



Huihuà

会话 Dialogue

Lǐ Jiā: Nǐhǎo!

李佳： 你好！

Mǎkè: Nǐhǎo!

马克： 你好！

Lǐ Jiā: Wǒ shì Lǐ Jiā. Nǐ ne?

李佳： 我是李佳。你呢？

Mǎkè: Wǒ jiào Mǎkè. Hěn gāoxìng rènshí nǐ.

马克： 我叫马克。很高兴认识你。

Lǐ Jiā: Wǒ yě hěn gāoxìng rènshí nǐ.

李佳： 我也很高兴认识你。



注释 (Notes):

1. The elliptical interrogative sentence with “呢(ne)” is used to express interrogative tone, the particle “呢(ne)” is normally used at the end of a sentence.

2. “也(yě)”
“也(yě)”, adv. also

Li Jia: Hello!

Mark: Hello!

Li Jia: I am Li Jia, what about you?

Mark: My name is Mark. Nice to meet you.

LiJia: Nice to meet you, too.



Huìhuà
会话 Dialogue

Mákè: Nǐmen hǎo!

马克：你们 好！

Lǐ Jiā: Nǐ hǎo, Mákè, tā shì Àimǐlì.

李佳：你好，马克，她 是艾米丽。

Àimǐlì, tā shì Mákè.

艾米丽，他 是 马克。

Àimǐlì: Mákè, nǐhǎo.

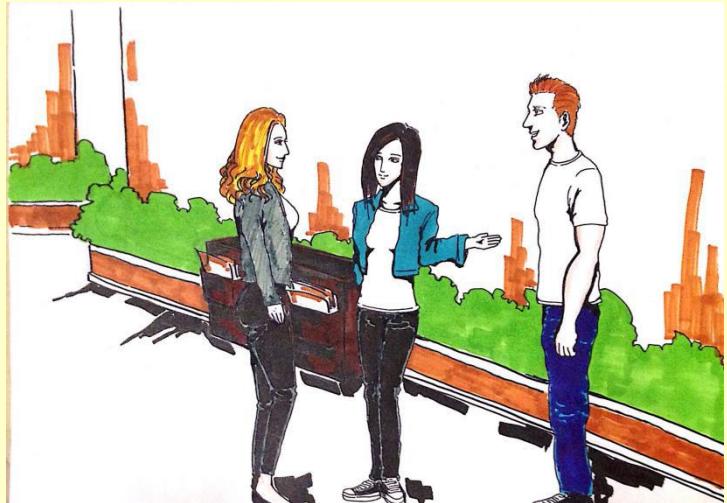
艾米丽：马克，你好。

Mákè: Àimǐlì, nǐhǎo. Nín shì Měiguó rén ma?

马克：艾米丽，你好。您 是 美国 人 吗？

Àimǐlì: Wǒ bù shì Měiguó rén, wǒ shì Yīngguó rén.

艾米丽：我 不 是 美国 人，我 是 英国 人。



第一课 你好 Lesson 1 Hello

Mark: Hello!

Li Jia: Hello, Mark, She is Emily. Emily, this is Mark.

Emily: Hello, Mark.

Mark: Hello Emily, Are you American ?

Emily: I'm not an American ,I am British.

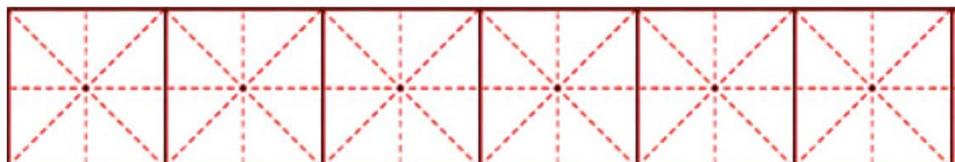
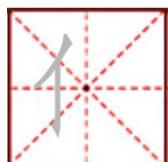
Dì yī kè Nǐ hǎo
第一课 你好

Lesson 1 Hello



bù shǒu
部首

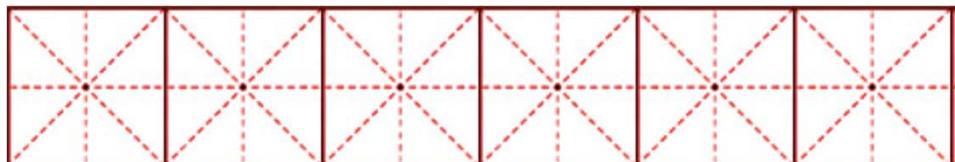
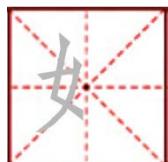
Radicals



dān rén páng
单人旁

“人” comes from “人”, which means human beings.

e.g. 体: body; 休: rest



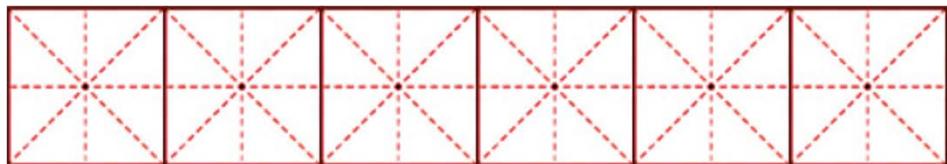
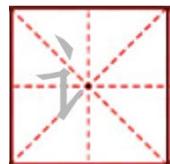
nǚ zì páng
女子旁

“女” means female; it always appears at the left of characters.

e.g. 妇: women; 姐妹: sister

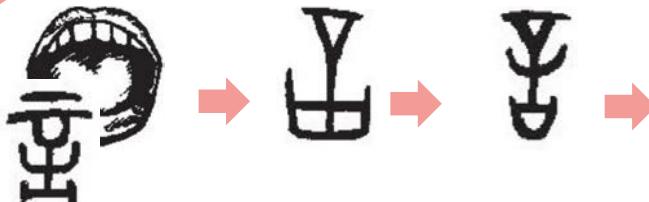


你好！Hello！



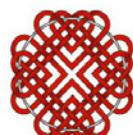
yán zì páng

言字旁



“讠” comes from “言”, which means speech, talk; it always appears at the left of characters.

e.g. 说 : talk, speak; 话: words; 认识: to know



mù biāo
目 标

Learning Objectives

nǐ hǎo wǒ tā tā



shì yě bù rèn shí



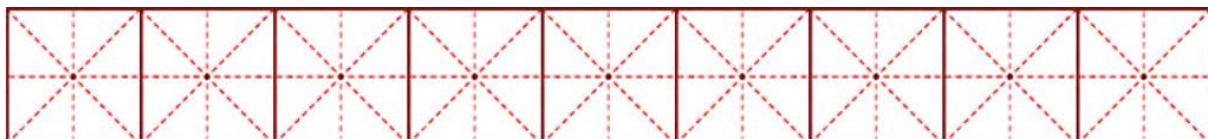
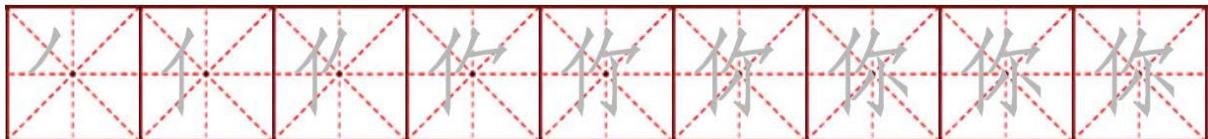
xué hàn zì
学 汉 字

Characters

nǐ



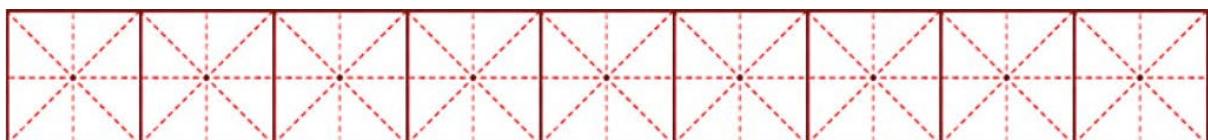
pron. you



hǎo



adj. good



wǒ



pron. I, me

你好！Hello！

人 人 人 人 人 人 人 人 人 人

人 人 人 人 人 人 人 人 人 人

tā

他

亼

pron. he



人 人 人 人 人 人 人 人 人 人

人 人 人 人 人 人 人 人 人 人

tā

她

女

pron. she



人 人 人 人 人 人 人 人 人 人

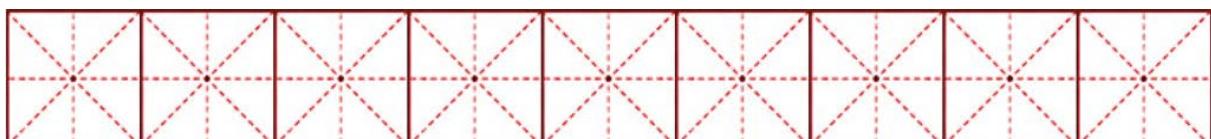
人 人 人 人 人 人 人 人 人 人

shì



v. is; yes

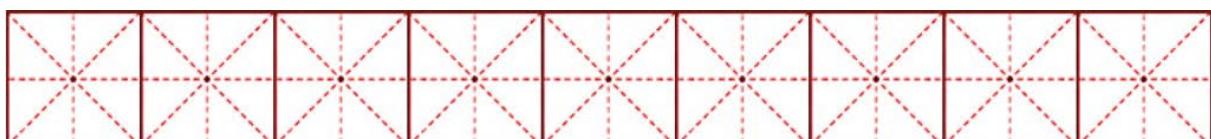
我是: I am; 你是: you are



yě



adv. too, as

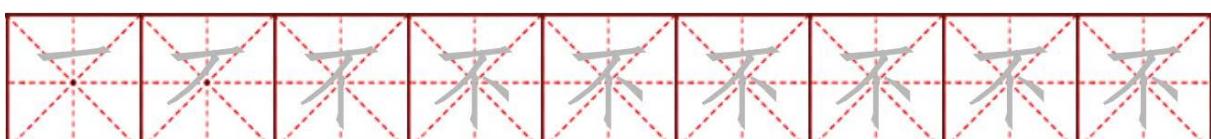


bù

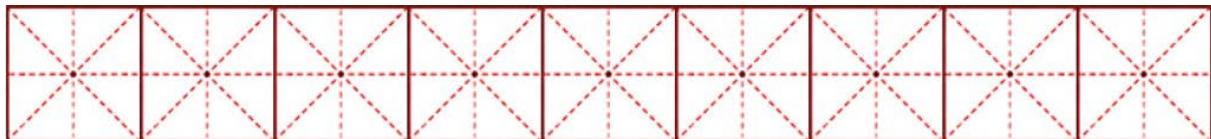


adv. no, not

不是: is not



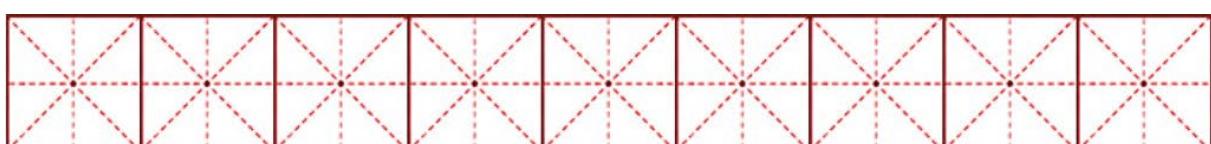
你好！Hello！



rèn



v. recognize, know, identify

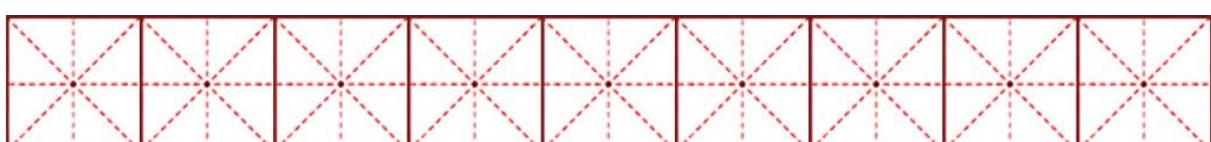
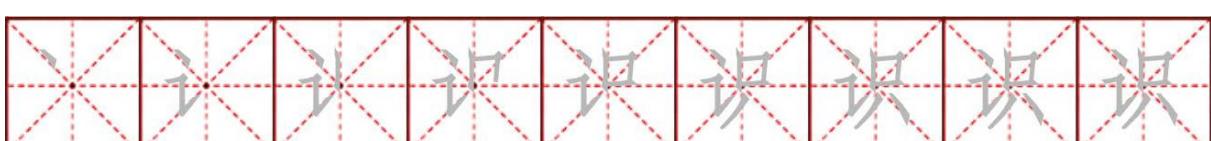


shí



v. recognize, know

认识：
know, recognize



liàn xí
练习

Exercise

一、抄写 | Write the characters.

你

我

好

他

她

是

也

不

认

识

你好！Hello！

二、认汉字 | Recognize the characters.

1. 连线 | Match Pinyin with characters.

也	no, not
是	recognize, know, identify
我	he
好	I, me
不	she
他	recognize, know
认	is; yes
识	good
她	too, as well

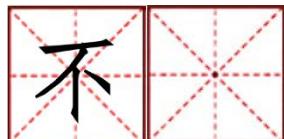
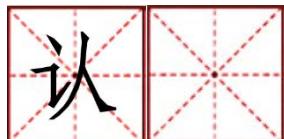
2. 看汉字写拼音 | Note Pinyin for each character.

① 你 好

② 他 是 谁 shuí

③我 也 不 认 识 她

三、汉字组词 | Complete the phrases.



四、填空，完成句子 | Fill in the blanks and complete
the sentences.

hǎo

(1) 你。

tā

shí

(2) 认 她。

wǒ

(3) 也 是。

你好！Hello！

nǐ shì bú
(4) 我 是 不。

五、填空，完成对话 | Fill in the blanks and complete the dialogue.

A: nǐ hǎo , wǒ shì Mǎ Kè

B: nǐ hǎo , 我 认 识 你

A: 我 不 认 识 她

B: tā shì 李 佳 , 她 不

rèn shí 你





hàn zì zhī shi
汉字知识

What You Should Know

Introduction to Chinese Characters: An Overview

Chinese characters are logograms used in the writing of Chinese and some other Asian languages. In Standard Chinese, and sometimes also in English, they are called hànzì (simplified Chinese: 汉字; traditional Chinese: 漢字). They have been adapted to

write a number of other languages including: Japanese, where they are known as kanji, Korean, where they are known as hanja, and Vietnamese in a system known as chũ Nôm. Chinese characters constitute the oldest continuously used system of writing in the world. By virtue of their widespread current use in East Asia, and historic use throughout the Sinosphere, Chinese characters are among the most widely adopted writing systems in the world.

漢 漢
字 字



Huihuà
会话

Dialogue

- Lǐ Jiā: Xiànzài jǐ diǎn?
李佳: 现在几点?
- Mǎkè: Xiànzài bā diǎn shí fēn.
马克: 现在八点十分。
- Lǐ Jiā: Nǐ jǐ diǎn shàngkè?
李佳: 你几点上课?
- Mǎkè: Wǒ bā diǎn bàn shàngkè. Nǐ ne?
马克: 我八点半上课。你呢?
- Lǐ Jiā: Wǒ jiǔ diǎn sì shí wǔ fēn shàngkè.
李佳: 我九点四十五分上课。
- Mǎkè: Nǐ jǐ diǎn xiàkè?
马克: 你几点下课?
- Lǐ Jiā: Wǒ shí yī diǎn yí kè xiàkè.
李佳: 我十一点一刻下课。



注释 (Notes):

“一刻 (yí kè) ”, represents fifteen minutes.
“半 (bàn) ” indicates thirty minutes

第二课 现在几点? Lesson 2 What's the time?

LI Jia: What time is it?

Mark: It is 8:10.

Li Jia: When do you have class?

Mark: I have class at 8:30, what about you?

Li Jia: I have class at 9:45.

Mark: When is the class dismissed?

Li Jia: A quarter after eleven.



Huìhuà
会话

Dialogue

Mǎkè : Jīntiān jǐ yuè jǐ hào ?

马克：今天几月几号？

Àimǐlì : Jīntiān jiǔyuè shí hào .

艾米丽：今天九月十号。

Mǎkè: Nǐ jǐ hào huí guó ?

马克：你几号回国？

Àimǐlì: Wǒ jiǔyuè shíqī hào huíguó .

艾米丽：我九月十七号回国。

Mǎkè: Jiǔyuè shíqī hào shì xīngqī jǐ ?

马克：九月十七号是星期几？

Àimǐlì: Jiǔyuè shíqī hào shì xīngqī sān .

艾米丽：九月十七号是星期三。



注释 (Notes):

1、“号 (hào) ” and “日 (rì) ”, they both could indicate the date, “rì” is normally used in written language, “hào ” and “rì” can both be used in spoken Chinese.

2、When it is used to indicate time, the sentence order of time units are arranged from big concepts to small concepts.

E.g. 2015 nián 4 yuè 8 hào xīngqī sān 15 diǎn 23 fēn.
2015 年 4 月 8 号 星期 三 15 点 23 分。

第二课 现在几点? Lesson 2 What's the time?

Mark: What is the date today?

Emily: Today is September 10th.

Mark: When will you go back to your country?

Emily: September 17th.

Mark: What day of the week is September 17th ?

Emily: September 17th is a Wednesday.

Dì èr kè xiànzài jǐ diǎn
第二课 现在几点？

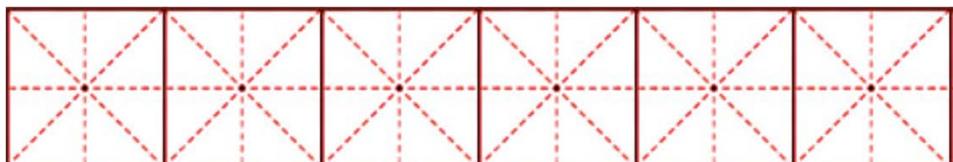
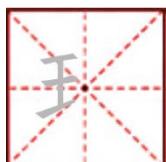
Lesson 2

What's the time?



