

# UNIT 3 你做什么工作? What do you do?

## Unit overview

<b>Theme</b>	Occupations and family members
<b>Vocabulary</b>	Jobs, family members
<b>Grammar</b>	Adverbs 也/都; word order of Chinese sentences; possessive particle 的
<b>Listening</b>	Identifying information about occupations and family members
<b>Reading</b>	A letter about one's family
<b>Speaking</b>	Asking and answering questions about occupations and family
<b>Writing</b>	Describing family members and their occupations

### Specific questions

Specific questions require new information to be supplied. These questions are formed by putting a question word in the place of a statement where the answer should come. For example: 你是哪国人? 我是英国人。你妈妈在哪里工作? 她在医院工作。

### Pronunciation: 学生

When 学生 is used independently as a noun, the second character 生 is pronounced as a neutral tone. For example: 我是学生 (xuésheng). However, when 学生 is used together with other nouns as a modifying noun, the second character 生 is pronounced with the first tone. For example: 学生会 (xuéshēnghuì), 学生公寓 (xuéshēnggōngyù).

## Extra language points

### General questions

In Chinese, general questions end with the particles 吗, 吧 and 呢. The answers to general questions are usually either positive or negative. For example: 她是你妹妹吗? 是。你是美国人吗? 我不是。这是你的书吧? 是的。Sometimes, a statement can be added to a negative answer to provide the correct information. For example: 你住在伦敦吗? 不,我住在北京。

However, there are exceptions when it comes to follow-up questions such as “noun/pronoun+呢”? The answers to these follow-up questions need to supply new information similar to the statement before the question. For example: 我是中国人, 你呢? 我是韩国人。你的书呢? 我的书在学校。

### Pronunciation: 这

In formal situations, 这 is usually pronounced as zhè. In informal situations, 这 can be pronounced as zhè or zhèi. When it is used alone or before a noun, 这 is more often pronounced as zhè. For example: 这地方不错, 这几天她不在家, 这是她的衣服。When 这 is used before a measure word or a numeral and a measure word, 这 is often pronounced as zhèi. For example: 这条可以吗? 这件大衣, 这三个学生。

**“在 + place word” as adverbial of place**

When 在 is used together with a place word to form an adverbial of place, it is usually used between the subject and the verb, which is different from the usual position of adverbials of place in English. For example: 我妈妈在医院工作。  
My mum works at the hospital.

**Warm-up activities****LESSON 1**

- 1 Write the words for the family members in one column on the board: 爸爸, 妈妈, 哥哥, 姐姐, 弟弟, 妹妹; and the words for their jobs in another column: 记者, 医生, 护士, 老师, 学生.
- 2 Ask students to say these words, paying attention to their pronunciation and tones.
- 3 Hold up a picture of your own family (ideally four or five people). Introduce who they are and what they do, pointing to the corresponding words on the board.
- 4 Point to each person in the picture and say “Who is he/she?” Elicit responses of Chinese words from the students.

**LESSON 2**

- 1 Ask students to bring a photo of their own family and find out the Chinese words for their occupations before class.
- 2 Ask one student to come to the front of the class. Model the conversation by asking who is in the student's family and what they do.
- 3 Ask students to work in groups of three or four and introduce their family members to the group. Students need to say who they are, where they work and what they do.
- 4 Ask a few students to introduce their family to the whole class.
- 5 Write on the board any new words for common jobs that come up during the lesson. Demonstrate the pronunciation of the new words if necessary.

**Teaching tips****Character formation**

Draw students' attention to the following differences of character formation to help them remember the characters correctly:

- different positions of 口 in the characters 叫 and 和
- different positions of 阝 in the characters 都, 那, 院 and 哪
- the vertical bars “丨” (竖) in 不, 弟, 师, 是 do not extend above the horizontal bars “一” (横).

**Pinyin finals “e” and “i”**

Beginner students can easily get the pinyin finals “e” and “i” mixed up with the English letters. Ask students to listen carefully to the pronunciation of gēge dīdī jìzhě  
哥哥、弟弟、记者.

