

Unit One 一、二、三、四、五、六、七、八、九、十、月

字 = Zì	拼音 = Pīnyīn	英文 = Yīngwén
一	yī	one
二	èr	two
三	sān	three
四	sì	four
五	wǔ	five
六	liù	six
七	qī	seven
八	bā	eight
九	jiǔ	nine
十	shí	ten

Other

月	yuè	moon/month
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Months

Yīyuè, Èryuè, Sānyuè, Sìyuè, Wǔyuè, Liùyuè, Qīyuè, Bāyuè, Jiǔyuè, Shíyuè, Shíyīyuè, Shí'èryuè
January, February, March ... December


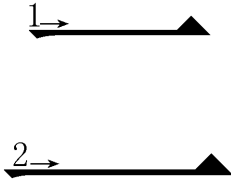
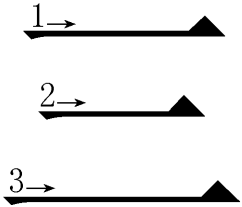
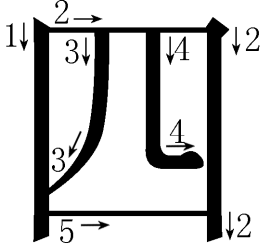
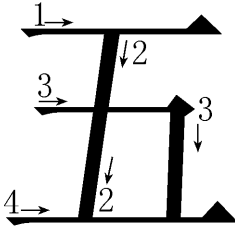
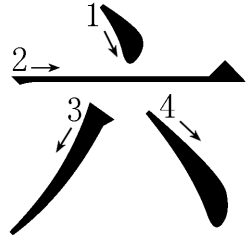
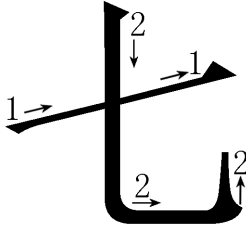
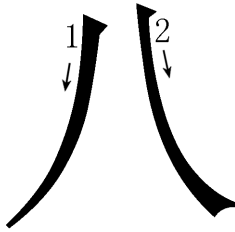
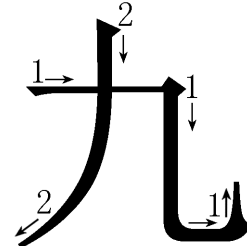
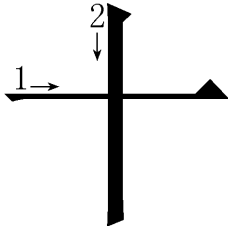
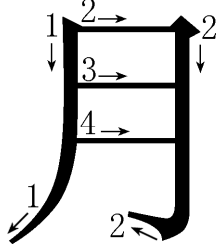
Writing Practice One

1. Be able to write the numbers 1-10.
2. Be able to write the names of the months (Yīyuè, Èryuè, Sānyuè, etc.)

Notes

1. Be aware that in many situations Chinese uses Arabic numerals. Therefore, you may find the months written either as 1 月、2 月、3 月... or written as 一月、二月、三月... etc.

Unit One - Stroke Orders

 yī = one	 èr = two	 sān = three
 sì = four	 wǔ = five	 liù = six
 qī = seven	 bā = eight	 jiǔ = nine
 shí = ten	 yuè = moon	

Unit Two 大、天、日、生、星、其、期、几

字 = Zì	拼音 = Pīnyīn	英文 = Yīngwén	繁体 = Fántǐ <input type="checkbox"/>
大	dà	big	
天	tiān	day/sky/heaven	
日	rì	day/sun	
生	shēng	birth	
星	xīng	star (in sky)	
其 <input type="checkbox"/>	qí	“qítā” = other	
期	qī	“xīngqī” = week	
几	jǐ	how many	幾
号	hào	number, “jǐhào”	號

Combinations

天 = 一 + 大
 星 = 日 + 生
 期 = 其 + 月

词 = cí [phrases]

星期	xīngqī	week
生日	shēngrì	birthday
星期几	xīngqī jǐ	Which day of the week?