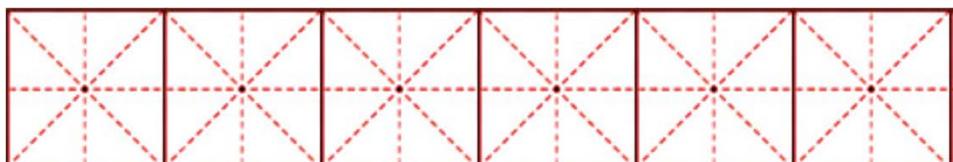
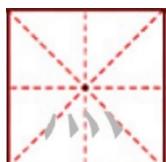
bù shǒu
部 首

Radicals



wáng zì páng
王 字 旁

The original meaning of “王” is “玉” (jade).
Normally, it appears at the left side of characters.
e.g. 现: now; 玩: play; 珍: treasure



sì diǎn dǐ
四 点 底

“灬” means fire. It always appears at the bottom of characters.

e.g. 热: hot; 黑: black

现在几点？What's the time?



mù biāo
目 标

Learning Objectives

xiàn zài jǐ diǎn fēn

现 在 几 点 分

bàn shàng xià kè jīn

半 上 下 课 今

tiān yuè hào huí guó

天 月 号 回 国



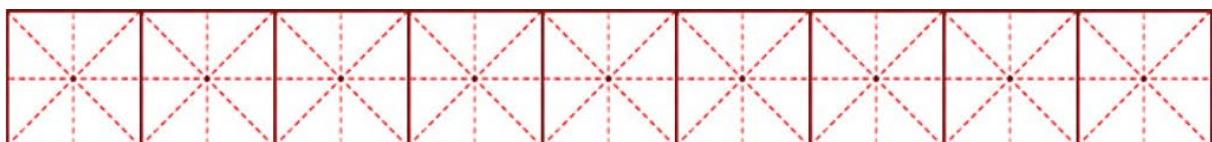
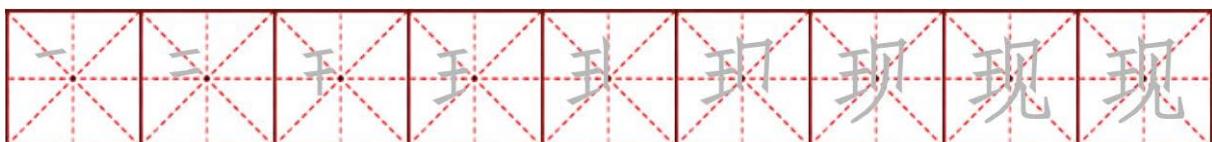
xué hàn zì
学 汉 字

Characters

xiàn



王 adv. now

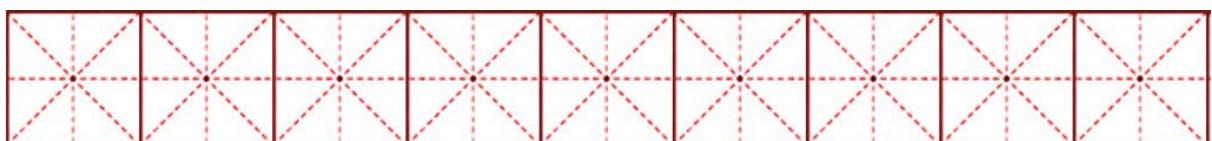


zài



prep. at

现在: now, at present

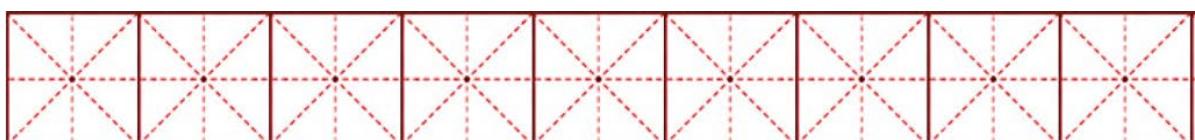


现在几点？ What's the time?

jǐ



pron. how many, how much

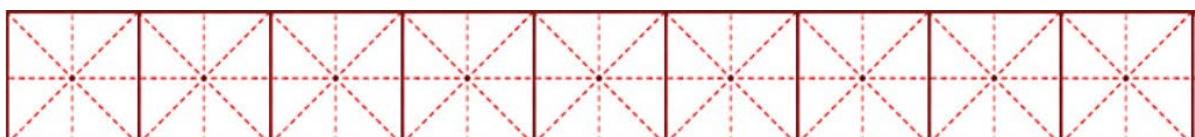
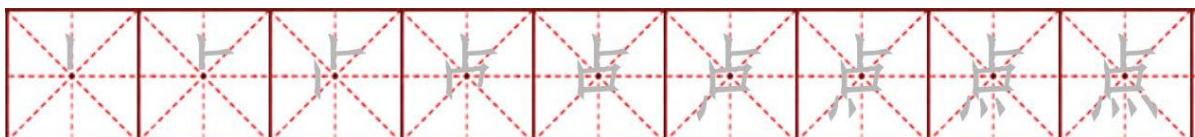


diǎn



n. o'clock

几点？ What o'clock is it?



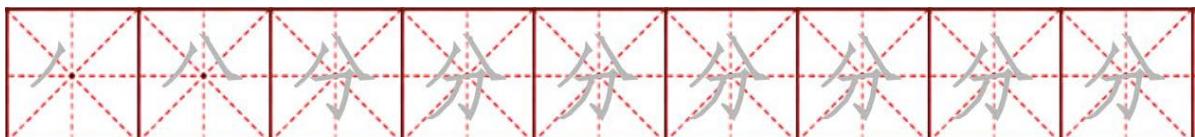
fēn

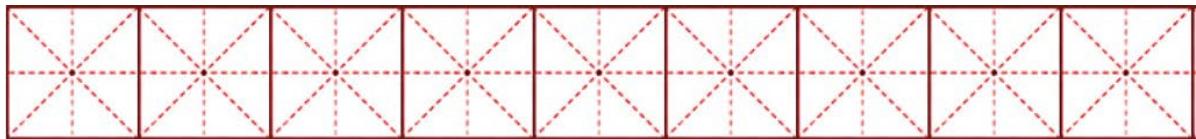


n. minute

zhōng

几分钟： a few minutes



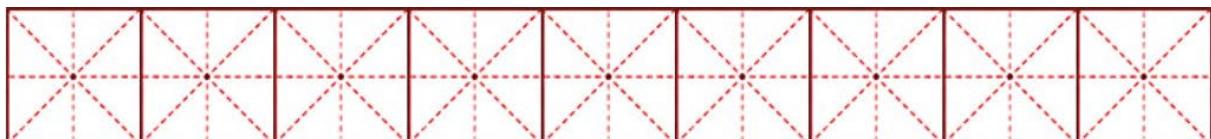
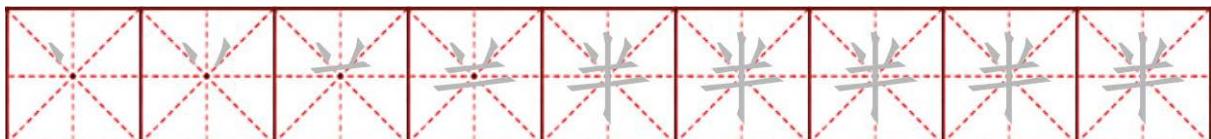


bàn



n. half

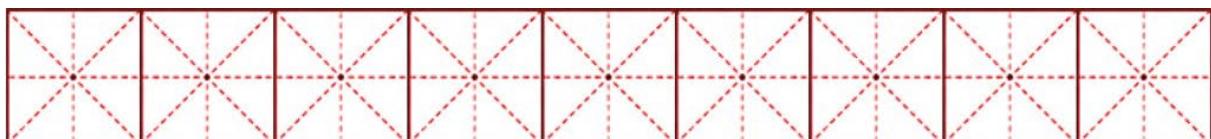
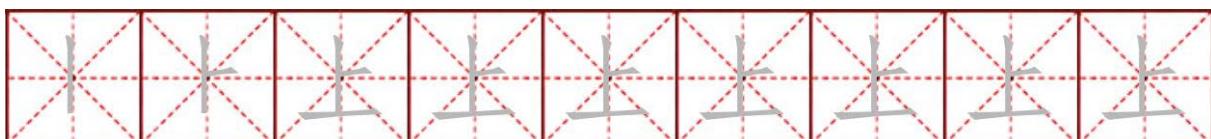
liù
六点半：half past six



shàng



v.to have, take, begin

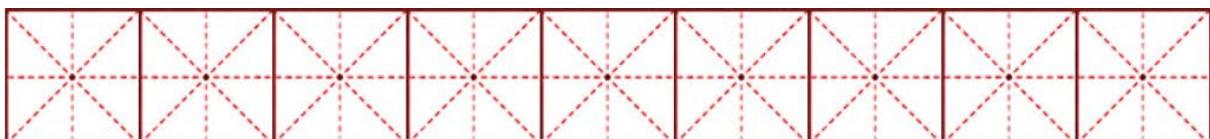
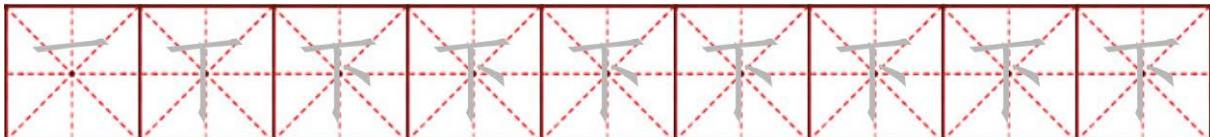


xià



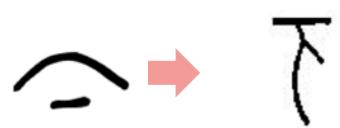
v.dismiss

现在几点？ What's the time?



Ancient Chinese used a long horizontal stroke to represent the horizon, and a short stroke to indicate the position. If the short stroke is above the “horizon”, it's “上” (up); if it is below the “horizon”, it's “下” (down).

Hundred years later, they wanted to distinguish these two characters from “二” (two), so they added a vertical part, which became straight afterwards.

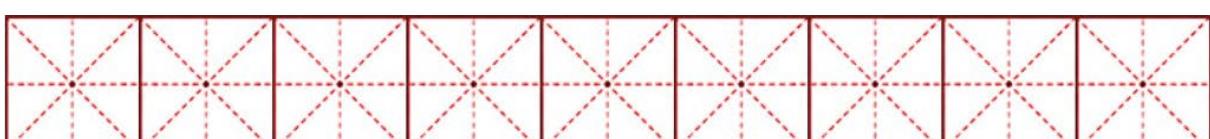


kè



n. class, course

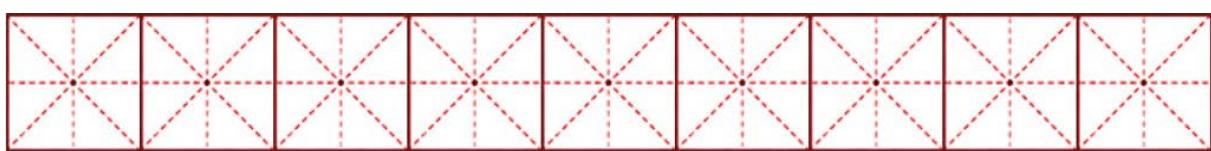
上课 : class begins
下课 : class dismissed



jīn



n. the present, now

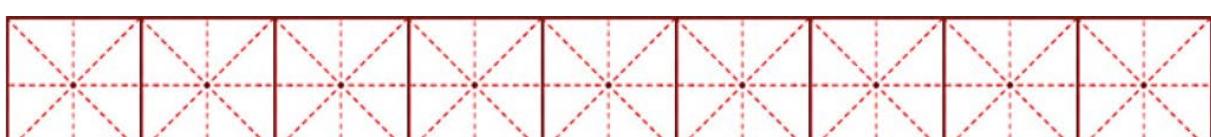


tiān



n. day

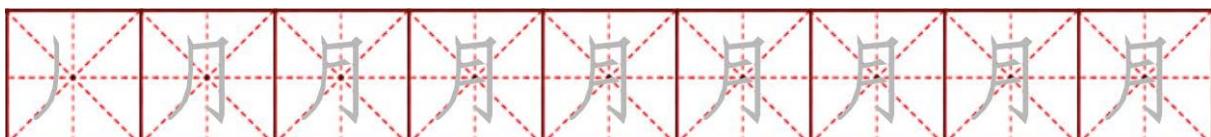
今天 : today



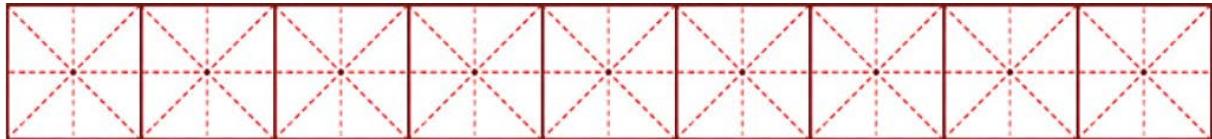
yuè



n. month

wǔ gè
五月: May; 几个月: a few months

现在几点？ What's the time?

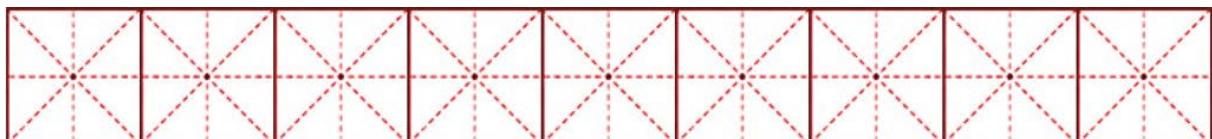


hào



n. date

qī shí bā
七月十八号: July 18th

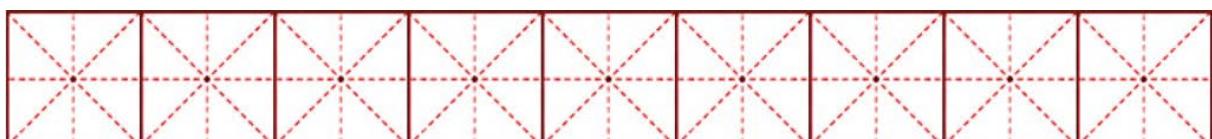
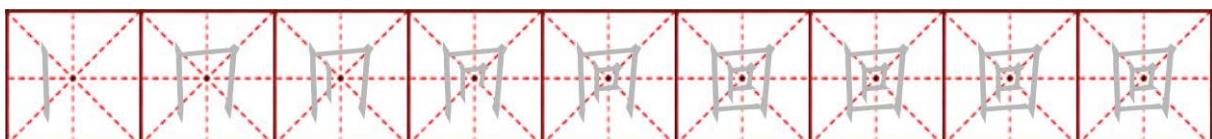


huí



v. return, go back

回国: go back to
home country

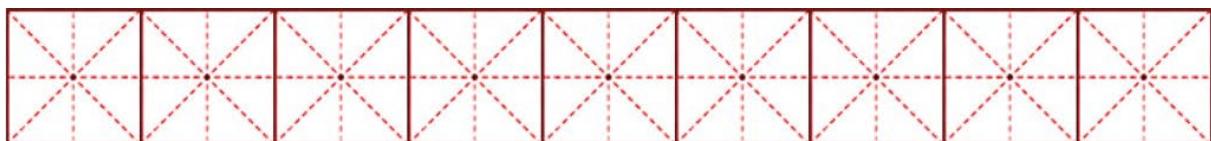
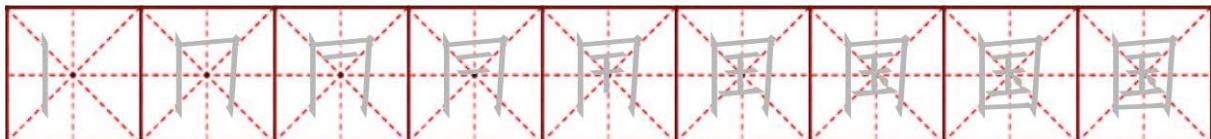


guó



n. country

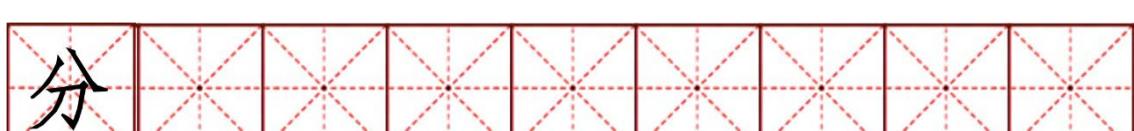
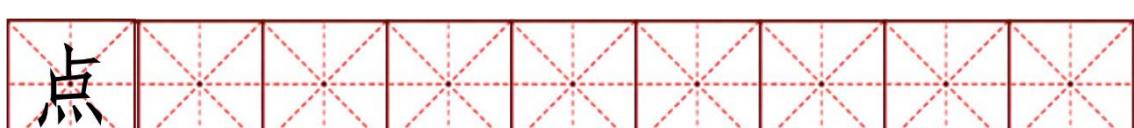
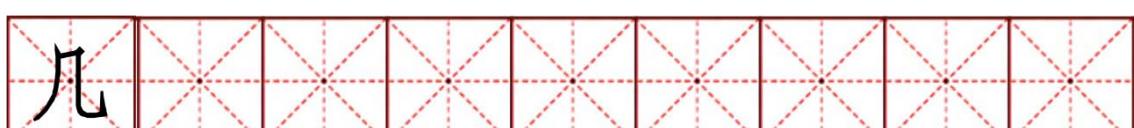
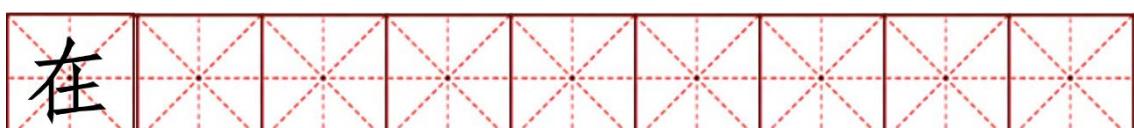
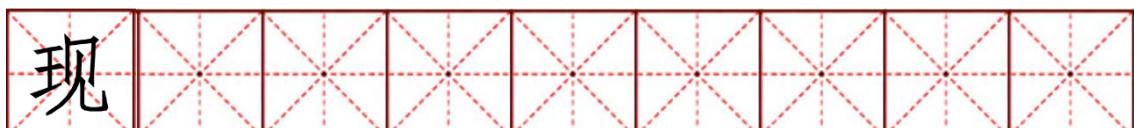
中国: China; 美国: America



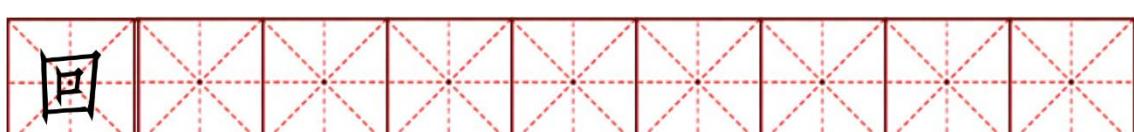
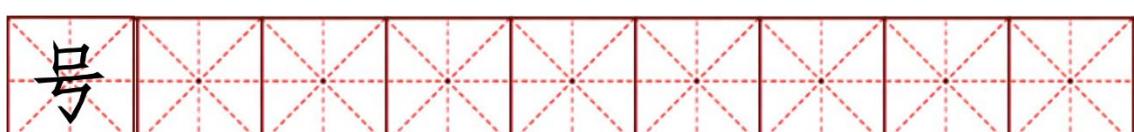
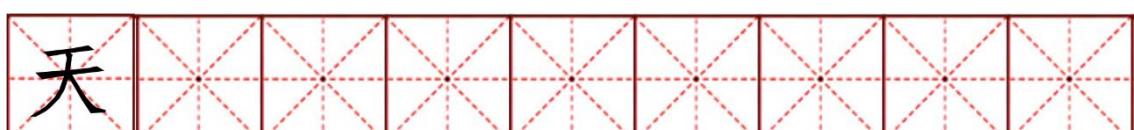
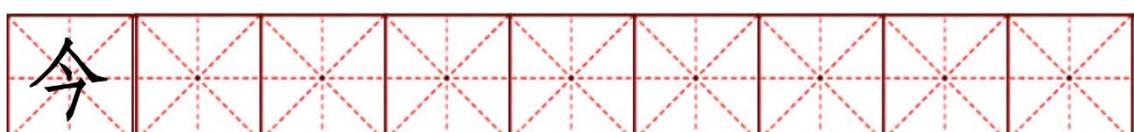
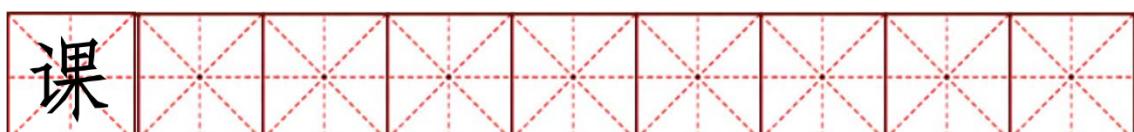
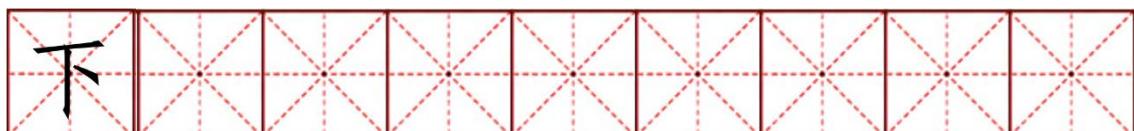
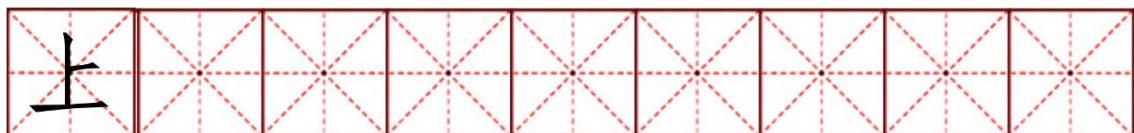
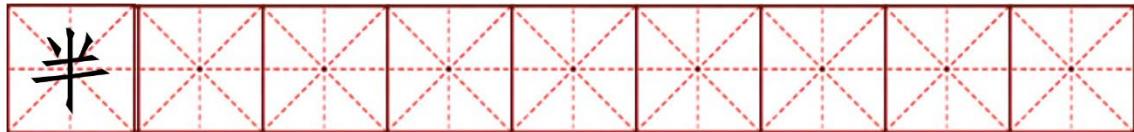
liàn xí
练习

Exercise

一、抄写 | Write the characters.



