## **Time, Day of the Week, Frequency Review**

## **How to Tell Time**

Here’s the structure to tell time in Chinese.

**上午shàngwǔ (am)/下午xiàwǔ (pm)/晚上wǎnshàng (evening)** + a number + **点diǎn (o’clock)** + a number + **分fēn (minute)**

Let’s see how to use this structure to say **8:21 a.m.** in Chinese:

1. Start with one of the following:

**上午shàngwǔ (a.m.) 12 a.m.–11:59 a.m.**

**下午xiàwǔ (p.m.) 12 p.m.–6:59 p.m.**

**晚上wǎnshàng (evening) 7 p.m.–11:59 p.m.**

**Example:** 上午shàngwǔ (a.m.)

1. Then use the number for the hour followed by **点diǎn (o’clock)**.

**Example:** 上午八点shàngwǔ bādiǎn (a.m. 8)

1. Finish up with the number for the minute followed by **分fēn (minute)**

**Example:** 上午八点二十一分shàngwǔ bādiǎn èrshíyī fēn (a.m. 8:21)

**Note:**

* In Chinese, you can use the 24-hour clock with ***点diǎn* (o’clock)** andomit the a.m./p.m. part.
* If the minute is a one-digit number, you need to say *零líng* (zero) before the minute.
* If the minute is 00, you don’t need to say the minute part.
* In the future, you will learn more vocabulary for different parts of the day such as “noon”, “midnight”, and “early morning.” You will be able to use these words instead of *上午shàngwǔ (am)/下午xiàwǔ (pm)/晚上wǎnshàng* (evening) when telling time. More fun is waiting for your ahead!

## **Days of the Week**

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| **Chinese Characters** | **Pinyin** | **English** |
| 星期一 | xīngqīyī | Monday |
| 星期二 | xīngqīèr | Tuesday |
| 星期三 | xīngqīsān | Wednesday |
| 星期四 | xīngqīsì | Thursday |
| 星期五 | xīngqīwǔ | Friday |
| 星期六 | xīngqīliù | Saturday |
| 星期天/星期日 | xīngqītiān/xīngqīrì | Sunday |

**Frequency Words**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Chinese Characters** | **Pinyin** | **English** |
| 经常 | jīngcháng | often |
| 总是 | zǒngshì | always |
| 从不 | cóngbù | never |
| 每天 | měitiān | every day |
| 每星期 | měixīngqī | every week |
| 每月 | měiyuè | every month |
| 每年 | měinián | every year |