



LESSON C.8

FAMILY VALUES

家庭观念

JIĀTÍNG GUĀNNIÀN





- Share with the class a **memorable word or phrase** you have learned from the last lesson.
- Working as a pair, make up a **simple but meaningful dialogue** that must consist with the memorable words or phrases given by both of you.
- Below is an example:

fruit
水果
shuǐguǒ

eat egg friend rice
吃鸡蛋炒饭
chī jīdàn chǎofàn

我喜欢水果。
wǒ xǐhuān shuǐguǒ

我们先吃鸡蛋炒饭吧！
wǒmen xiān chī jīdàn chǎofàn ba

然后吃水果。
ránhòu chī shuǐguǒ



CLASSROOM ICE-BREAKER: GUESS THE UNDERLYING MEANING



bewilder

迷
mí

1



迷人
mírén

2



迷信
míxìn

3



迷路
mílù

4



迷糊
míhú

7



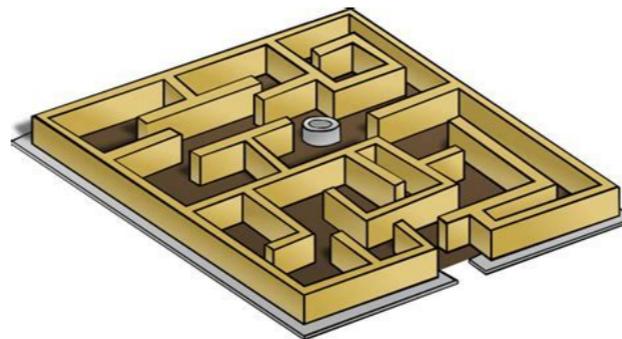
(他对她)着迷
tā duì tā zháomí

5



谜语
míyǔ

6



迷宫
mígōng

DESCRIBE FEELINGS



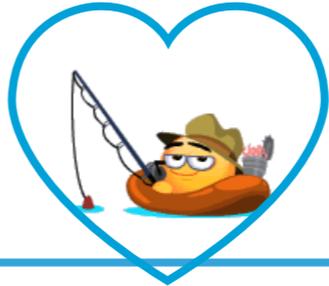
形容感受 *xíngróng gǎnshòu*



开心
kāixīn



好心
hǎoxīn



耐心
nàixīn



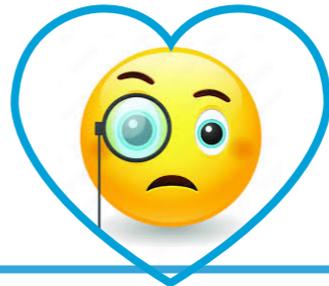
小心
xiǎoxīn



担心
dānxīn



伤心
shāngxīn



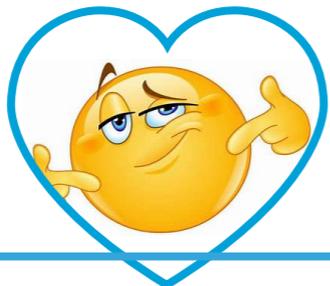
细心
xìxīn



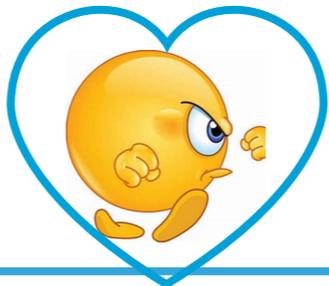
粗心
cūxīn



专心
zhuānxīn



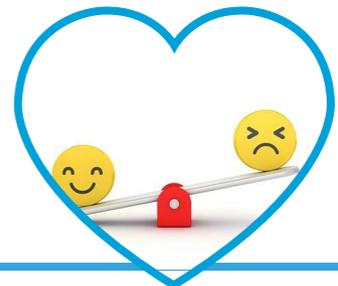
有信心
yǒu xìnxīn



有决心
yǒu juéxīn

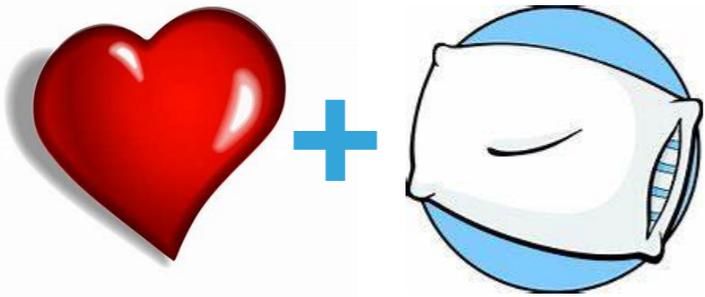


贪心
tānxīn

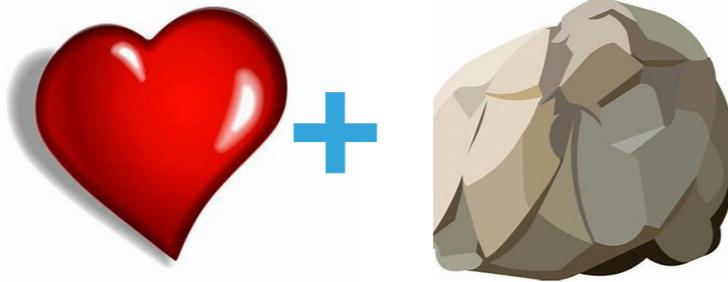


偏心
piānxīn

CLASSROOM EXERCISE: GUESS THE UNDERLYING MEANING



心软
xīnrǔǎn



心硬
xīnyìng



心痛
xīntòng



心疼
xīnténg

CLASSROOM EXERCISE: HE/SHE FEELS...