现在几点？ What's the time?



二、认汉字 | Recognize the characters.

1. 连线 | Match characters with meanings.

几	return, go back
课	class, course
回	minute
现	day
天	o'clock
号	country
今	date
在	at
月	the present
分	now
上	dismiss
点	half
国	month
半	how many, how much
下	have, take, begin

现在几点？ What's the time?

2. 看汉字写拼音 | Note Pinyin for each character.

liù

① 现 在 是 六 点 半。

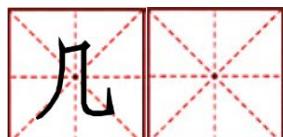
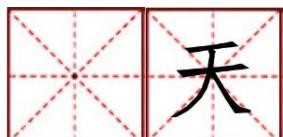
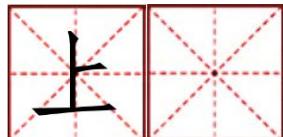
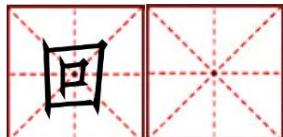
bā sān shí shí

② 今 天 八 点 三 十 分 上 课，十 点

下 课。

③ 你 几 号 回 国？

三、汉字组词 | Complete the phrases.



四、填空，完成句子 | Fill in the blanks and complete

the sentences.

(1) 今几几 ?
tiān yuè hào

(2) 现几 ?
zài diǎn

(3) 你国吗 ?
huí ma

(4) 明天不。
míng shàng kè

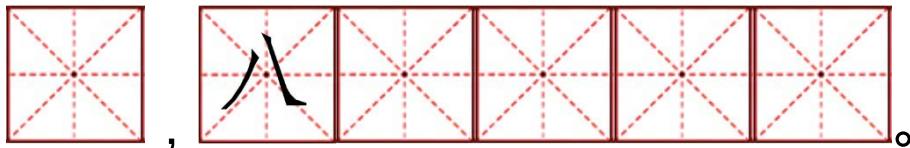
五、填空，完成对话 | Fill in the blanks and complete
the dialogue.

A: 你天不上吗 ?
jīn tiān shàng kè ma

B: 是八十五。
xiàin zài bā diǎn shí wǔ

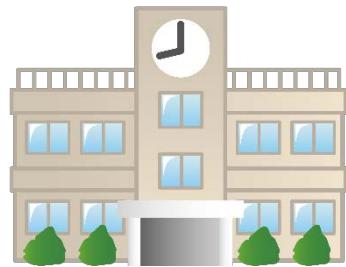
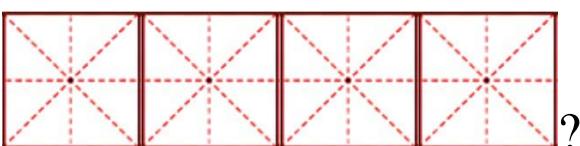
现在几点？What's the time?

fēn bā diǎn bàn shàng kè



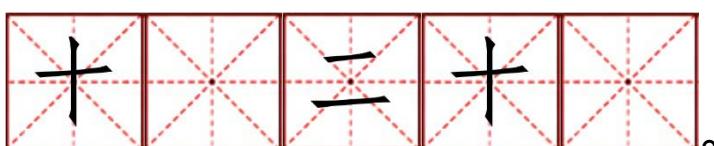
jǐ diǎn xià kè

A:



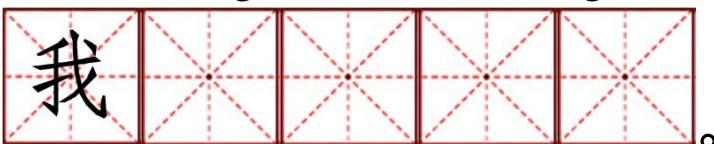
shí diǎn èr shí fēn

B:



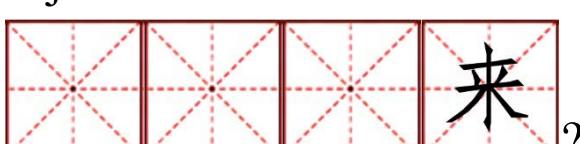
míng tiān huí guó

A:



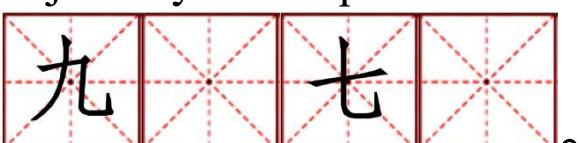
jǐ hào huí lái

B:



jiǔ yuè qī hào

A:





hàn zì zhī shi
汉字知识

What You Should Know

The Number and Form of Chinese Characters

Chinese characters number in the tens of thousands, though most of them are minor graphic variants encountered only in historical texts. Studies in China have shown that functional literacy in written Chinese requires a knowledge of **between three and four thousand** characters. In Japan, 2,136 are taught through secondary school (the Jōyō kanji); hundreds more are in everyday use (note that the characters used in Japan are distinct from those used in China in many respects). There



are various national standard lists of characters, forms, and pronunciations. **Simplified** forms of certain **characters** are used in mainland China, Singapore, and Malaysia; the corresponding **traditional characters** are used in Taiwan, Hong Kong, Macau, and to a limited extent in South Korea.



Huìhuà 会话

Dialogue



láo bǎn Nǐ hǎo ! Nǐ mǎi shénme ?

老板：你好！ 你买什么？

ài mǐ lì Wǒ mǎi miàn bāo.

艾米丽：我买面包。

láo bǎn Wǒmen yǒu tián de hé xián de ,nǐ mǎi nǎ zhǒng ?

老板：我们有甜的和咸的，你买哪种？

ài mǐ lì Wǒ mǎi tián de. Duōshǎo qián yí gè?

艾米丽：我买甜的。多少钱一个？

láo bǎn Dà de shí kuài , xiǎo de wǔ kuài wǔ. Nǐ mǎi nǎ zhǒng ?

老板：大的十块，小的五块五。你买哪种？

ài mǐ lì Xiǎo de.

艾米丽：小的。

láo bǎn Hǎo de, nǐ mǎi jǐ gè?

老板：好的，你买几个？

ài mǐ lì Wǒ mǎi liǎng gè .

艾米丽：我买两个。

láo bǎn Zhè shì nǐ de miàn bāo , yígòng shíyī kuài qián.

老板：这是你的面包，一共十一块钱。

ài mǐ lì Xièxie !

艾米丽：谢谢！

注释 (Notes) :

“两” and “二”

While used before a measure word to quantify items, “2” is always read as “liǎng” (两).
E.g. “liǎng gè miàn bāo”(两个面包), “liǎng jiàn máo yī ” (两件毛衣) .

In other cases, “2” is usually pronounced as “èr”(二). E.g. “èr shí kuàii”(二十块).

Storekeeper: Hello? What do you want to buy?

Emily: I want to buy some bread, What do you have here?

Storekeeper: We have sugary and salted, which kind would you like ?

Emily: I would like the sugary one please, how much for one?

Storekeeper: 10RMB for a big one, and 5.5 RMB for a small one, which one do you prefer?

Emily: Smaller one.

Storekeeper: Okay, how many?

Emily: Two.

Storekeeper: Here is your bread, 11RMB altogether.

Emily: Thank You!



Huìhuà 会话

Dialogue

- láo bǎn** Nín hǎo! Qǐngwèn nín mǎi shénme?
老板： 您 好！ 请 问 您 买 什 么？
- mǎ kè** Wǒ mǎi yí jiàn máoyī 。
马克： 我 买 一 件 毛 衣 。
- láo bǎn** Hǎo de, nín mǎi shénme yánsè de?
老板： 好 的， 您 买 什 么 颜 色 的？
- mǎ kè** Wǒ mǎi bái de。
马克： 我 买 白 的。
- láo bǎn** Nín shì shi zhè jiàn。
老板： 您 试 试 这 件 。
- mǎ kè** Zhè jiàn yǒu diǎnr xiǎo, yǒu dà de ma?
马克： 这 件 有 点 小， 有 大 的 吗 ？
- láo bǎn** Zhè jiàn dà, nín shìshi 。
老板： 这 件 大， 您 试 试 。
- mǎ kè** Zhè jiàn hěn hǎo, duōshǎo qián?
马克： 这 件 很 好， 多 少 钱 ？
- láo bǎn** èr bǎi bā shí wǔ 。
老板： 二 百 八 十 五 。
- mǎ kè** Tàiguì le, piányi yìdiǎnr ba。
马克： 太 贵 了， 便 宜 一 点 儿 吧 。
- láo bǎn** èr bǎi bā, xíng ma ?
老板： 二 百 八， 行 吗 ？
- mǎ kè** Xíng。
马克： 行 。



注释 (Notes) :

“很” (hěn) and “太” (tài)

“太…了” (tài... le), is used to refer to a high degree, often used to express exclamatory mood.

Sometimes they have a meaning of “excessive”, such as “too much ”, “too big”, “too small”.

“很”(hěn) is usually used before adjectives to emphasize the state.

Sales clerk: Hello, what can I do for you?

Mark: I want to buy a sweater .

Sales clerk: Okay, which color do you like?

Mark: I would like a white one.

Sales clerk: Try on this.

Mark: This one is a little bit too small, do you have a bigger one?

Sales clerk: This one is bigger, try on.

Mark: This one is perfect, how much is it?

Sales Clerk: 285RMB.

Mark: It's a little expensive.

Sales Clerk: 280RMB, Is that okay?

Mark: Yeah.

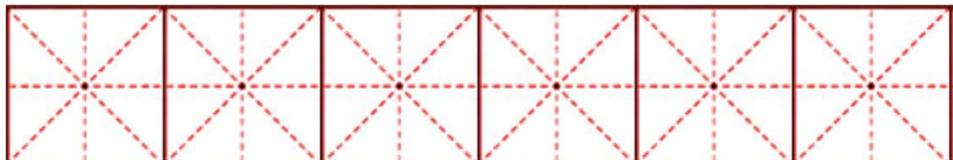
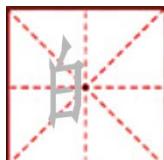
Dì sān kè nǐ mǎishén me
第三课 你买什么?

Lesson 3 What do you want to buy?



bù shǒu
部 首

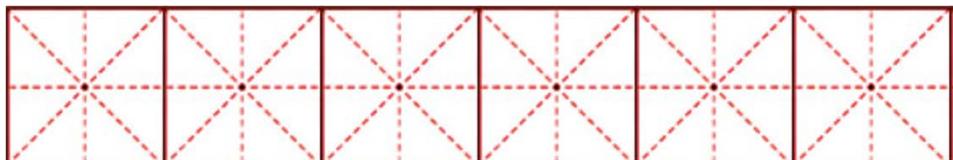
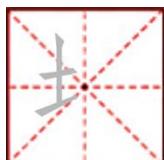
Radicals



bái zì páng
白字旁

The meaning of “白” is white. It always appears at the left side of characters which refer to white.

e.g. hào jiǎo
皓: white; 皎: clear and bright

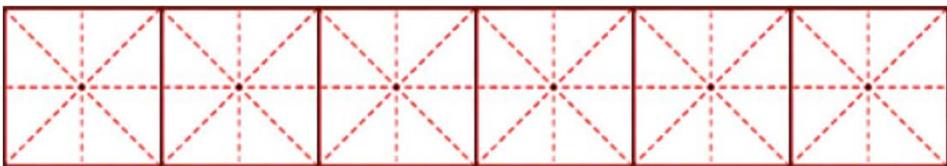


tí tǔ páng
提土旁

“土” means soil. It always appears at the left side of characters.

dì qiáng
e.g. 地: land; 墙: wall

你买什么？ What do you want to buy?



jīn zì páng

金字旁

“钅” is related to metals. It always appears at the left side of characters.

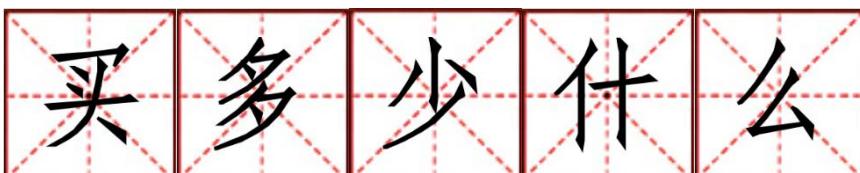
e.g. 铁: iron; 锐: sharp



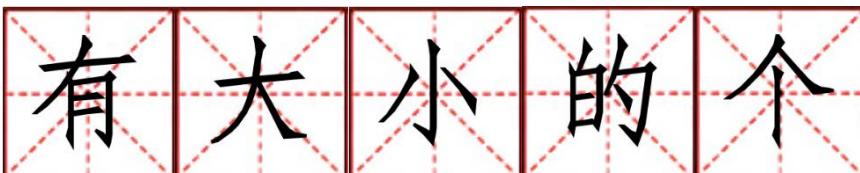
mù biāo
目标

Learning Objectives

mǎi duō shǎo shén me



yǒu dà xiǎo de gè



liǎng gòng kuài qián xiè





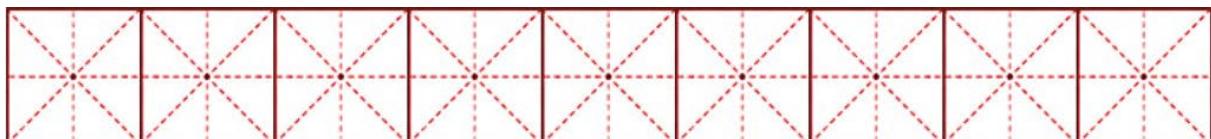
xué hàn zì
学 汉 字

Characters

mǎi



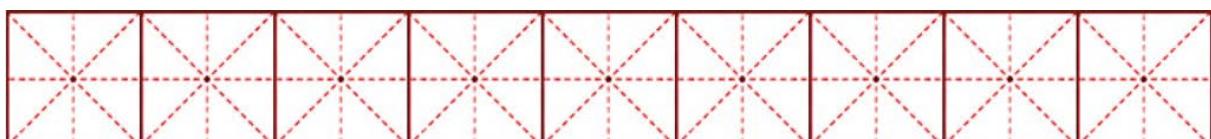
v. buy



duō



adj. many/much



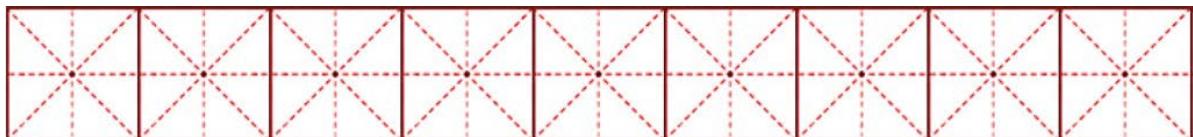
shǎo



adj. few/little

多少? How many/much ?