Days of the week

Xīngqīyī, Xīngqī'èr, Xīngqīsān, Xīngqīsì, Xīngqīwǔ, Xīngqīliù, Xīngqītiān or Xīngqīrì.
 Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, ... Sunday. (Xīngqītiān, Xīngqīrì *both* mean Sunday)

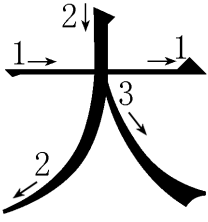
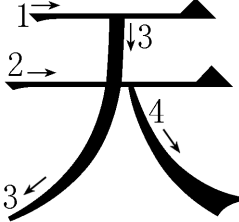
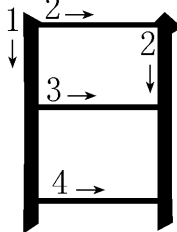
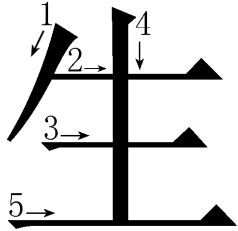

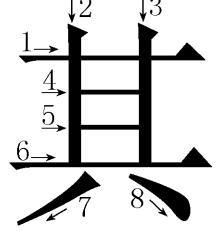
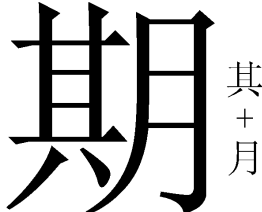
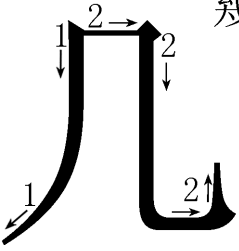
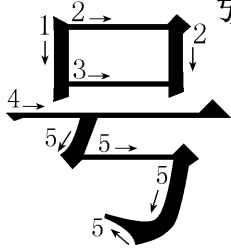
Writing Practice Two

- Monday – Sunday
- Nǐ de shēngrì jǐ yuè jǐ hào? = When is your birthday?
- February 29, March 8, April 1, May 4, July 1, October 7. (→ Èr Yuè Èrshíjiǔ rì/hào, etc.)

Notes

- Dates may be expressed by either 日 or 号. So either 八日 or 八号.
2. 幾 is the traditional equivalent (繁体字 = Fǎntǐzì) of 几. When characters with traditional equivalents are presented, the traditional equivalent will be given on the right side of the table and marked with ㄊ at the top of the column. These characters will also be presented in the section “Stroke Orders” at the end of each unit.
 3. 其 is used in “其他” to mean “other” and as seen above 其 forms the right side of 星期. But as an independent character 其 is not in the range of characters given in most beginning textbooks. Such characters are marked in this book with ㄐ.
 4. “Lǐbài” [礼拜] and “xīngqī” both mean week, but “xīngqī” is more commonly used in China, whereas “lǐbài” is used in Taiwan. Traditional for 礼拜 is 禮拜.
 5. As indicated in unit one you will find that dates are written with both Arabic or Chinese numerals.

Unit Two - Stroke Orders

 <p>dà = big/dàifu大夫</p>	 <p>tiān = sky</p>	 <p>rì = sun</p>
 <p>shēng = birth</p>	 <p>xīng = star</p>	 <p>qí = it, he, she</p>
 <p>qī = period of time</p>	 <p>jǐ = how many?</p>	 <p>hào = number</p>

Traditional

 <p>jǐ = how many</p>	 <p>hào = number</p>	 <p>hǔ = tiger</p>
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Unit Three : 我、找、你、也、他、千、才、戈、小

字 = Zì	拼音 = Pīnyīn	英文 = Yīngwén
我	wǒ	I, me
找	zhǎo	look for
你	nǐ	you
也	yě	also
他	tā	he/him

- There are no traditional equivalents for the characters given in this unit.

Characters and components comprising “我” and “找”

千	qiān	1000
扌 <input type="checkbox"/> 扌 = 手	tíshǒupáng	hand (written as radical)
戈 <input type="checkbox"/>	gē	spear

Characters and components comprising “你”

亻 <input type="checkbox"/> 亻 = 人	dānrénpáng	single person written on the side
亻 <input type="checkbox"/>	no pronunciation	component with no meaning
小	xiǎo	small
尔 <input type="checkbox"/>	ěr	see note 7.

Combinations

1) 我 = top stroke of “千” + 扌 + 戈.
2) 找 = 扌 + 戈.
3) 你 = 亻 + 亻 + 小 (or 亻 + 尔)

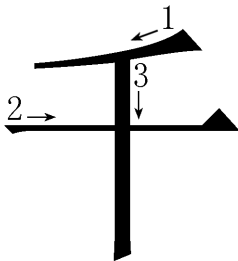
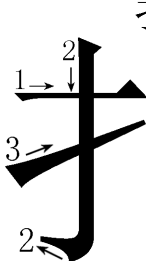
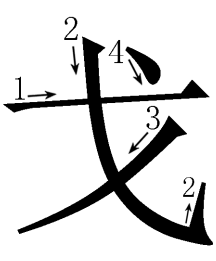
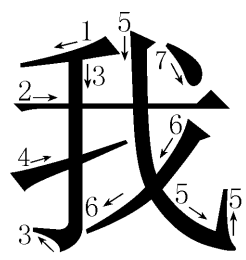