**Decoding the words**

xuésheng 学生	学 study; learn; 生 birth; life; grow; live
dàxué 大学	大 big, large
yīshēng 医生	医 doctor; medical science; 生 birth; life; grow; live
yīyuàn 医院	医 doctor; medical science; 院 courtyard
jìzhě 记者	记 remember; write down; notes; mark; sign; 者 used after a verb as a substitute for a person/thing
gōngzuò 工作	工 work; labour; 作 do; make; compose
zhàopiàn 照片	照 shine; illuminate; light up; 片 a flat, thin piece; slice
lǎoshī 老师	老 old; aged; 师 teacher; master; a person skilled in a certain profession

## Answer key & audio scripts

### Student's Book

#### LESSON 1

##### Vocabulary and listening

- 1 1 b, 2 d, 3 a, 4 c  
2 妈妈, 爸爸, 姐姐, 弟弟  
4 1 记者, 2 医院, 3 是

##### Pronunciation and speaking

- 1 1 a, 2 b, 3 a, 4 a

#### LESSON 2

##### Reading and writing

- 1 1 c, 2 a, 3 d, 4 b  
3 1, 4

##### Language in use

##### Adverbs 也/都

- 1 1 before, 2 plural  
2 2  
3 1 王云也姓王。/ 王玉和王云都姓王。  
2 马克也不住在伦敦。/ 史蒂夫和马克都不住在伦敦。  
3 王玉也是学生。/ 史蒂夫和王玉都是学生。  
4 马克也不认识安娜的妈妈。/ 我和马克都不认识安娜的妈妈。

##### Word order of Chinese sentences (II)

- 1 1  
2 1 是, 2 不, 3 都, 4 也  
3 1 史蒂夫不是中国人。  
2 王玉不姓玉。  
3 马克也不是学生。  
4 他们都在美国工作。

##### Pronouns as modifiers + 的

- 1 1  
2 1 他是我爸爸。  
2 这是他的照片。  
3 我的名字是马克。  
4 这是我姐姐的照片。

#### LESSON 3

##### Character writing

- 2 1 d, 2 c, 3 a, 4 b

##### Review and practice

- 1 家庭成员: 妈妈, 爸爸, 姐姐; 地方: 大学, 医院;  
职业: 老师, 医生, 记者  
2 1 林月是老师, 林华也是老师。  
2 她们都是老师。  
3 杰克不是学生, 哈利也不是学生。  
4 他们都不是学生。  
3 1 我妈妈在大学工作。  
2 我爸爸的名字是林国安。  
3 这是我的照片。

##### Vocabulary extension

- 1 (left to right, top to bottom) 厨师, 修理工, 服务员, 理发师

### Workbook

#### LESSON 1

- 1 1 记者, 2 工作, 3 医院, 4 明星  
2 1 做, 2 工作, 3 什么, 4 哪里  
3 1 照片, 2 姐姐, 3 哪里, 4 工作, 5 医院, 6 学生; 8 √, 9 √  
4 1 √, 4 √

- 5** 1 tā, 2 bàba, 3 māma, 4 nǚ, 5 Jiānádà, 6 Fǎguó, 7 yě,  
8 zhè, 9 hé, 10 gēge, 11 jìzhě, 12 ne, 13 yī, 14 dìdi,  
15 shì, 16 míngzi, 17 nǎli, 18 yīshēng

## LESSON 2

- 1** 1 老师, 2 学校,  
3 他哥哥住在英国, 他姐姐住在法国。
- 3** 1 马克和永民都不认识安娜。  
2 他很高兴, 我也很高兴。  
3 我爸爸妈妈都是医生。  
4 我弟弟也住在北京。  
5 他姓丁, 我也姓丁。  
6 我是学生, 我妹妹也是学生。  
7 他们都是学校的老师。  
8 史蒂夫也是英国人。  
10 √, 12 √
- 4** 1 她在医院工作。  
2 永民也是韩国人。  
3 王玉住在北京。  
4 Anna的中文名字是安娜。  
5 我们都是学生。  
6 马克不住在悉尼。  
7 我也住在北京。  
8 她哥哥在学校工作。
- 5** 1 医生的工作。  
2 我的学生。  
3 安娜家的照片。  
4 医院的护士  
5 爸爸的工作  
6 姐姐的照片  
7 √, 10 √

## LESSON 3

- 1** A: 你叫什么名字?  
B: 我叫刘瑜。  
A: 你爸爸叫什么名字?  
B: 我爸爸叫刘伟。  
A: 他是哪国人?  
B: 他是中国人。  
A: 你妈妈是哪国人?  
B: 我妈妈也是中国人。  
A: 他们住在哪里?  
B: 他们都住在北京。
- 2** 1 b, 2 a, 3 f, 4 c, 5 e, 6 d
- 4** 室内: 律师, 厨师, 秘书, 工程师, 服务员,  
护士, 理发师  
室外: 导游, 修理工

### Unit Quiz

- 1** b, **2** a, **3** c, **4** b, **5** a, **6** b, **7** c,  
**8** c, **9** b, **10** b, **11** b, **12** a, **13** c, **14** b,  
**15** a, **16** b, **17** c, **18** b, **19** b  
**20** 什么工作, **21** 也, **22** 哪里工作, **23** 学校  
**24** 这是他家的照片。  
**25** 医生在医院工作。