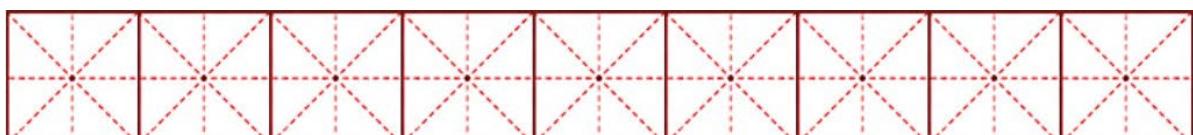
你买什么？ What do you want to buy?



shén



a question word

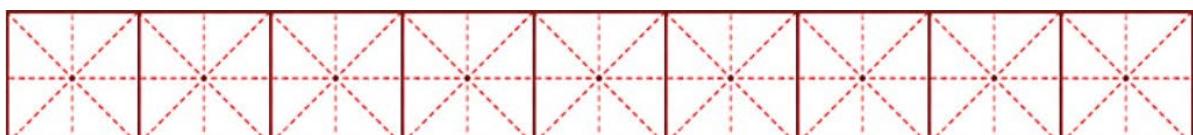
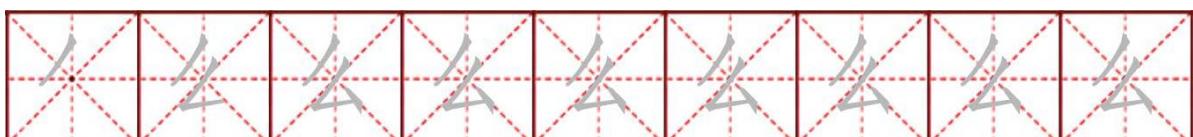


me



a modal particle

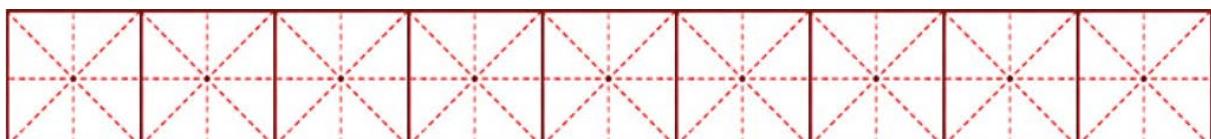
什么: what



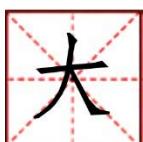
yǒu



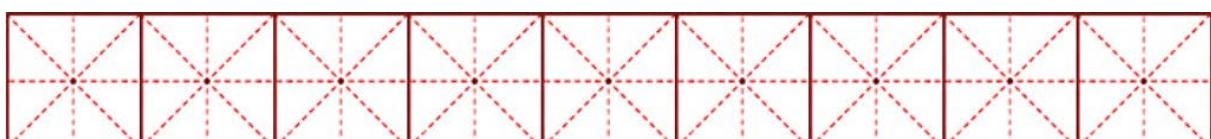
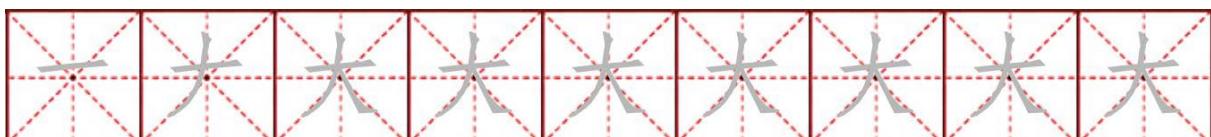
v. have



dà



adj. big



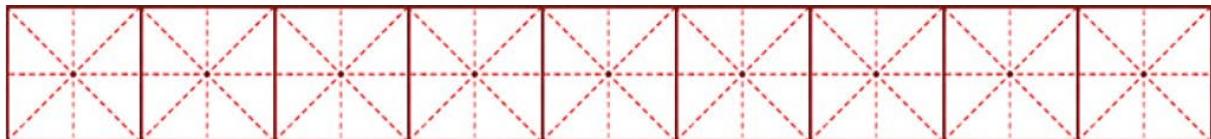
xiǎo



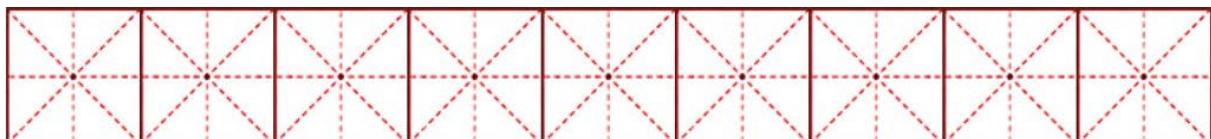
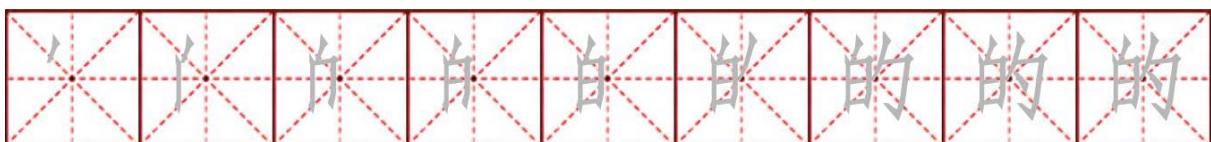
adj. small



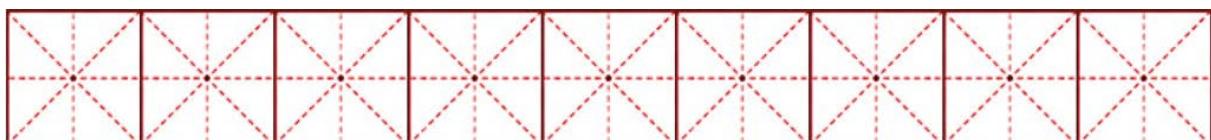
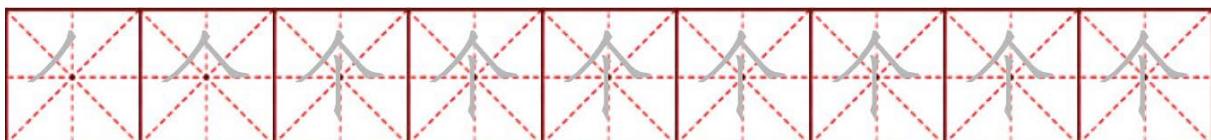
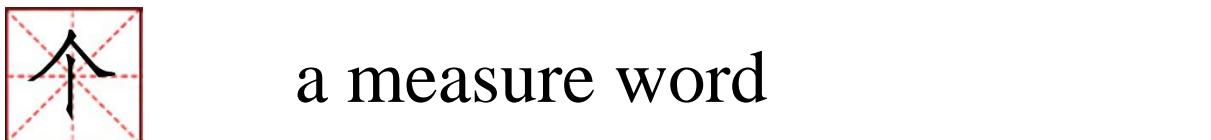
你买什么？ What do you want to buy?



de



gè



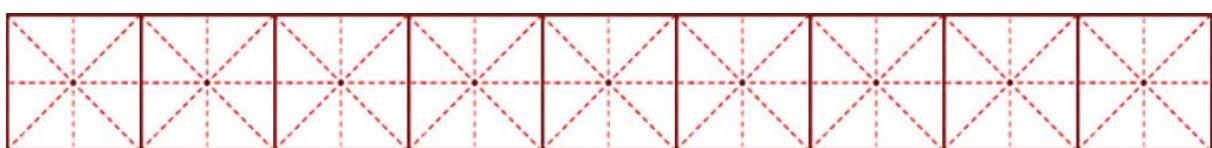
If you want to quantify things, a measure word should always be used between the number and the item it modifies. “个 (gè) ” is the most widely used measure word, while many nouns have their own specific measure words.

liǎng



n. two

两个 : two



While used before a measure word to quantify items, “2” is always read as “liǎng” (两).

e.g. two people : 两个人

In other cases, “2” is usually pronounced as “èr” (二).

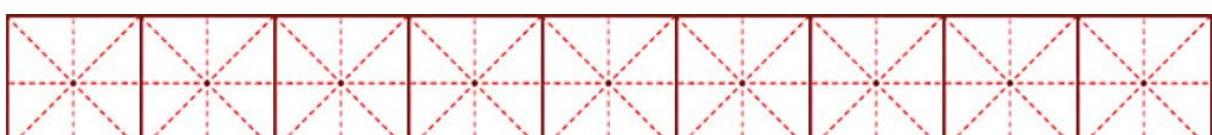
e.g. twenty : 二十

gòng



adv. all

一共: altogether

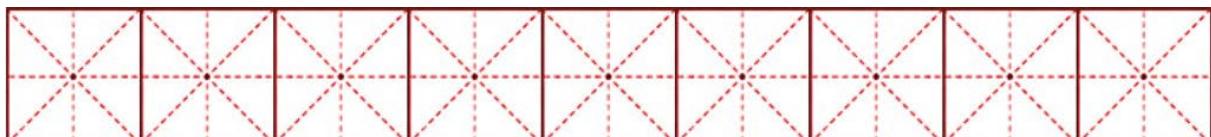
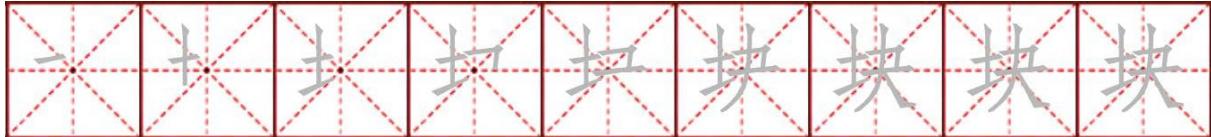


你买什么？ What do you want to buy?

kuài



a measure word for money

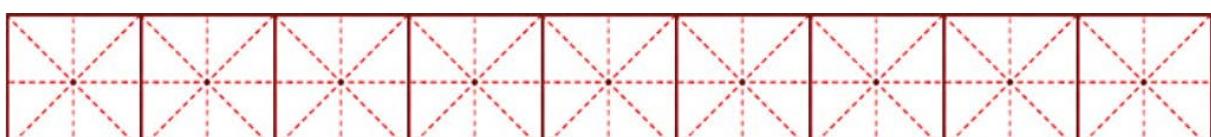
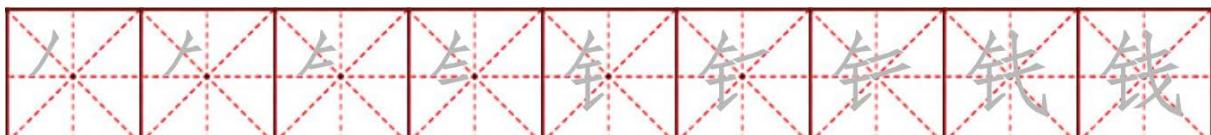


qián



n. money

一共两块钱：two yuan altogether



xiè



v. thank

谢谢你：thank you

、 许 许 许 许 许 许 许 许

谢 谢 谢 谢 谢 谢 谢 谢

（空格区，无字符）



liàn xí
练习

Exercise

一、抄写 | Write the characters.

买 买 买 买 买 买 买 买 买

多 多 多 多 多 多 多 多 多

少 少 少 少 少 少 少 少 少

什 什 什 什 什 什 什 什 什

你买什么？ What do you want to buy?

么

有

大

小

的

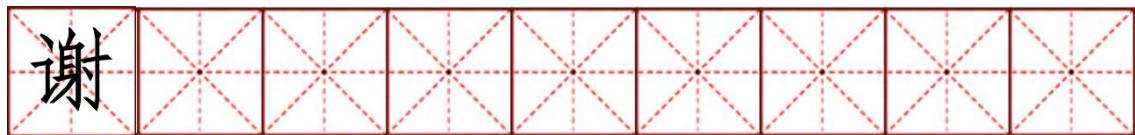
个

两

共

块

钱



二、认汉字 | Recognize the characters.

1. 连线 | Match characters with meanings.

共	thank
小	have
钱	many/much
谢	small
两	a measure word
大	all
买	a measure word for money
么	two
的	money
少	structural particle
多	big
个	a modal particle
个	a question word
什	buy
块	few/little
有	

你买什么？ What do you want to buy?

2. 看汉字写拼音 | Note Pinyin for each character.

① 你 好！ 你 买 什 么？

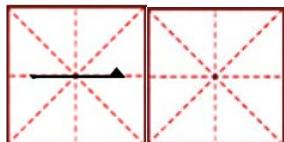
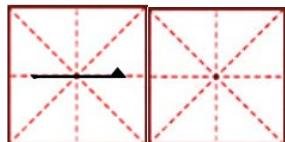
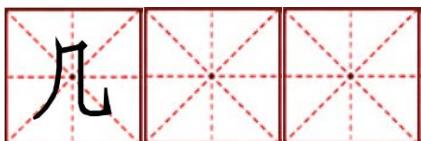
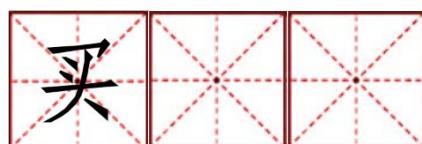
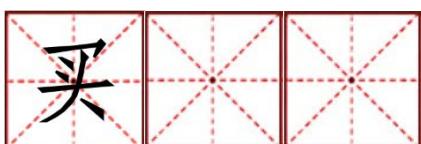
ma

② 有 大 的 吗？ 多 少 钱？

③ 两 个 小 的 共 十 块 钱。

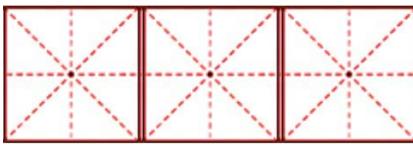
④ 谢 谢。

三、汉字组词 | Complete the phrases.

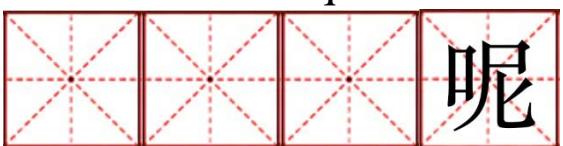


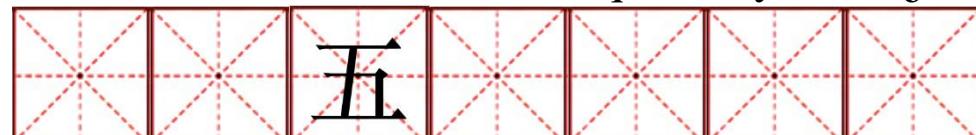
四、填空，完成句子 | Fill in the blanks and complete the sentences.

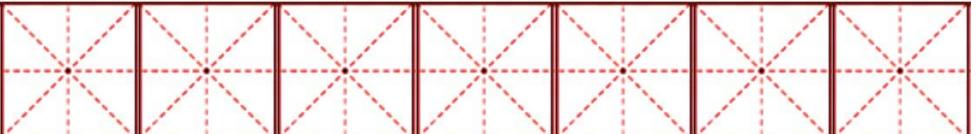
the sentences.

mǎi shén me
 (1)  ?

yǒu miàn bāo ma
 (2)  ?

duō shǎo qián ne
 (3)  呢 ?

dà de wǔ kuài qián yí gè
 (4)  ,

xiǎo de liǎng kuài qián yí gè
 (5)  。

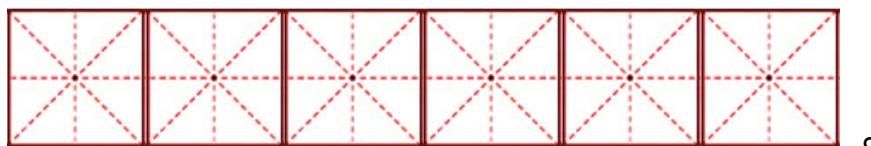
五、填空，完成对话 | Fill in the blanks and complete
the dialogue.

你买什么？ What do you want to buy?

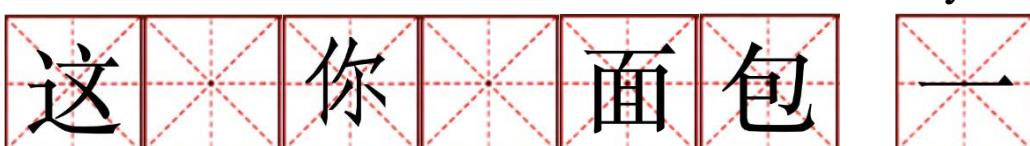
- A: nǐ hǎo nǐ mǎi shén me ?
- B: wǒ mǎi miàn bāo 。
wǒ men yǒu tián de hé xián
A: 们 甜 和 咸
de nǐ mǎi nǎ zhǒng ?
B: wǒ mǎi tián de duō shǎo qián
yí gè ?
A: dà de shí kuài qián , xiǎo de
wǔ kuài 。

wǒ mǎi liǎng gè xiǎo de

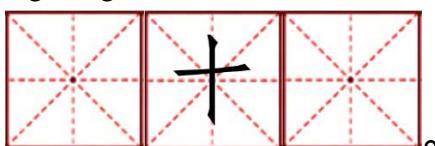
B:



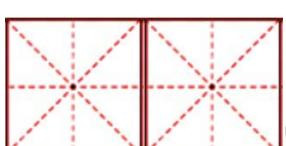
A:



gòng shí kuài



B:



hàn zì zhī shi
汉字知识

What You Should Know

Introduction to Chinese Characters : The History

Legendary origins

According to legend, Chinese characters were invented by Cangjie, a bureaucrat under the legendary Yellow Emperor. Inspired by his study of the animals of the

world, the landscape of the earth and the stars in the sky, Cangjie is said to have invented symbols called *zì* (字) – the first Chinese characters. The legend relates that on the day the characters were created, people heard ghosts wailing and saw crops falling like rain.

Early sign use

In recent decades, a series of inscribed graphs and pictures have been found at Neolithic sites in China, including Jiahu (c. 6500 BC), Dadiwan and Damaidi from the 6th millennium BC, and Banpo (5th millennium BC). Often these finds are accompanied by media reports that push back the purported beginnings of Chinese writing by thousands of years. However, because these marks occur singly, without any implied context, and are made crudely and simply.



Huìhuà
会话

Dialogue

Mǎkè : Lǐ Jiā , nǐ jiā yǒu jǐ kǒu rén ?

马克：李佳，你家有几口人？

Lǐ jiā : Wǒ jiā yǒu sì kǒu rén.

李佳：我家有四口人。

Mǎkè : Nǐ jiā yǒu nǎ xiē rén ?

马克：你家有哪些人？

Lǐ jiā : Wǒ jiā yǒu bà ba 、mā ma 、 gē ge hé wǒ . Nǐ jiā yǒu shuí ?

李佳：我家有爸爸、妈妈、哥哥和我。你家有谁？

Mǎkè : Wǒ jiā yǒu bà ba 、mā ma 、dì di , wǒ méi yǒu gē ge .

马克：我家有爸爸、妈妈、弟弟，我没有哥哥。

Lǐ jiā : Nǐ dì di duō dà ?

李佳：你弟弟多大？

Mǎkè : Wǒ dìdi shíwǔ suì .

马克：我弟弟十五岁。



注释 (Notes) :

In Chinese “个(gè)” are usually used when asking quantity of population, and it can be said as “你家几口人(Nǐ jiā jǐ kǒu rén)” or “你家几个人(Nǐ jiā jǐ gè rén)” when asking the family members.

“多大” is usually used when asking the age of people, normally as “你多大？(Nǐ duō dà？)”. If children’s age is asked, “你几岁(nǐ jǐ suì)” is used. When asking older people’s age, a polite form “您多大年纪(Nín duō dà nián jì)” is used.

第四课 你家有几口人？ Lesson 4 How many people are in your family?

Mark: Li Jia, How many people are there in your family?

Li Jia: There are three people in my family.

Mark: Who are your family members?

Li Jia: My father, mother, elder brother and me. What about yours?

Mark: My father, mother, younger brother. I do not have an elder brother.

Li Jia: How old is your younger brother?

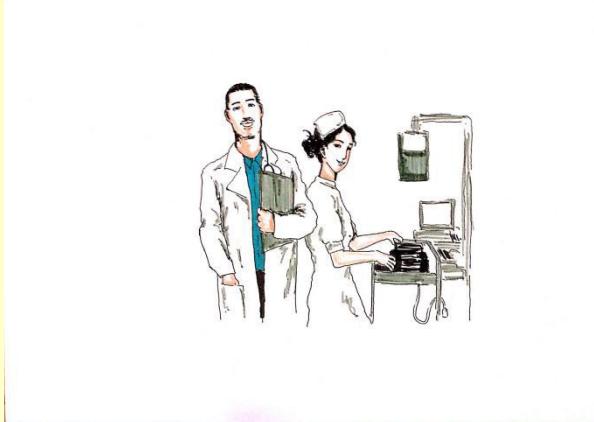
Mark: He is fifteen.



Huìhuà
会话

Dialogue

- Mǎ kè: Nǐ bàba zài nǎr gōngzuò?
马克: 你 爸爸 在 哪儿 工作?
- Lǐ jiā: Wǒ bà ba zài yī yuàn gōngzuò.
李佳: 我 爸爸 在 医院 工作。
- Mǎ kè: Nǐ māma ne?
马克: 你 妈妈 呢?
- Lǐ jiā: Tā yě zài yī yuàn gōngzuò.
李佳: 她 也 在 医院 工作。
- Mǎ kè: Tā men dōu shì yī shēng ma?
马克: 他们 都 是 医生 吗?
- Lǐ jiā: Bù, wǒ mā ma shì hùshi.
李佳: 不, 我 妈妈 是 护士。



第四课 你家有几口人？ Lesson 4 How many people are in your family?

Mark: Where does your father work?

Li Jia: My father works in the hospital.

Mark: What about your mom?

Li Jia: She also works in the hospital.

Mark: Are they both doctors?

Li Jia: No, my mom is a nurse.