6

他/她觉得很.....

tā juéde hěn

- Watch the following American sitcom 情景喜剧 (*qíngjǐng xǐjù*). Describe the feelings of the mother and son the following morning.

https://youtu.be/9TzZNdqSohU?si=W_4qn4-TNbM3Zj2P

母亲
mǔqīn

儿子
érzi



FILIAL PIETY



孝顺 *xiàoshùn*

- Filial piety is a **core concept** 核心概念 (*héxīn gàiniàn*) in Chinese family values that parents, grandparents, and older people should be treated with honour and **respect** 尊重 (*zūnzhòng*).
- It has historically been a **Chinese traditional virtue** 中华传统美德 (*zhōnghuá chuántǒng měidé*) founded in **Confucianism** 孔教 (*kǒng jiào*).
- Acts of filial piety include **obeying** 服从 (*fú cóng*) one's parent's wishes, **taking care of** 照顾 (*zhàogù*) them when they are old, and working hard to provide them with material comforts, such as food, money, or **pampering** 宠爱 (*chǒng'ài*).
- Some argue that this may inhibit **young adults** 年轻人 (*niánqīng rén*) from **making decisions** 做决定 (*zuò juéding*) that would allow them to develop and have their own lives.
- However, this traditional attitude seems to be **waning** 衰弱 (*shuāiruò*).
- Officials in some Chinese localities have begun requiring contracts of support between **elderly parents** 年迈的父母 (*niánmài de fùmǔ*) and their **adult children** 成年子女 (*chéngnián zǐnǚ*).
- For example, **newlyweds** 新婚夫妇 (*xīnhūn fūfù*) in China's **Qindu district** 秦都 (*qín dū*) are now required to sign **contracts** 合同 (*hétóng*) to support their parents after age 60.



CLASSROOM DISCUSSION: GENDER ROLES



在家里，谁是决策者？
母亲还是父亲？
*zài jiā lǐ, shéi shì juécè zhě?
mǔ qīn hái shì fù qīn*

让我想一想.....
ràng wǒ xiǎng yī xiǎng





老虎式教养 *lǎohǔ shì jiàoyǎng*

- Tiger parenting is a form of **strict** 严格 (*yángé*) parenting, whereby parents are highly invested in ensuring their children's **success** 成功 (*chénggōng*).
- Specifically, tiger parents push their children to attain high levels of academic achievement or success in high-status **extracurricular activities** 课外活动 (*kèwài huódòng*) such as **music or sports** 音乐或体育 (*yīnyuè huò tǐyù*).
- The concept of tiger parenting originates from the teachings of the 5th-century philosopher, **Confucius** 孔子 (*kǒngzǐ*). Confucian philosophy promotes hierarchical family structures, loyalty, strong work ethic, honesty, and commitment to education and academic achievement.
- For many **East Asian families** 东亚家庭 (*dōngyà jiā tíng*), education is seen as the gateway to improve one's socioeconomic status. This is especially true for **immigrant** 移民 (*yí mǐn*) parents who made the decision to uproot their lives as a way to provide a better future for their children in the West.
- Parents typically want what is best for their children, but tiger parenting can be harmful to children's **mental health** 心理健康 (*xīnlǐ jiànkāng*) and negatively affect children into adulthood.
- The term "tiger mother" ("tiger mom") was popularized in Western culture by Yale Law School professor Amy Chua in her 2011 memoir **Battle Hymn of the Tiger Mother** 《虎妈战歌》 (*hǔ mā zhàngē*).





中国人结婚后会和父母住在一起吗?
zhōngguó rén jiéhūn hòu huì hé fùmǔ zhù zài yīqǐ ma

当年轻夫妇有了孩子时会怎么样呢?
dāng niánqīng fūfù yǒule hái zǐ shí huì zěnmeyàng ne





祖先崇拜

zǔxiān chóngbài

- Ancestor worship in China is a **family affair** 家庭事务 (*jiā tíng shì wù*).
- It is obviously related to the basic Confucian idea that children are **obligated** 有义务 (*yǒu yì wù*) to **respect** 尊敬 (*zūn jìng*) their parents in life and to remember them after they have died.
- Ancestral worship rituals are usually performed in a **temple** 庙宇 (*miào yǔ*) dedicated to the ancestors of a particular family, or in a custom-built **altar** 祭坛 (*jì tán*) in the living place, with **pictures of ancestors** 祖先照片 (*zǔ xiān zhào piàn*), **incense** 香火 (*xiāng huǒ*) and **food offerings** 食物供奉 (*shí wù gòng fèng*).
- The practice is based on the belief that deceased family members have a continued existence, that the spirits of deceased ancestors will look after the family, **take an interest in** 关心 (*guān xīn*) the affairs of the world, and possess the ability to influence the **fortune** 命运 (*mìng yùn*) of the living.
- It is an integral part of **calendar** 日历 (*rì lì*) and family celebrations, weddings, funerals, adulthood rituals, and to this day remain an important means of consolidating family.

