先中间后两边 Middle preceding sides	小 xiǎo small 水 shuǐ water	丿 小 小 丨 ㇀ ㇀ 水 水

## 运用

## Application

## 1 双人活动 Pair Work

两人一组，根据实际情况进行问答练习。

Work in pairs and ask and answer questions according to the actual situations.

yéye nǎinai bàba māma gēge jiějie dìdi mèimei  
补充生词：爷爷、奶奶、爸爸、妈妈、哥哥、姐姐、弟弟、妹妹

Supplementary words: (paternal) grandpa, (paternal) grandma, father, mother, elder brother, elder sister, younger brother, younger sister

Nǐ jiā yǒu jǐ kǒu rén?

例如：A: 你家有几口人？

Wǒ jiā yǒu……

B: 我家有……

Nǐ/Nǐ bàba/Nǐ māma……jīnnián duō dà le?

A: 你/你爸爸/你妈妈……今年多大了？

Wǒ/Wǒ bàba/Wǒ māma……jīnnián……

B: 我/我爸爸/我妈妈……今年……

## 2 小组活动 Group Work

3~4人一组，每人准备一张自己全家的合影，向同组成员介绍家庭成员的情况。

Work in groups of 3-4. Prepare a photo with all your family members in it. Introduce them to your group members.

Wǒ jiā yǒu……rén.

例如：我家有……人。

Zhè shì wǒ……, zhè shì wǒ……, zhè shì wǒ……

这是我……，这是我……，这是我……

……jiào……, tā / tā shì……, tā / tā jīnnián……le.

……叫……，他/她是……，他/她今年……了。



## 文化 CULTURE

### 中国人对年龄的询问方法 Ways of Asking a Chinese Person's Age

在中国传统文化中，年龄并不被认为是一种个人隐私，在社交中是人们常常涉及的问题。但询问不同的人的年龄，表达方式也不尽相同。对于10岁以下的孩子，一般用“你今年几岁了？”来提问；对青年人或者和自己年纪相仿的人，一般可以问“你今年多大了？”；出于对长者的尊敬，询问年长的人的年龄则一定要用“您今年多大年纪了？”

In traditional Chinese culture, age isn't considered privacy. It is a topic often brought up in social occasions. Nevertheless, different ways are employed to ask about the age of different people. For kids younger than 10, people ask “你今年几岁了? (How old are you?)”; for a young person or someone of one's own age, one may ask “你今年多大了? (How old are you?)”; for an elder person, however, one should use “您今年多大年纪了? (What's your age?)” to show respect.