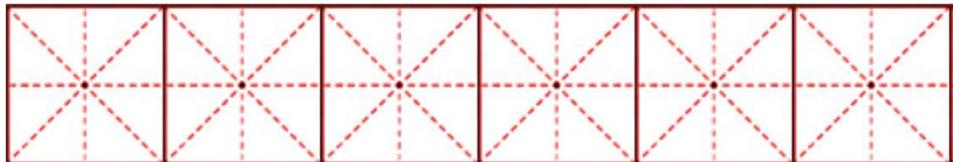
Dì sì kè nǐ jiā yǒu jǐ kǒurén
第四课 你家有几口人?

Lesson 4 How many people are
there in your family?



bù shǒu
部首

Radicals



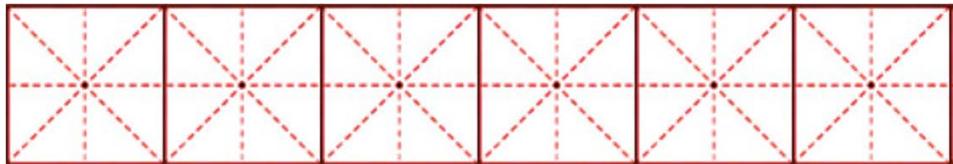
bǎo gài tóu
宝盖头

“宀” means house. As a radical, it always appears at the top of characters.

e.g. 字: character; 家: home, family



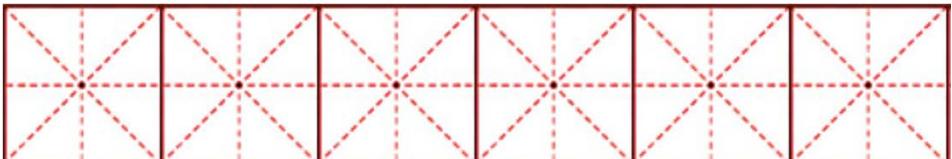
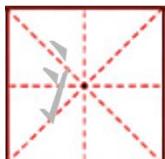
你家有几口人? How many people are there in your family?



hé zì páng
禾字旁

“禾” means crops. It always appears at the left side of characters.

e.g. 和: and; 种: sow, cultivate

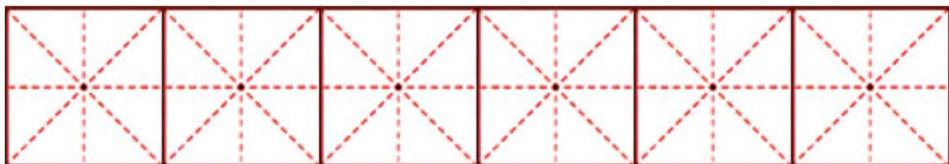


sān diǎn shuǐ
三点水

“氵” comes from “水”, which means water . It always appears at the left side of characters.

e.g. 河: river; 浪: wave





bāo ěr páng
包耳旁

“阝” can appear at both the left and right side of characters.

When it appears at the left side of characters, it means hills, which comes from “阜”.

e.g. 院: yuàn
yard, institution

When it appears at the right side of characters, it means city, town, location, which comes from “邑”.

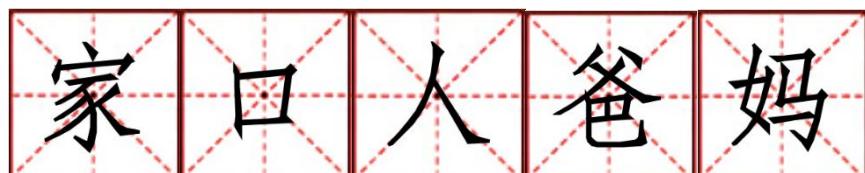
e.g. 邦: bāng country; 邻: lín neighbour



mù biāo
目 标

Learning Objectives

jiā kǒu rén bà mā



你家有几口人? How many people are there in your family?

hé méi shuí suì gōng

和 没 谁 岁 工

zuò dōu yī shēng yuàn

作 都 医 生 院



xué hàn zì
学 汉 字 Characters

jiā

家

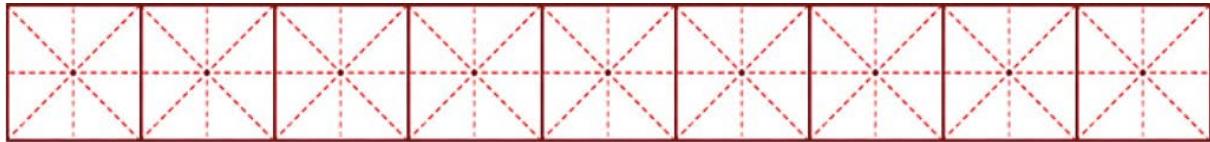


n. family

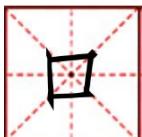
家人: family members

家 家 家 家 家 家 家 家 家

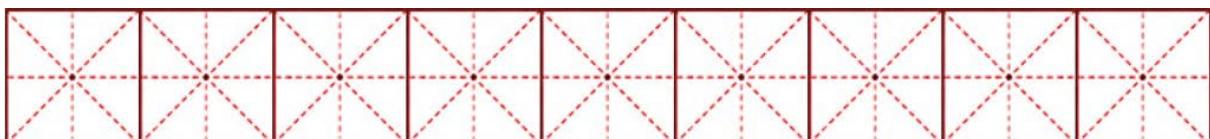
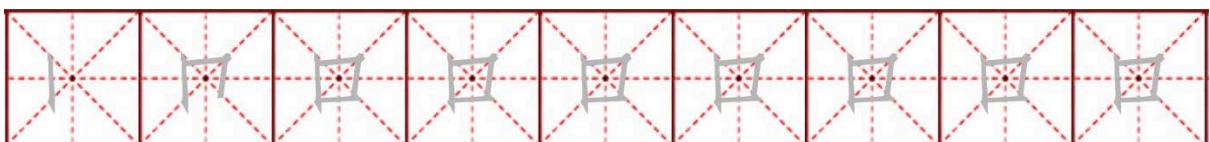
家 家 家 家 家 家 家 家 家



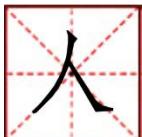
kǒu



mw. usually used to indicate the quantity of
the family

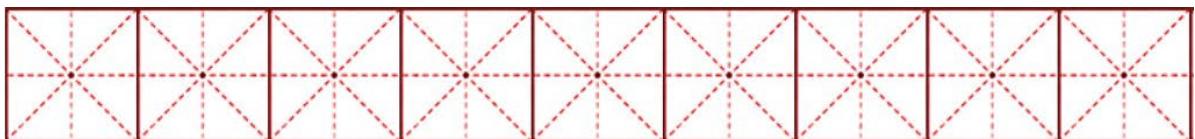
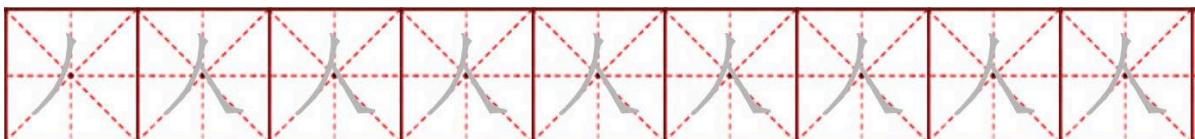


rén



n. people, human-being

人口:
population



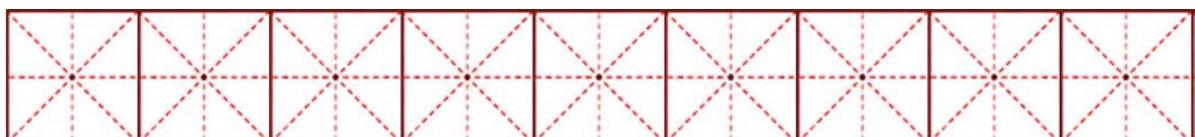
你家有几口人? How many people are there in your family?

bà



n. father

爸爸: dad

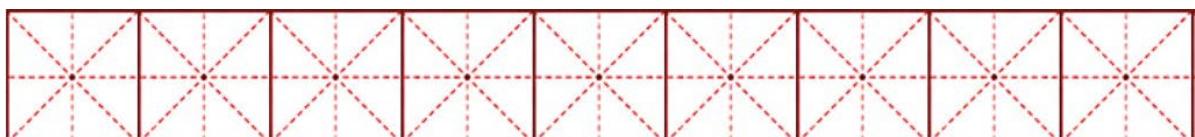


mā



n. mother

妈妈: mom



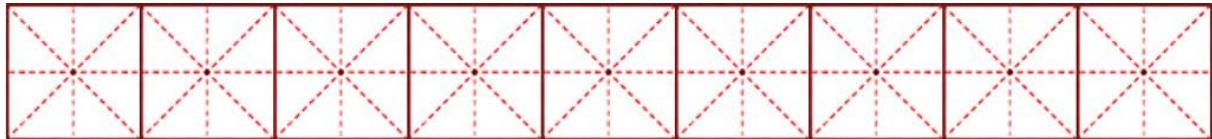
hé



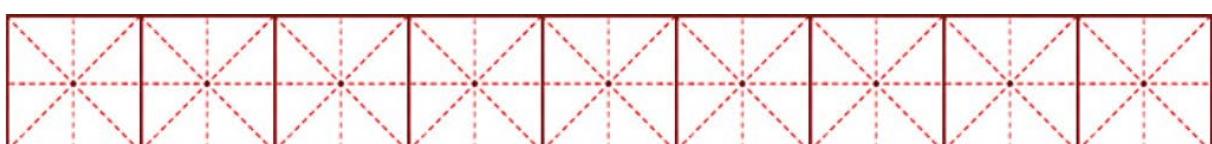
禾 conj. and

我和你: you and me

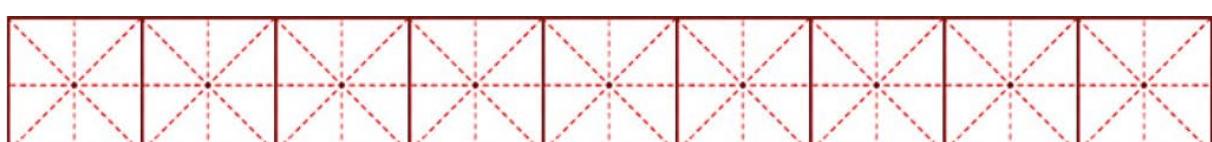




méi



shuí



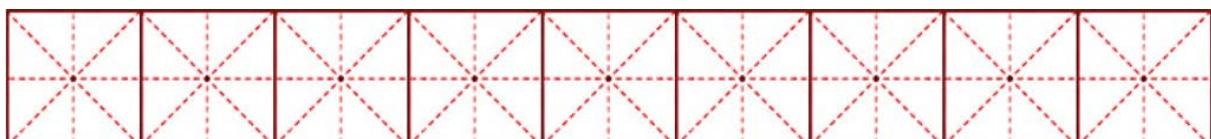
你家有几口人? How many people are there in your family?

suì

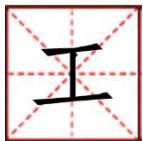


n. years old

一岁: one years old

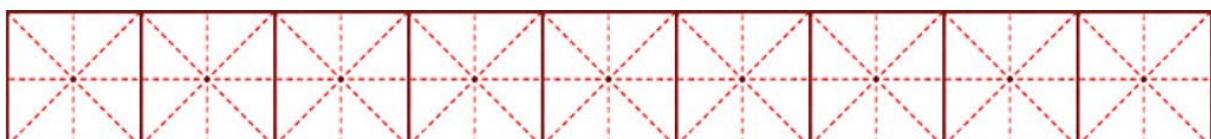
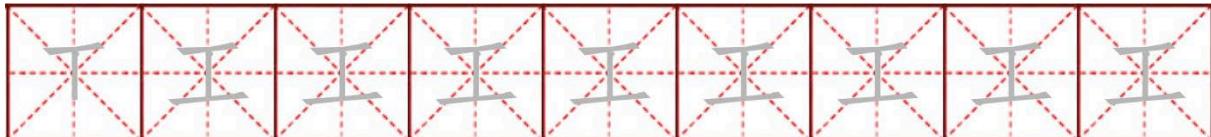


gōng



n. work, labor

工人 : worker, laborer

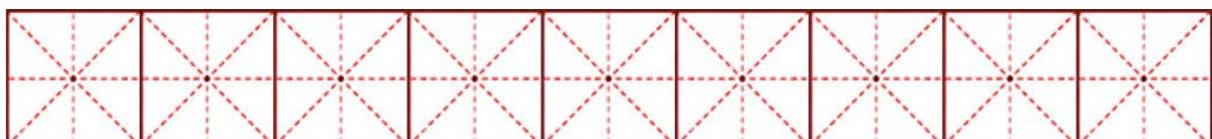


zuò



n. work, act

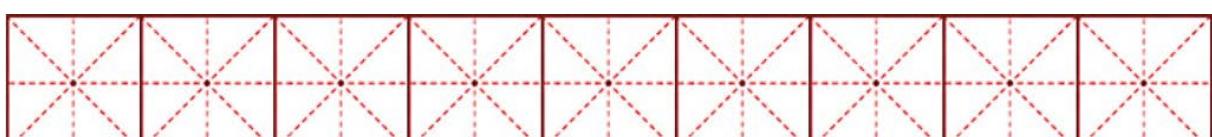
工作 : work , job



dōu



adv. both, all

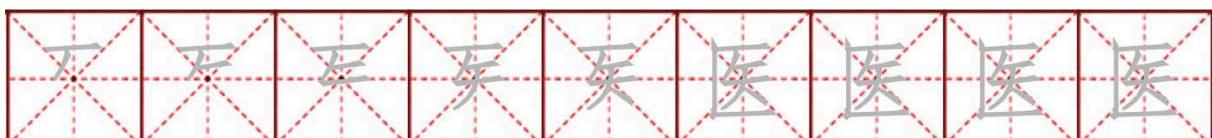


yī

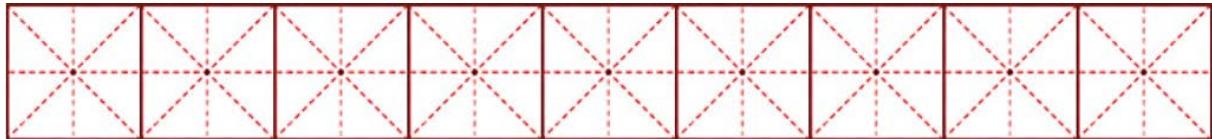


n. doctor, medicine

医生: doctor



你家有几口人? How many people are there in your family?

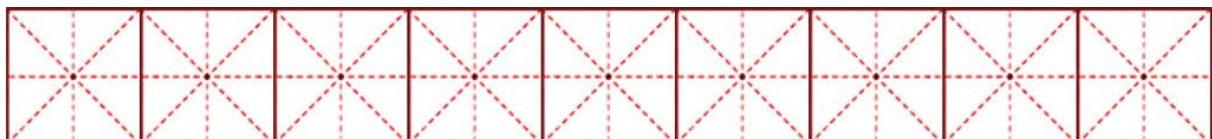


shēng



n. student

xué
学生: student



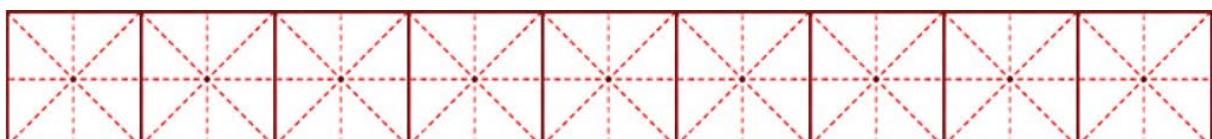
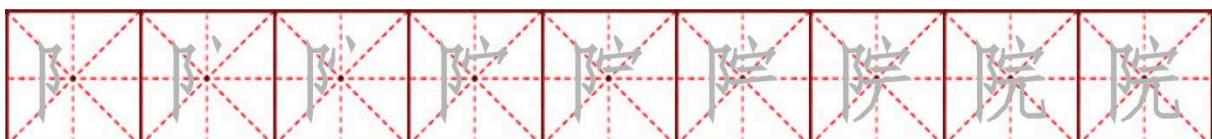
yuàn



院

n. institution

医院: hospital





liàn xí
练习

Exercise

一、抄写 | Write the characters.

家

口

人

爸

妈

和

没

你家有几口人？ How many people are there in your family?

谁

岁

工

作

都

医

生

院

二、认汉字 | Recognize the characters.

1. 连线 | Match characters with meanings.

谁	institution
家	work, labor
和	father
口	no, not
医	years old
工	both, all
没	work, act
院	and
都	family
生	who
妈	doctor, medicine
人	people, human-being
岁	usually used to indicate the quantity of the family
爸	student
作	mother

你家有几口人？ How many people are there in your family?

2. 看汉字写拼音 | Note Pinyin for each character.

① 你 家 有 几 口 人？

gē ge liǎng jiě jie

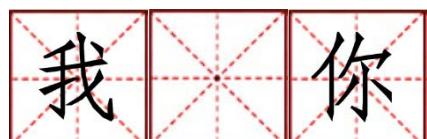
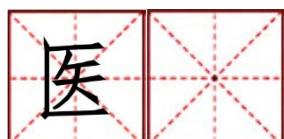
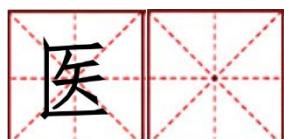
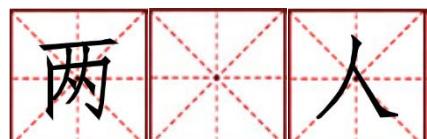
② 我 有 一 个 哥 哥 和 两 个 姐 姐。

wǔ shí

③ 他 爸 爸 五 十 岁。

④ 她 妈 妈 在 医 院 工 作。

三、汉字组词 | Complete the phrases.



四、填空，完成句子 | Fill in the blanks and complete

the sentences.

wǒ jiā yǒu wǔ gè rén
 (1) 。

bà ba mā ma gē ge
 (2) 、 、 、

hé wǒ
 。

nǐ jīn nián jǐ suì
 (3) ?

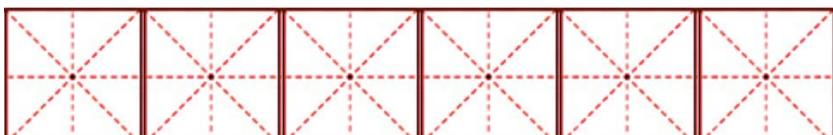
wǒ bà ba mā ma zài yī
 (4)

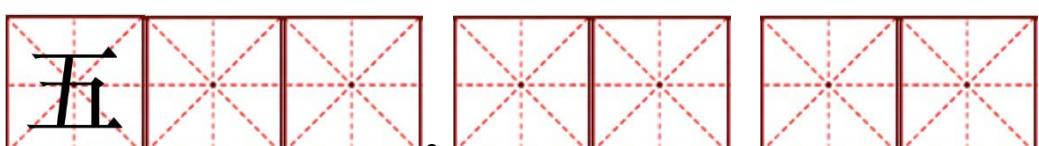
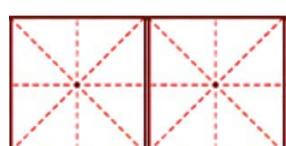
yuàn gōng zuò
 。

tā men dōu shì yī shēng
 (5) 。

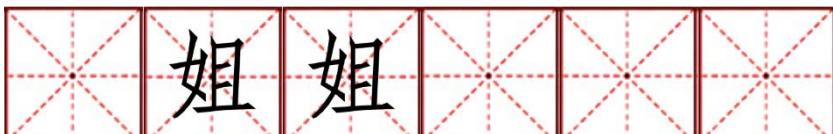
你家有几口人? How many people are there in your family?

