



► The interrogative pronouns “谁” and “哪”

谁 (shuí; shéi) – who

- 谁 (shuí; shéi) means “who”.
- Use it **only when asking about a person or people**.

Examples with the interrogative pronoun

“谁 (shuí; shéi)”

- 谁来了? (Shuí lái le?) Who came?
- 他是谁? (Tā shì shuí?) Who is he?
- 谁是老师? (Shuí shì lǎoshī?) Who is the teacher?

How to answer “谁 (shuí ; shéi) ” questions.

- Just name the person. Remember, the answer to “谁 (shuí) ” can only be a person!
- **Example 1:**

Q: 谁来了? (Shuí lái le?) Who came?

A: 老师来了。 (Lǎoshī lái le.) The teacher came.

▪ Example 2:

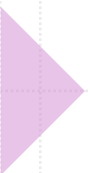
Q:他是谁? (Tā shì shuí?) Who is he?

A:他是李月。 (Tā shì Lǐ Yuè.) He is Li Yue.

▪ Example 3:

Q:谁是老师? (Shuí shì lǎoshī?) Who is the teacher?

A:她是老师。 (Tā shì lǎoshī.) She is the teacher.



哪 (nǎ) – which/what

- “哪 (nǎ)” means **which** or **what**.
- Use it to ask about **specific things or places** when you have choices.

How to answer “哪 (nǎ) ” questions: Just pick one option and say it clearly.

- Examples:

1. 你是哪国人? (Nǐ shì nǎ guó rén?) What is your nationality?

2. 你们吃哪种苹果? (Nǐmen chī nǎ zhǒng píngguǒ?)

What kind of apple do you eat?

3. 你喜欢哪本书? (Nǐ xǐhuan nǎ běn shū?) Which book do you like?

■ **Example 1:**

Q : 你是哪国人? (Nǐ shì nǎ guórén?)

What is your nationality?

A : 我是毛里求斯人。(Wǒ shì Máolǐqiúsīrén.)

I am a Mauritian.

■ **Example 2:**

Q: 你们吃哪种苹果? (Nǐmen chī nǎ zhǒng píngguǒ?)

What **kind of apples** do you eat?

A: 我们吃青苹果。 (Wǒmen chī qīng píngguǒ.)

We eat **green apples**.

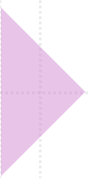
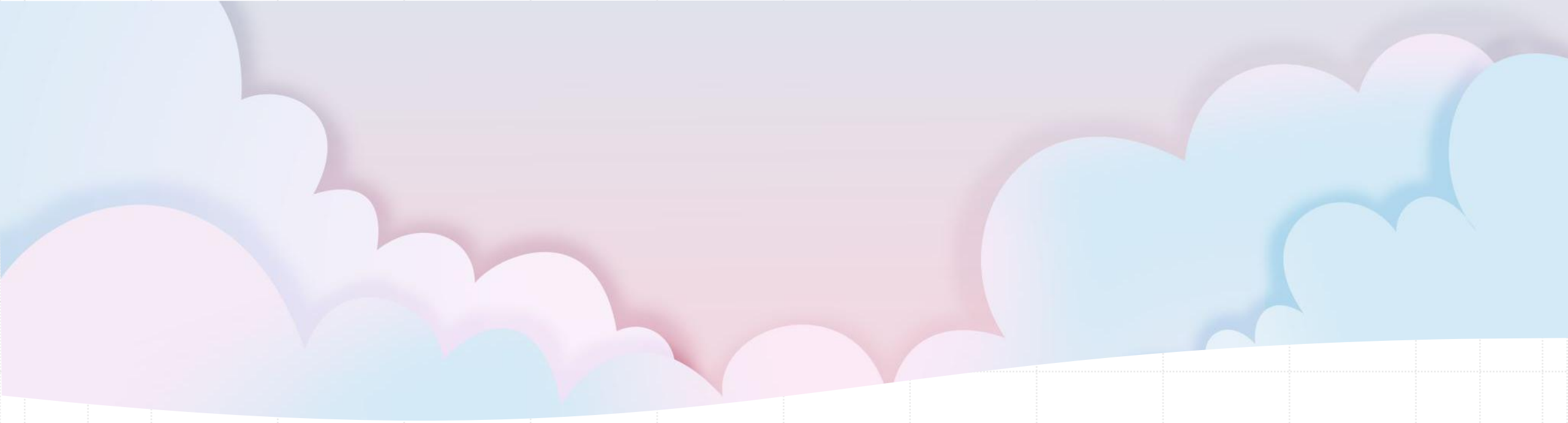
■ **Example 3:**

Q: 你喜欢哪本书? (Nǐ xǐhuan nǎ běn shū?)

Which book do you like?

A: 我喜欢法文书。(Wǒ xǐhuan Fǎwénshū.)

I like **French books**.



The structural particle “的”

的 (de) – *a structural particle*

- Think of “的 (de)” like a bridge.
- “的 (de)” is used to relate things to each other in a sentence.
- It connects the noun (the thing being described) to the adjective or another noun that describes it.



**“的 (de)” is a connection word.
It can be used to link descriptions to things.**

■ Examples:

- 好吃的面包 (hǎochī de miànbāo) → tasty bread
- 红色的车 (hóngsè de chē) → red car
- 漂亮的帽子 (piàoliang de màozi) → beautiful hat
- 便宜的水果 (piányi de shuǐguǒ) → cheap fruit

- “的 (de)” can also be used to show possession. It shows who owns something.

- **Examples:**

- His book → 他的书 (Tā de shū)
- My teacher → 我的老师 (Wǒ de lǎoshī)
- Li Ming's cat → 李明的猫 (Lǐ Míng de māo)
- Elder sister's pen → 姐姐的笔 (Jiějie de bǐ)