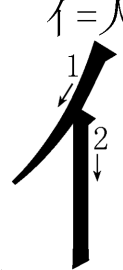
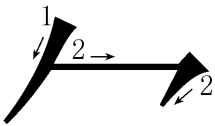
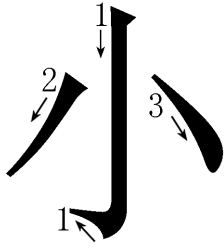
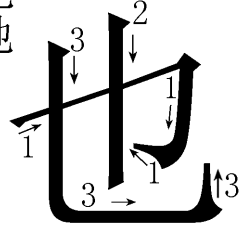
Writing Practice Three

6. Wǒ zhǎo nǐ, tā yě zhǎo nǐ. = I'm looking for you, he's also looking for you.

Notes

6. 我 and 找 are similar, but in 我 the horizontal line is connected, whereas in 找 the two sides are separate [扌 + 戈]. Therefore, the two characters have a slightly different stroke order.
7. The right side of 你 is “尔” [ěr]. 尔 is frequently used to transliterate foreign words, such as 高尔夫球 [gāoěrfūqiú = golf] and 马歇尔 [Mǎxiē'ěr = Marshall]. 尔 is written in traditional as 爾. However, other than being the right-side component, 尔 = 爾 has no relation to the character 你, which has the same form for both simplified and traditional.
8. ☐_r is used to indicate that 扌 and 亻 are radicals. Radicals are explained in considerable detail in part two of this book “Radicals.” For now it is enough to consider radicals as basic components or parts of the characters presented, but if you are curious you may obviously look ahead.
9. ☐_z is used above to mark 戈. This symbol will be used to indicate that the indicated character is a commonly occurring component, but otherwise has limited usage as an independent character. In other words, focus on the shape of the character as a component, and don't worry about being able to use “spear” in a well-formed sentence.

Unit Three - Stroke Orders

 <p>qiān = 1000</p>	 <p>扌=手 tíshǒupáng 提手旁</p>	 <p>gē = spear</p>
 <p>wǒ = I, me</p>	 <p>扌 + 戈 zhǎo = look for</p>	 <p>亻 + 亅 + 小 nǐ = you</p>
 <p>亻=人 dānrén-páng</p>	 <p>component</p>	 <p>xiǎo = small</p>
 <p>他 她 yě = also</p>		

Unit Four: 口、用、日、白、百、勺、的、人、入、个

字 = Zì	拼音 = Pīnyīn	英文 = Yīngwén
口	kǒu	mouth
用	yòng	use
日	rì	day/sun
白	bái	white
百	bǎi	100
勺	sháo	spoon
的	de	wǒ de, nǐ de, bǎi de etc.

● There are no traditional equivalents for the characters given above.

Combinations

用 = 月 + 丨	百 = 一 + 白.
白 = a “dot” + 日	的 = 白 + 勺

Things related to 人

人 rén	person	
入 rù	enter	
个 gè	generic classifier: “一个人”	個

词 = cí [phrases]

入口	rùkǒu	entrance
人口	rénkǒu	population

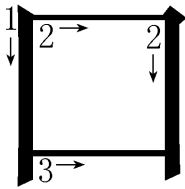
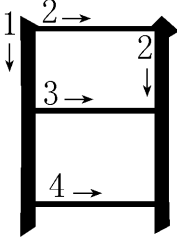
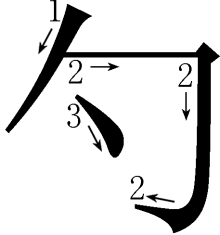
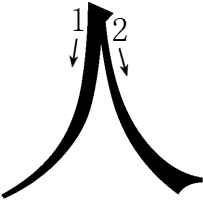
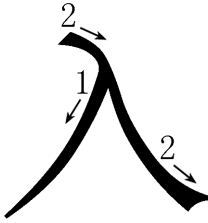
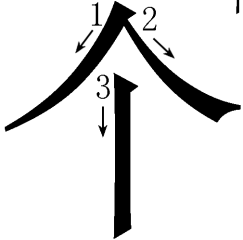
Writing Practice Four

7. Wǒ Xīngqītiān yīge rén zhǎo. = I'll look for it myself Sunday.
8. Wǒ de, nǐ de, tā de, bái de. = mine, yours, his, the white one.
9. Sān bǎi ge rén, yì qiān ge rén. = 300 people, 1000 people.
10. Wǒ yòng bái de, tā yòng xiǎo de. = I'll use the white one, he'll use the small one.