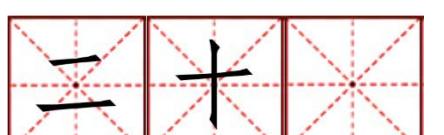
五、填空，完成对话 | Fill in the blanks and complete the dialogue.

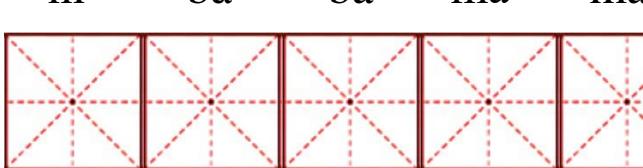
A: nǐ jiā yǒu jǐ kǒu rén
 ?

B: wǔ kǒu rén bà ba mā ma
 、
 、

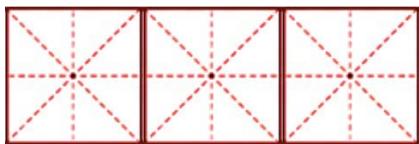
gē ge jiě jie hé wǒ
 、
 。

A: nǐ jiě jie duō dà le
 ?

B: èr shí suì
 。

A: nǐ bà ba mā ma zuò shén
 做

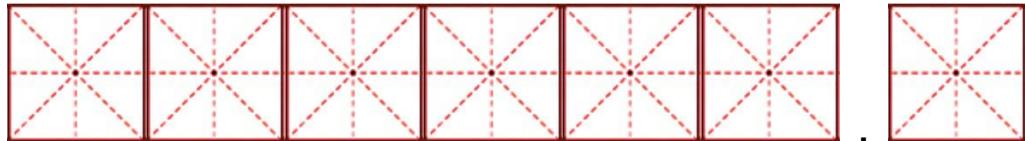
me gōng zuò



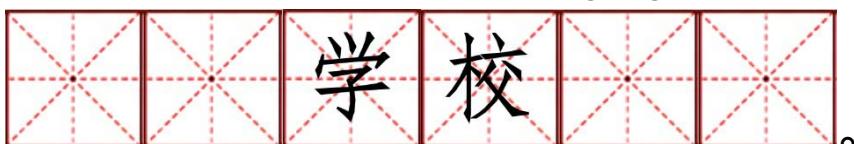
?

wǒ bà ba shì yī shēng mā

B:



ma zài xué xiào gōng zuò



你家有几口人？How many people are there in your family?



hàn zì zhī shi

汉字知识

What You Should Know

Introduction to Chinese Characters : The History

Oracle bone script

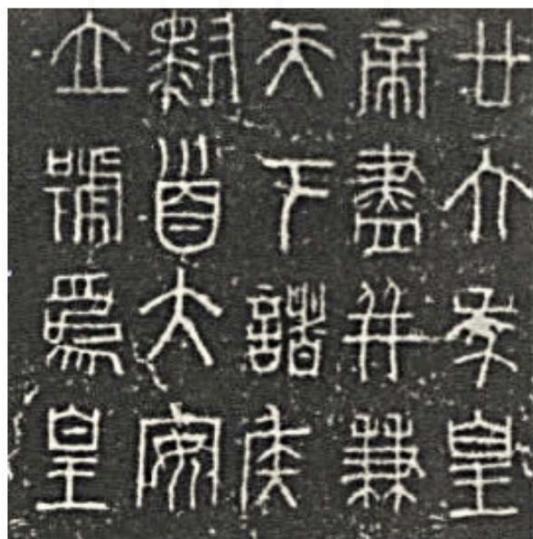
The earliest confirmed evidence of the Chinese script yet discovered is the body of inscriptions carved on oracle bones from the late Shang dynasty (c. 1200–1050 BC). The oracle-bone script is a well-developed writing system, suggesting that the Chinese script's origins may lie earlier than the late second millennium BC.



Ox scapula with oracle bone inscription

Bronze Age

Based on studies of these bronze inscriptions, it is clear that, from the Shang dynasty writing to that of the Western Zhou and early Eastern Zhou, the mainstream script evolved in a slow, unbroken fashion, until assuming the form that is now known as seal script in the late Eastern Zhou in the state of Qin, without any clear line of division.



Seal script



Huìhuà
会话

Dialogue

zài fàndiàn

(在饭店 in the restaurant)

fúwù yuán: Nín hǎo, huān yíng guāng lín! Zhè shì cǎidān, qǐng diǎncài.
服务员: 您好, 欢迎光临! 这是菜单, 请点菜。

Mǎ Kè: Wǒ yào yí gè hóng shāo ròu, yí gè Yúxiāngròusī.
马克: 我要一个红烧肉, 一个鱼香肉丝。

fúwù yuán: Hái yào biéde ma?

服务员: 还要别的吗?

Mǎ Kè: Zài yào yì wǎn mǐfàn.
马克: 再要一碗米饭。

fúwù yuán: Nín hé shénme?

服务员: 您喝什么?

Mǎ Kè: Wǒ yào yí gè Suānlàtāng.
马克: 我要一个酸辣汤。

fúwù yuán: Hǎode, nín shāoděng.

服务员: 好的, 您稍等。

Mǎ Kè: Qǐng kuàidiánr shàngcài, xièxie.
马克: 请快点儿上菜, 谢谢。

chīwán hòu

(吃完后 After the meal)

Mǎ Kè: Fúwù yuán, mǎidān.
马克: 服务员, 买单。

fúwù yuán: Hǎode.

服务员: 好的。



第五课 你想吃什么？ Lesson 5 What would you like to eat?

Waiter: Hello, welcome. This is the menu, please have a look.

Mark: I want one braised pork and one fish flavored pork.

Waiter: Anything else you need?

Mark: One more bowl of rice, please.

Waiter: What would you like for drink?

Mark: I would like spicy-sour soup.

Waiter: Okay, please wait a while.

Mark: Can you be quick about it ? Thank you

(After the meal)

Mark: Waiter , check, please.

Waiter: Okay.



Huìhuà
会话

Dialogue

Àimǐlì: Nǐ xiǎng chī shénme?

艾米丽：你想吃什么？

Lǐ Jiā: Wǒ xiǎng chī Mápódòufu, wǒ ài chī là de.

李佳：我想吃麻婆豆腐，我爱吃辣的。

Àimǐlì: Wǒ bù xǐhuān chī là de.

艾米丽：我不喜欢吃辣的。

Lǐ Jiā: Nà wǒ men qù chī shànghǎi cài.

李佳：那我们去吃上海菜。



zài fàndiàn

(在饭店 At the restaurant)

Àimǐlì: Tángcùpái gǔ zěnmeyàng?

艾米丽：糖醋排骨怎么样？

Lǐ Jiā: Zhè ge cài hěn tián. Wǒmen kěyǐ chángchang.

李佳：这个菜很甜。我们可以尝尝。

shàngcài hòu

(上菜后 After the food is served)

Àimǐlì: Zhè ge cài zhēn hăochī. Wǒ fēicháng xǐhuān.

艾米丽：这个菜真好吃。我非常喜欢。

注释 (Notes):

The repetition of verbs

If a verb is used in the repetitive form such as “chángchang” or “shìshí”, usually it has a tone of “trying to do”.

第五课 你想吃什么？ Lesson 5 What would you like to eat?

Emily: What would you like to eat?

Li Jia:I would like Ma Po tofu.

Emily:I'm afraid I don't like spicy food.

(At the restaurant)

Emily:What about sweet-sour pork ribs?

Li Jia:This one is sweet, we can try.

(After the meal is served)

Emily:This one is really delicious, I like it very much.

Dì wǔ kè
第五课

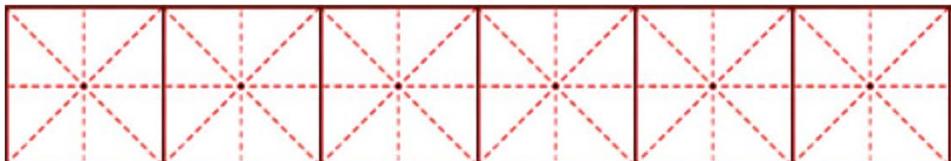
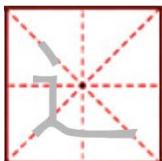
nǐ xiǎngchī shénme
你想吃什么?

Lesson 5 What would you like to eat?



bù shǒu
部首

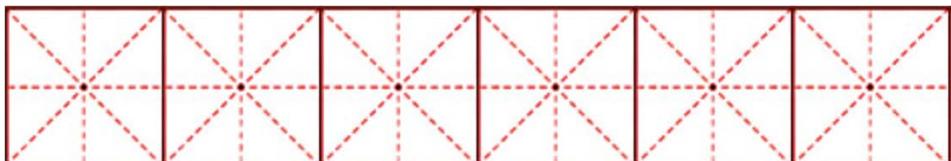
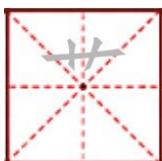
Radicals



zǒu zhī páng
走之旁

“辵” means walking. It always appears in characters with relative meanings.

e.g. 运: move; 进: enter

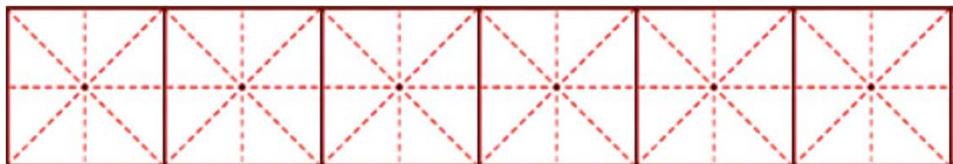
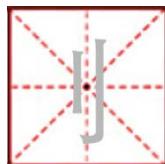


cǎo zì tóu
草字头

“艸” always appears at the top of characters and indicates the meanings of grass or plants.

e.g. 菜: vegetable, dish; 草: grass

你想吃什么？ What would you like to eat?

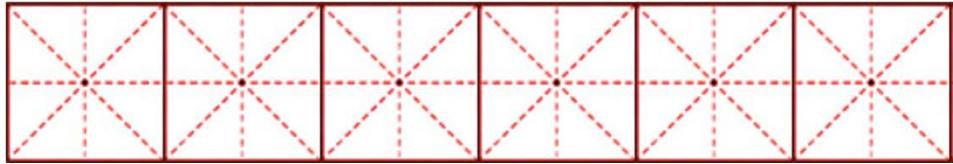
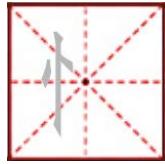


lì dāo páng
立刀旁



“刂” always appears at the right side of characters. It is a vertical knife in Chinese.

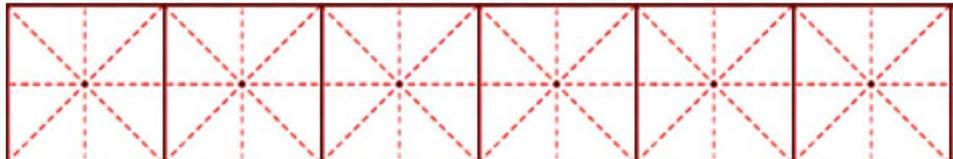
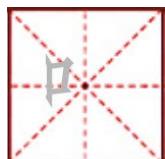
e.g. 割: ^{gē} cut; 剃: ^{tì} shave



shù xīn páng
竖心旁

“忄” always appears at the left side of characters. It comes from “心” which means heart. Characters with this radical always refer to humans' emotions.

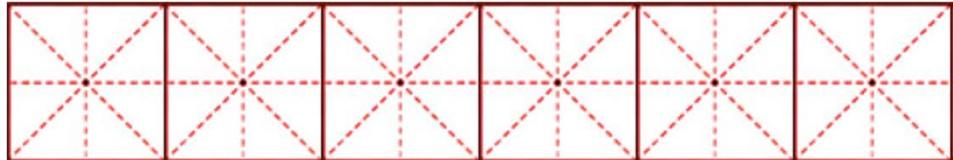
e.g. 情: ^{qíng} emotion; 忆: ^{yì} remember



kǒu zì páng
口字旁

“口” means mouth, which indicates that characters with this radical are related to mouth.

e.g. 吃: ^{chī} eat; 唱: ^{chàng} sing



shuāng rén páng
双人旁



“彳” always appears at the left side of characters. Since it looks like two men walking together or several pathways, it normally indicates the meaning of walking or paths.

e.g. 行: line; 径: pathway



mù biāo
目标

Learning Objectives

nín zhè nà cài dān



qǐng hái yào bié zài



你想吃什么？ What would you like to eat?

kuài ér xiǎng chī hěn

快 儿 想 吃 很



xué hàn zì

学汉字

Characters

nín

您

pron. an honorific title of you

你好 / 您好

您 您 您 您 您 您 您 您 您 您

您 您 您 您 您 您 您 您 您 您

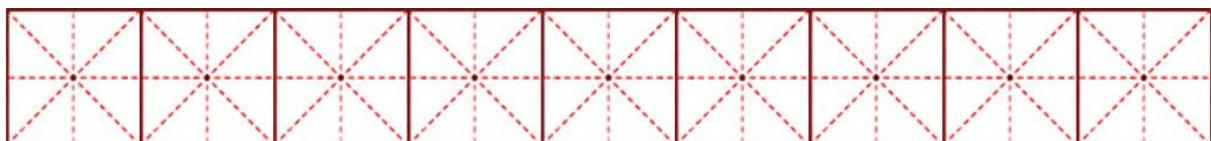
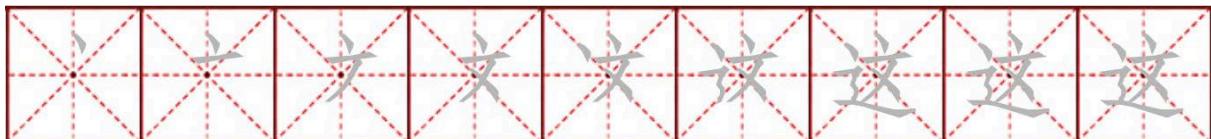
您 您 您 您 您 您 您 您 您 您

zhè

这

这 pron. this

这个： this one



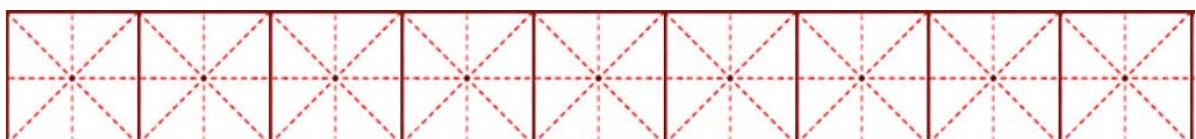
nà



B

pron. that
adv. then

那个: that one

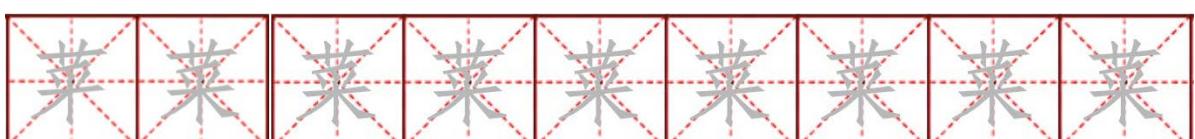
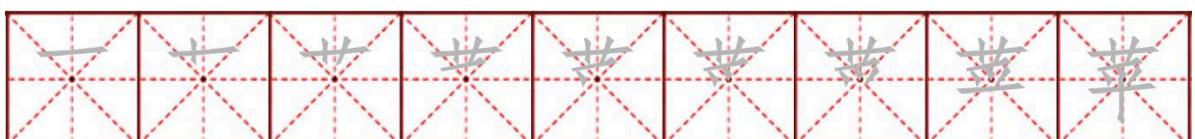


cài

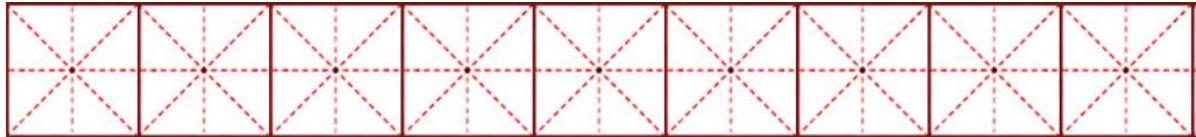


艹

n. vegetable, dish



你想吃什么？ What would you like to eat?

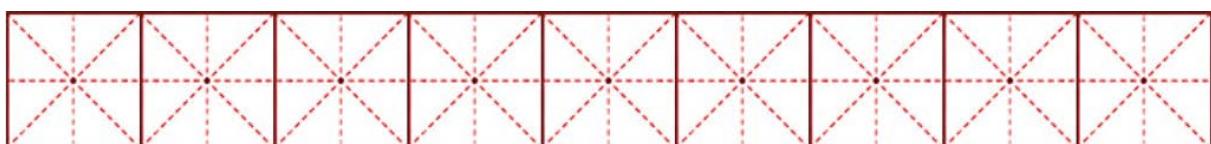
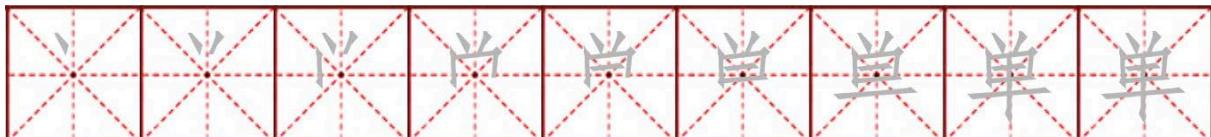


dān



n. list, bill

菜单: menu

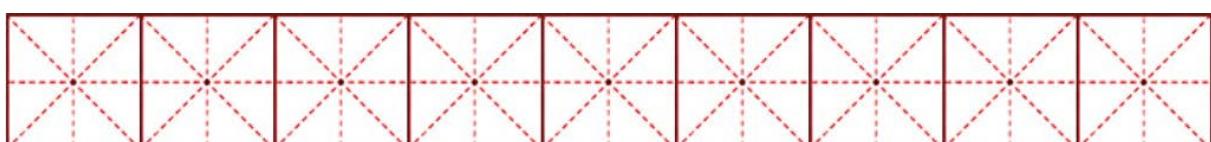


qǐng

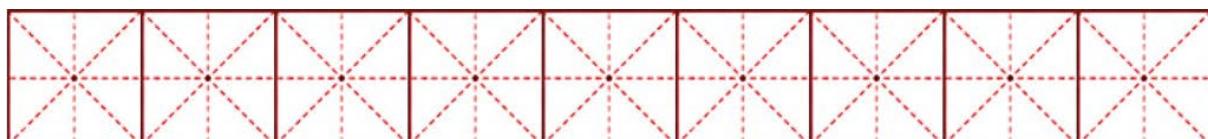


讠

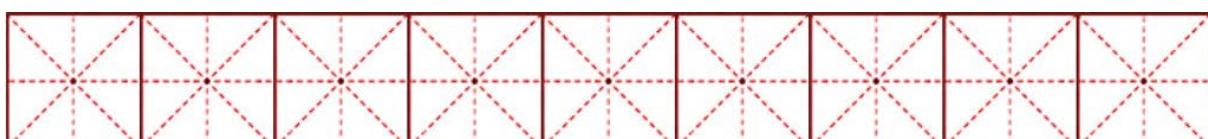
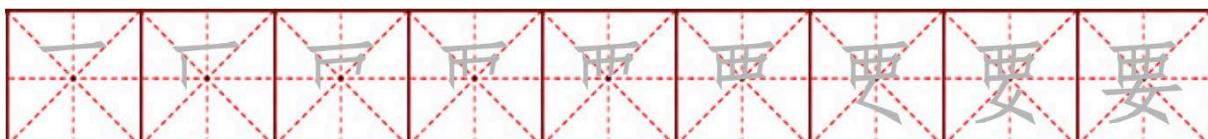
v. please



hái

**还** adv. still

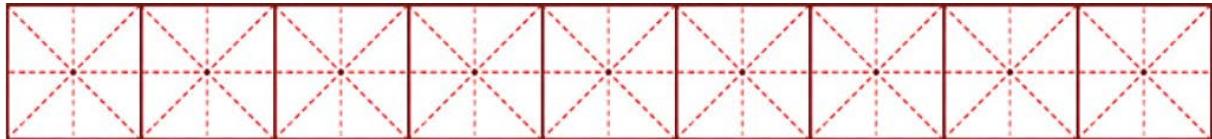
yào

**要** v. want, need

bié

**別** adj. else, others 别的: something else

你想吃什么？ What would you like to eat?