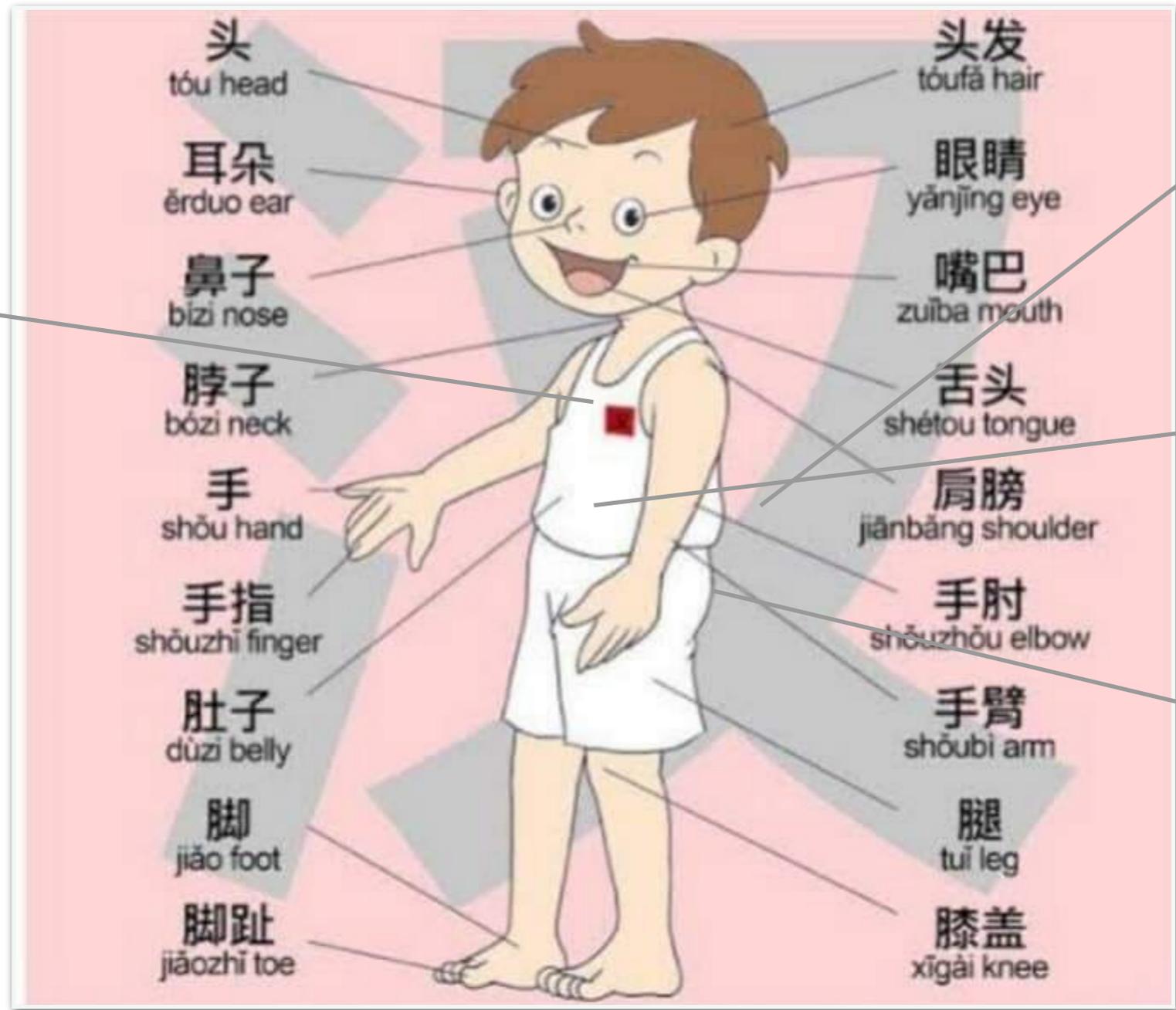


CLASSROOM LISTENING EXERCISE: MICRO-WORKOUT



微运动 wēi yùndòng

- Your tutor is going to give a set of simple instructions for seated workout 坐式运动 (zuò shì yùndòng).
- Try to follow as a group.



胸
xiōng chest

腰部
yāobù waist

腹部
fùbù abdomen

髋部
kuān bù hip