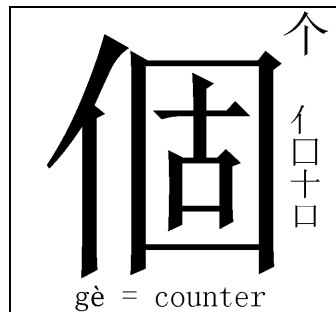
Notes

10. 用 is essentially 月 + | , although slightly wider.
11. 的 = 白 + 勺. There are two other very commonly used grammatical words which are also pronounced “de” [得 and 地]. To refer in speech to 的, one generally says “白勺的” [“bái-shǎo-de, which means the “de” written with “bái” and “sháo”.]
12. 勺 is a commonly used word for “spoon” although many Taiwan speakers say “tiáogēng” 调羹 or “tāngchí” 汤匙.
13. Notice the difference between 人 and 入. For now 入 is introduced to point out that many characters look very similar (such as 我 and 找). Please see stroke orders below.

Unit Four - Stroke Orders

 <p>kǒu = mouth</p>	 <p>rì = sun</p>	 <p>sháo = spoon</p>
 <p>rén = person</p>	 <p>rù = enter</p>	 <p>gè = counter</p>

Traditional



- 口 is mouth. There is another radical 囗 which means border. For all practical purposes, 口 and 囗 share the same shape except that 口 = mouth is always empty, while 囗 = border always “surrounds”.

Unit Five: 女、了、子、好、她、大、小、少、夕、多

字 = Zì	拼音 = Pīnyīn	英文 = Yīngwén
女	nǚ	female
了	le	sentence final and post-verb particle
子	zǐ	érzi = son, also (zhuōzi, háizi, etc.)
好	hǎo	good/very
她	tā	she, her, hers
大	dà	big (from unit two)
小	xiǎo	small
少	shǎo	few
夕 ^a	xī	evening
多	duō	many

- There are no traditional equivalents for the characters above.

Combinations

子 = 了 + 一	少 = 小 + 丿 (slanted)
好 = 女 + 子	多 = 夕 + 夕
她 = 女 + 也	

词 = cí [phrases]

多少	duōshǎo	how many?
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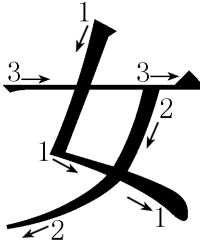
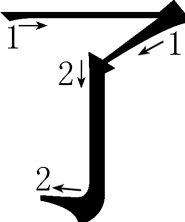
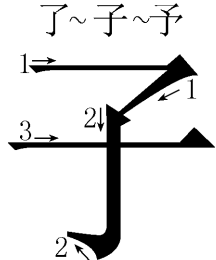

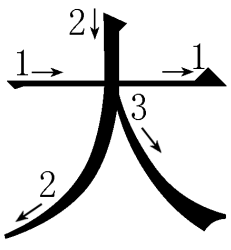
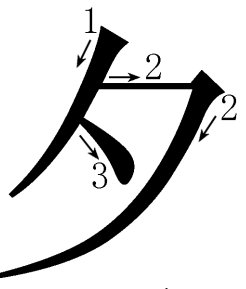
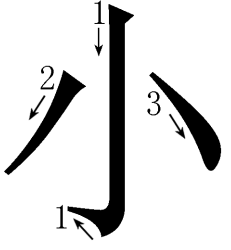
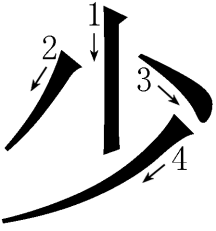

Writing Practice Five

11. Hǎo le! = Okay!
12. Dà de hǎo, xiǎo de yě hǎo. = The big one is good, the small one is good too.
13. Duōshǎo nǚrén? = How many females?

Notes

14. 少 and 小 are basically the same, note the hook on the bottom of 小 but not on 少.
15. Recall from unit two that the bottom right of 你 contains 小.
16. A common phrase with 夕 is 除夕 [chúxī = Chinese New Year's Eve].

Unit Five - Stroke Orders

 <p>nǚ = female</p>	 <p>le/liǎo = particle</p>	 <p>了~子~子 zǐ = son, noun suffix</p>
 <p>女+子 hǎo/hào = good/to like</p>	 <p>dà = big/dàifu大夫</p>	 <p>xī = evening</p>
 <p>xiǎo = small</p>	 <p>shǎo = few</p>	 <p>夕+夕 duō = many</p>