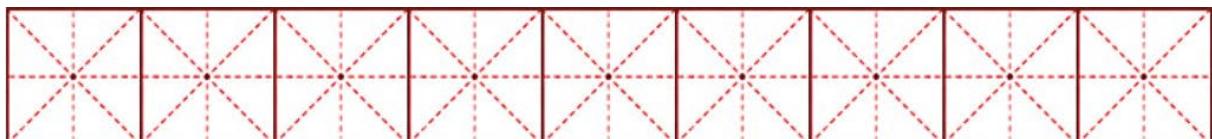


zài



adv. again

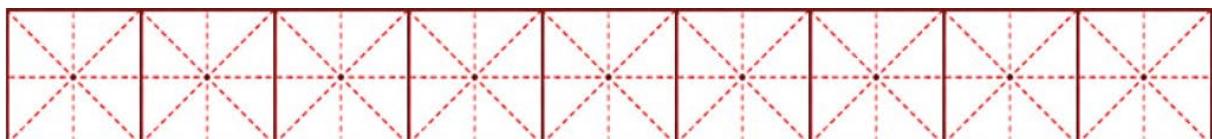
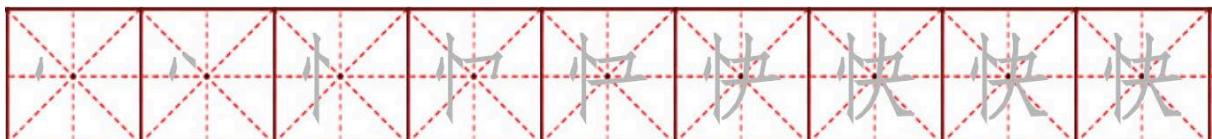
再见: jiàn see you (again), goodbye



kuài



adj/adv. quick



ér



a suffix in mandarin Chinese

diǎn
快点儿: hurry up

儿 儿 儿 儿 儿 儿 儿 儿

想 想 想 想 想 想 想 想

xiǎng

 想

v. want, think

一 十 木 木 木 木 木 木

想 想 想 想 想 想 想 想

想 想 想 想 想 想 想 想

chī

 吃

v. eat

口 口 口 口 口 吃 吃 吃 吃

吃 吃 吃 吃 吃 吃 吃 吃 吃

你想吃什么？ What would you like to eat?

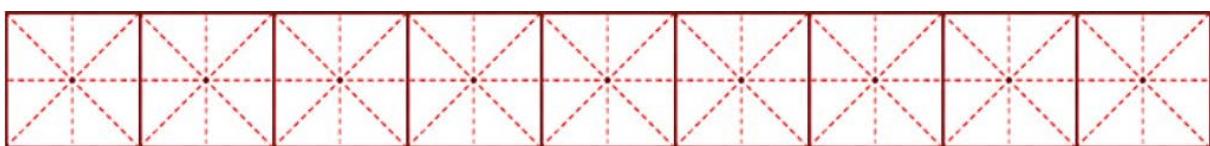
hěn



彳

adv. very

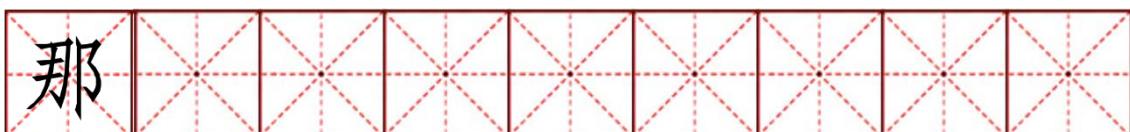
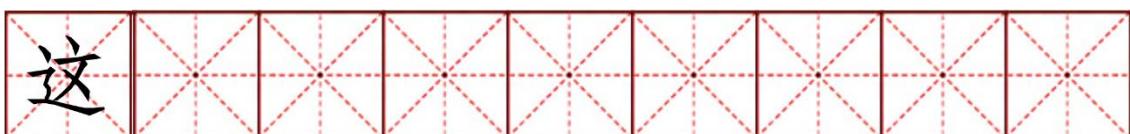
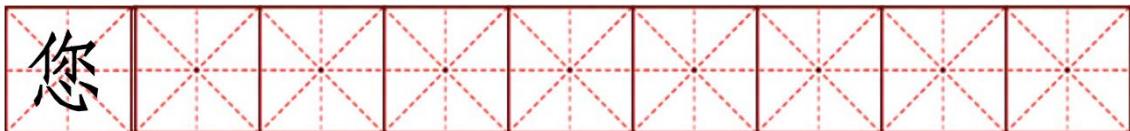
很好： very good

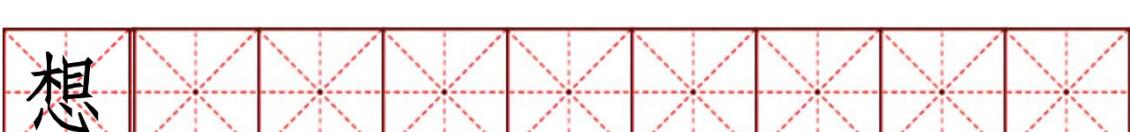
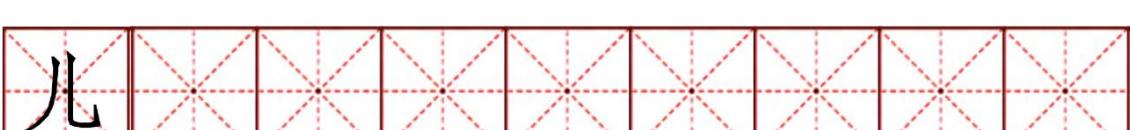
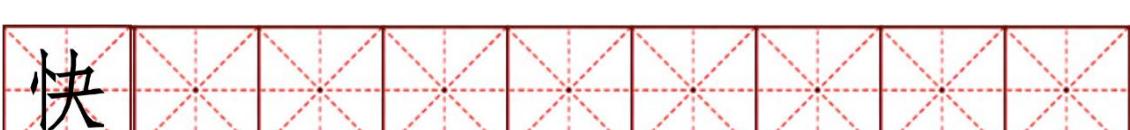
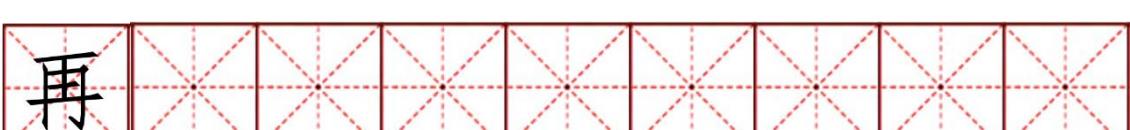
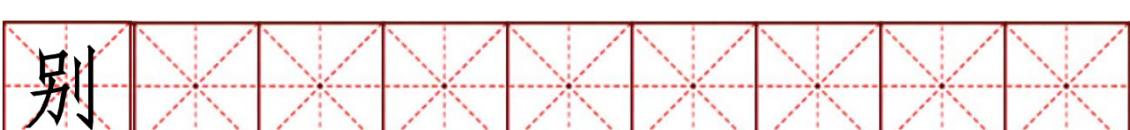
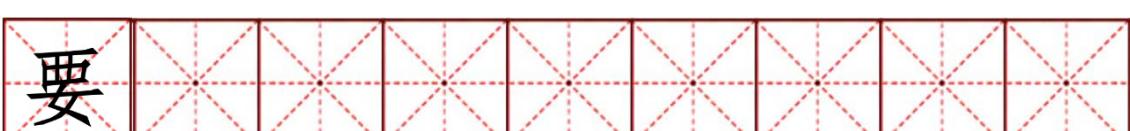
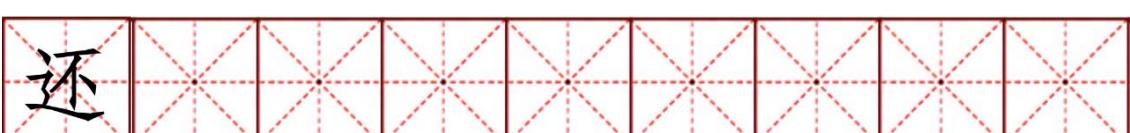
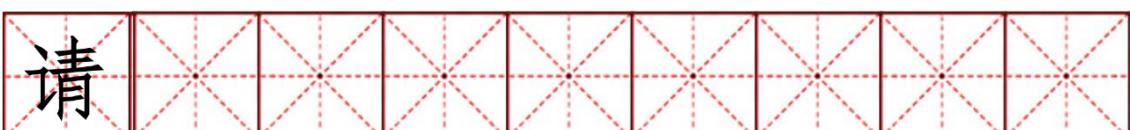
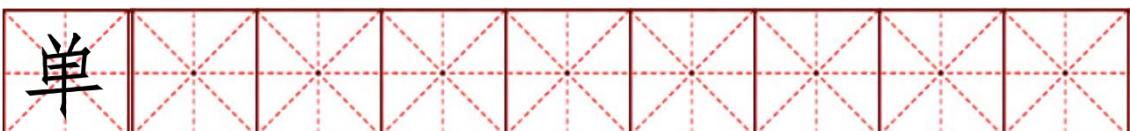
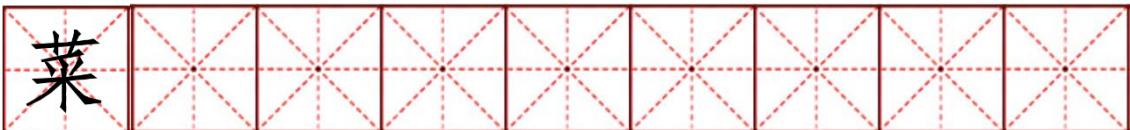


liàn xí
练习

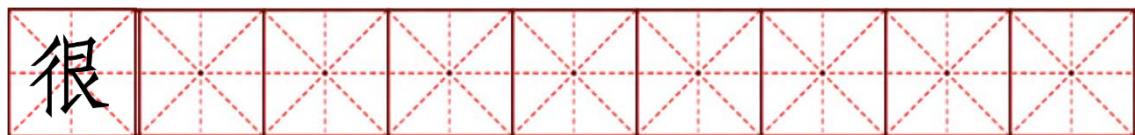
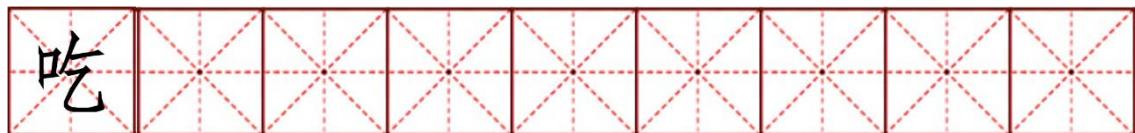
Exercise

一、 抄写 | Write the characters.





你想吃什么？ What would you like to eat?



二、认汉字 | Recognize the characters.

1. 连线 | Match characters with meanings.

还	very
吃	vegetable, dish
再	else, others
单	quick
儿	this
请	eat
很	an honorific title of you
菜	want, need
您	that; then
想	a suffix in mandarin Chinese
这	please
别	list, bill
那	want, think
要	again
快	still

2. 看汉字写拼音 | Note Pinyin for each character.

① 您 好！ 这 是 菜 单。

tāng

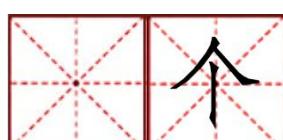
② 我 想 再 要 一 个 汤。

③ 请 吃 快 点 儿。

④ 那 个 菜 很 好 吃。

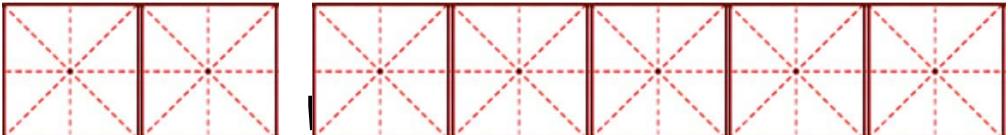
⑤ 还 有 别 的。

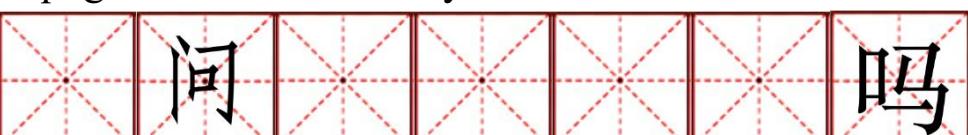
三、汉字组词 | Complete the phrases.



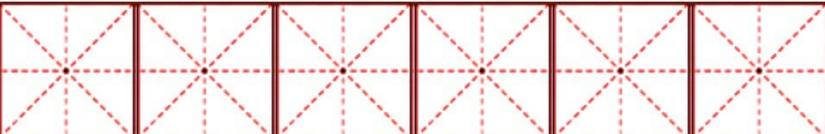
你想吃什么？ What would you like to eat?

四、填空，完成句子 | Fill in the blanks and complete the sentences.

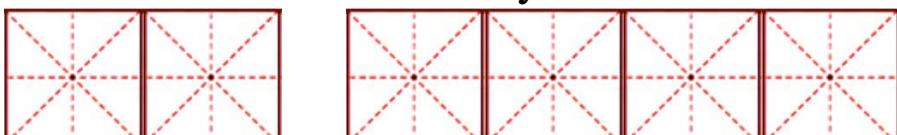
(1) nín hǎo cài dān zài zhè ér 。


(2) qǐng wèn hái yào bié de ma ?


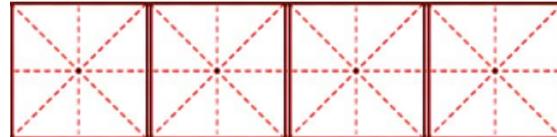
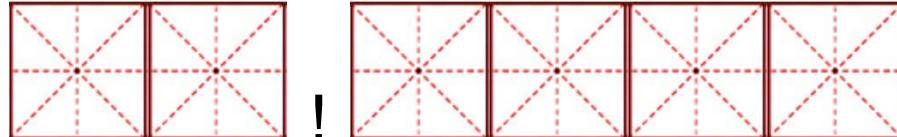
(3) wǒ hěn xiǎng zài chī yí gè 。


(4) nà nǐ kuài diǎn huí jiā 。


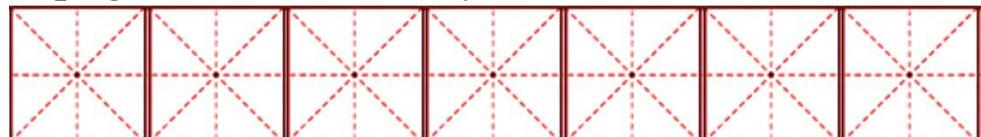
五、填空，完成对话 | Fill in the blanks and complete the dialogue.

A: nǐ hǎo , wǒ yào diǎn cài 。


nín hǎo zhè shì cài dān ,
B: !

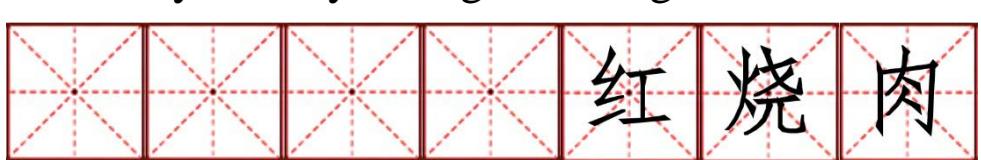


qǐng wèn nín yào chī shén me



?

wǒ yào yí gè hóng shāo ròu



红 烧 肉

hé yí fèn shū cài



hái yào shén me

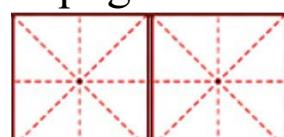


?

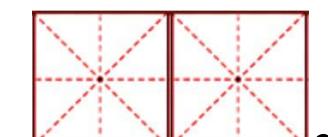
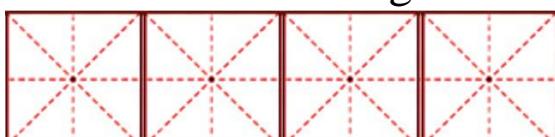
zài yào yì wǎn fàn qǐng kuài



碗 饭



diǎn ér shàng cài xiè xiè ,





hàn zì zhī shi
汉字知识

What You Should Know

Introduction to Chinese Characters : The History

Unification

Seal script, which had evolved slowly in the state of Qin during the Eastern Zhou Dynasty, became standardized and adopted as the formal script for all of China in the Qin dynasty (leading to a popular misconception that it was invented at that time), and was still widely used for decorative engraving and seals (name chops, or signets) in the Han dynasty period. However, despite the Qin script standardization, more than one script remained in use at the time. By the Warring States period, an immature form of clerical script called "early clerical" or "proto-clerical" had already developed in the state of Qin based upon this vulgar writing, and with influence from seal script as well.

Han dynasty

隸 隸
書 書

Clerical script

Proto-clerical script, which had emerged by the time of the Warring States period from vulgar Qin writing, matured gradually, and by the early Western Han period, it was little different from that of the Qin. Recently discovered bamboo slips show the script becoming mature clerical script by the middle-to-late reign of Emperor Wu of the Western Han, who ruled from 141 to 87 BC. Later, it evolved into Neo-clerical and various cursive styles.

shù zì
数 字

Numbers



mù biāo
目 标

Learning Objectives

yī èr sān sì wǔ

一	二	三	四	五
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liù qī bā jiǔ shí

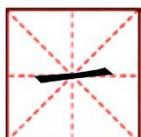
六	七	八	九	十
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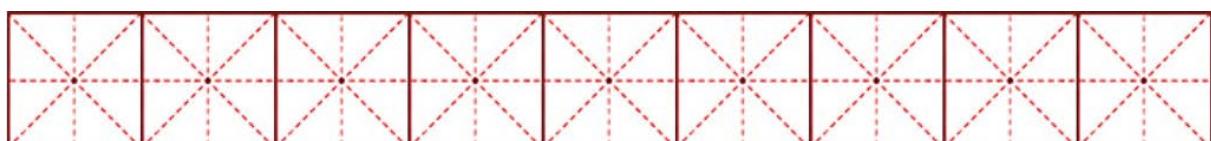
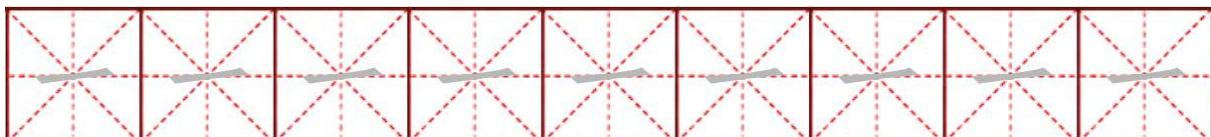
xué hàn zì
学 汉 字

Characters

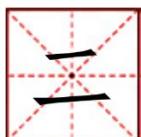
yī



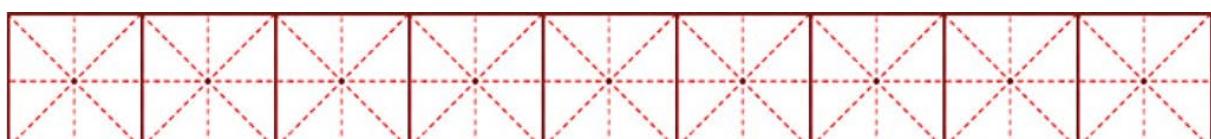
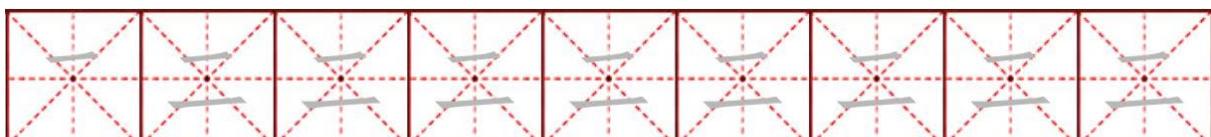
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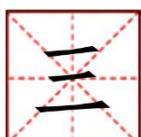
èr



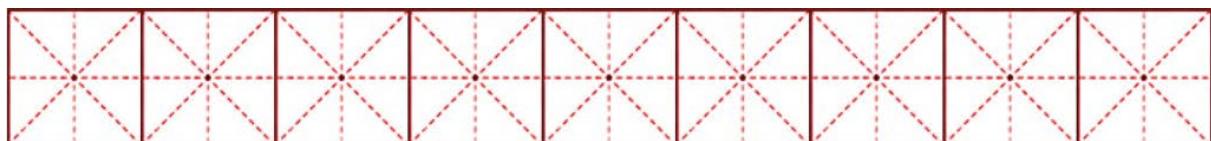
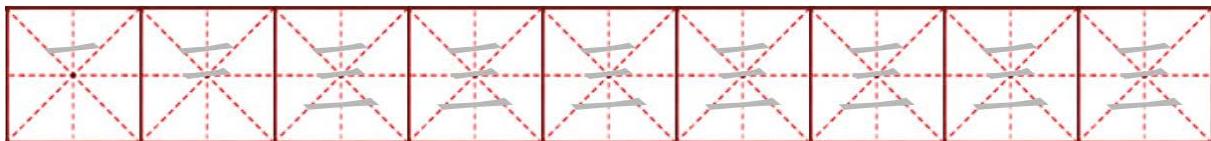
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sān



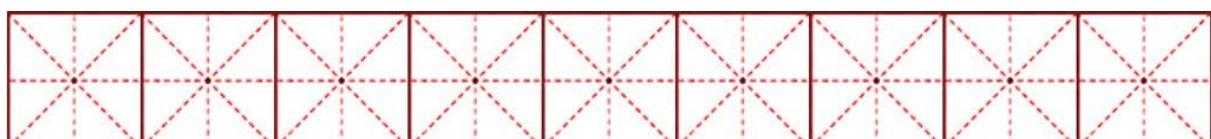
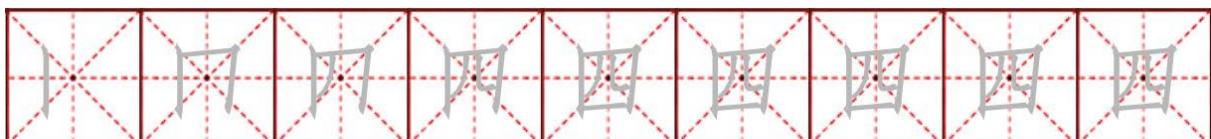
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sì



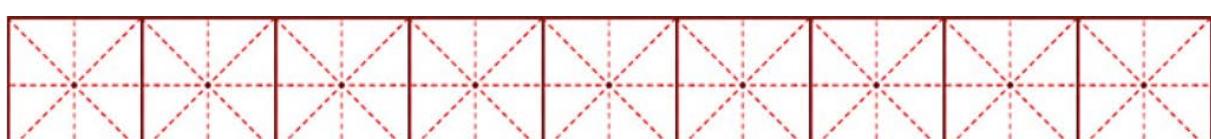
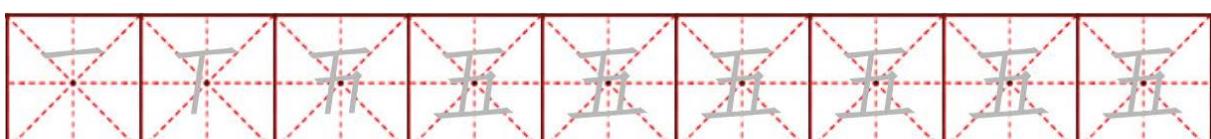
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wǔ



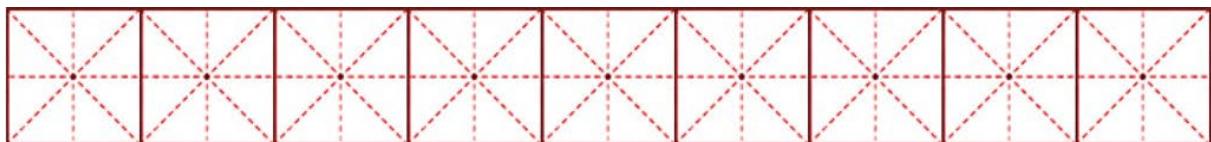
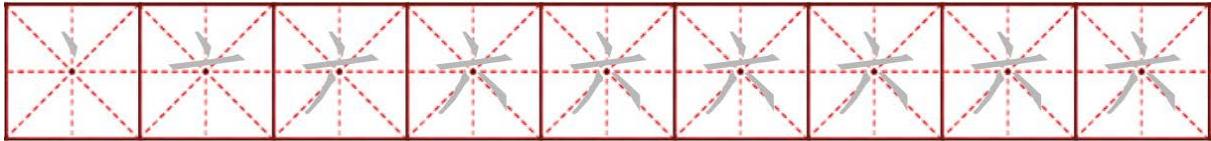
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liù



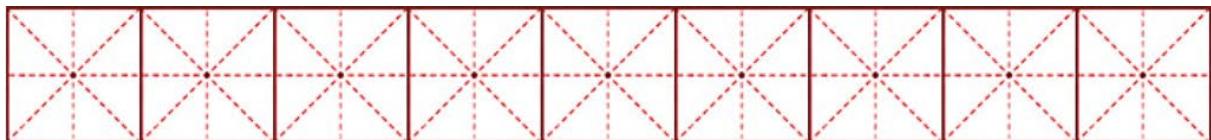
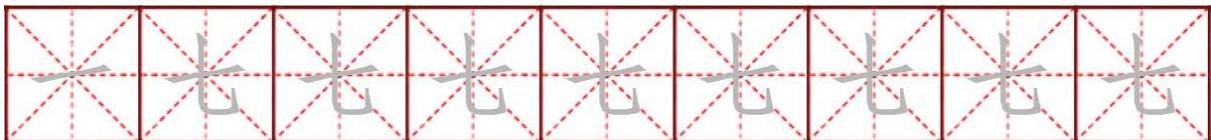
num. six



qī



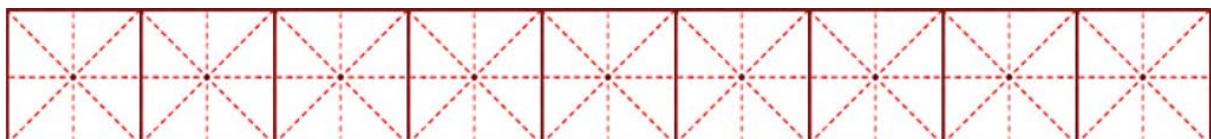
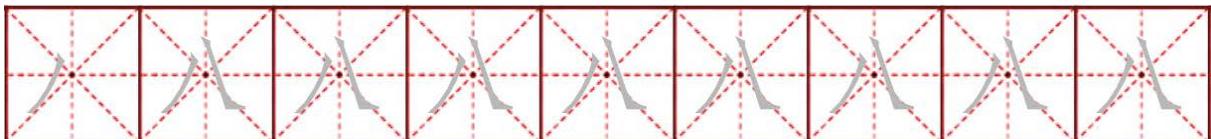
num. seven



bā



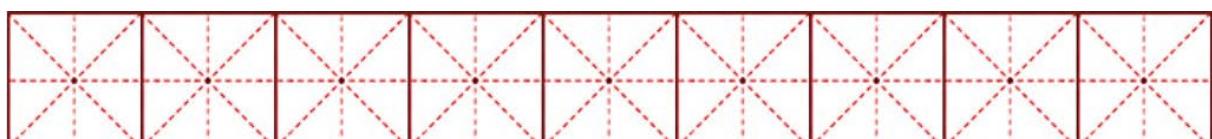
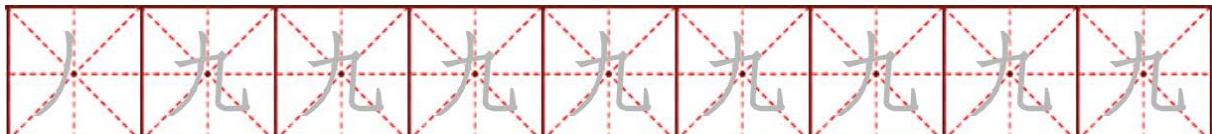
num. eight



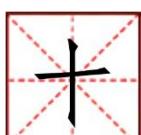
jiǔ



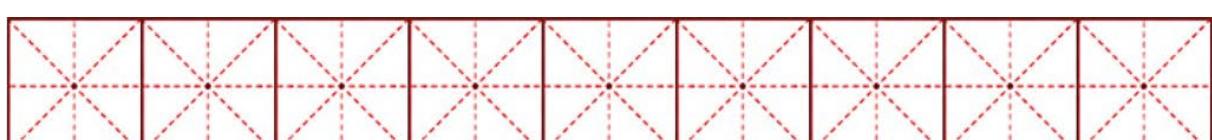
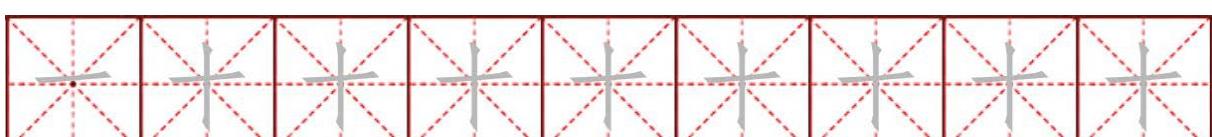
num. nine



shí



num. ten



yǔ yīn
语音 Phonetics

 Yīnjié
音节 Syllables

In Chinese, a syllable is composed of an initial, a final and a tone.
For example: in the syllable ‘ní’, ‘n’ is the initial, ‘i’ is the final,
and ‘＼’ is the tone.

syllable		initial	final			tone
ā	→			a		—
bá	→	b		a		/
bǎo	→	b		a	o	＼
píao	→	p	i	a	o	\

 Dānyùnmǔ
单韵母 Simple Finals

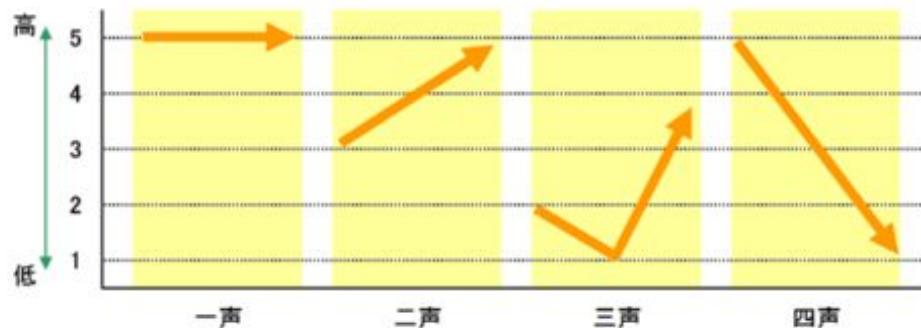
a o e i u ü

Shēngdiào 声调 Tones

1、四声 Four tones

The four tones are high level, rising, falling-rising and falling.

Different tones have different meanings.



2、轻声 Neutral tone

The neutral tone is light and short, and it has no tone-marker.

练习 Practice

bàba

māma

zhuōzi

nǐmen



Shēngmǔ 声母 Initials

There are 21 initials in Chinese, and they can be divided into 6 groups according to the positions of articulation.

1~3 b p m f d t n l g k h

4 j q x

5 zh ch sh r

6 z c s



Fù yùnmǔ, Bí yùnmǔ hé Tèshū yùnmǔ
复 韵母、鼻 韵母 和 特殊 韵母
Compound Finals, Nasal Finals and Special Finals

1、复韵母 Compound Finals

ai	ei	ao	ou		
ia	ie	ua	uo	üe	
uai	uei(ui)		iao	iou(iu)	

练习 Practice

bái	māo	hēi	gǒu
qiū	piaò	yā	xiè
yuē	wā	huǒ	yāo
xiù	duì	wāi	guó

2、鼻韵母 Nasal Finals

an	ang	en	eng
in	ing	ian	iang
uan	uang	uen(un)	ueng
üan	ün	ong	iong

练习 Practice

fān	páng	yàng	wāng
huàn	yuán	fēn	néng
wēng	hóng	xióng	quán
yīn	tīng	wèn	yún

3、特殊韵母 Special Finals

-i [ɿ] and -i [ɻ]

-i [ɿ] : follows “z/ c /s”, and is different from the regular “i”.

-i [ɻ] : follows “zh/ ch /sh / r”, and is different from the regular “i”.

练习 Practice

i(前音) zǐ cī sì

i(后音) zhī chí shǐ rì

er

练习 Practice

érzi nǚér ěrduo dìèr



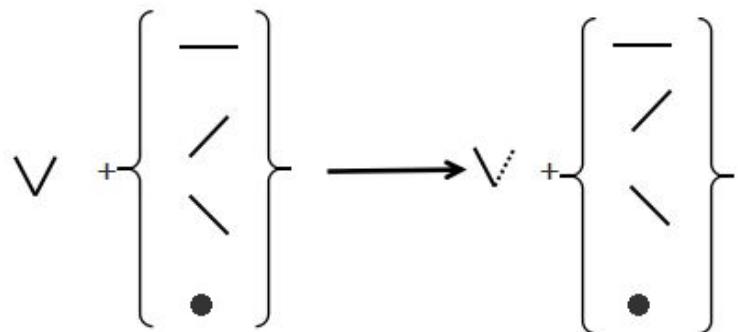
Biàndiào 变调 Changes of Tone

1、三声变调 Change of the third tone

When there are two third-tone syllables together, the first syllable should be pronounced with the second tone while the second syllable stays unchanged.

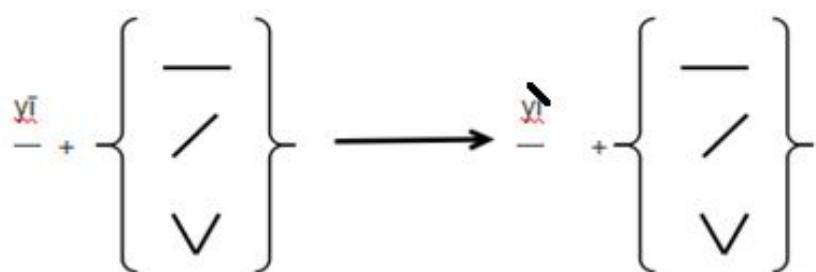
∨ + ∨ → / + ∨ nǐ hǎo (你好) →ní hǎo

When a third tone followed by a first, second or fourth tone, or neutral tone, it is pronounced in the “half” third tone . That is, the tone that only falls but doesn’t rise.



2、 “一” 的变调 Change of the tone for “yi”

Originally “一”is pronounced in the first tone, and it remains unchanged. But when used before a fourth tone, it changes into a second tone. And before a first, second or a third tone syllable, it change into a fourth tone.



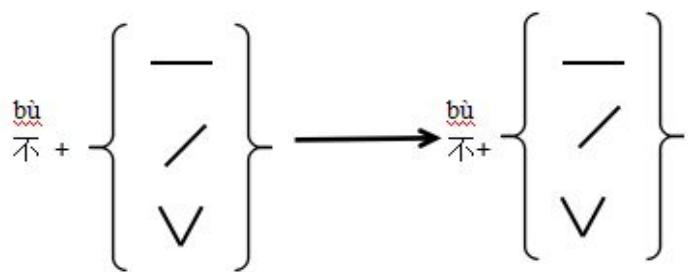
练习 Practice

yìtiān yìnián yìqǐ yíbàn

3、“不”的变调 Change of the tone “不”

“不”is pronounced with a second tone when used before a fourth tone.

When used alone, or before a first, second or third tone, it remains the original tone (the fourth tone).



练习 Practice

bùchī bùxíng bùhǎo búyào



Érhuàyùn

儿化韵 Retroflexed Ending

“er” is written as “r” if it appears as a retroflex ending after other finals, e.g. na'er → nar (where), wan er → wanr (to have fun).

nǎ	+	ér	→	nǎr
哪	+	儿	→	哪儿
nà	+	ér	→	nàr
那	+	儿	→	那儿

练习 Practice

huār yìdiǎnr hǎowánr yíhuìr



Pīn yīn guī zé

拼音规则 Spelling Rules

1. i, u, ü 单独做音节 can respectively form syllables alone

When “i” forms a syllable by itself, it is written as “yi”, ”u” is written as “wu”, ”ü” is written as “yu”.

i → yi

u → wu

ü → yu

2. 以 i 开头的韵母 Finals beginning with i

Finals beginning with “i”: when used without an initial, “i” is written as “y”.

ia → ya

iao → yao

ian → yan

iong → yong

3. 以 u 开头的韵母 Finals beginning with u

Finals beginning with “u”: when used without an initial, “u” is written as “w”.

ua → wa

uai → wai

uan → wan

uang → wang

4. 以ü开头的韵母 Finals beginning with ü

Finals beginning with “ü”: when used without an initial, “y” should be added before “ü”, and the two dots over “ü” are dropped.

üe → yue

ün → yun

üan → yuan

5. ü在 j, q, x, y 前写作 u

ü is written as “u” when used before j, q, x or y

When ”j” , ”q” , ”x” , ”y” are put before “ü” or a final begins with “ü”, the two dots over “ü” are dropped.

jü → ju

qü → qu

xü → xu

yü → yu

6、iou, uei, uen 的拼写规则

Spelling rules of iou, uei, uen

When used after an initial, “iou”, ”uei”, “uen” should be written as “iu”, “ui”, “un”.

niou → niu

huei → hui

luen → lun

bì huà
笔画

Strokes

Usually a Chinese character is formed by radicals (parts), and radicals are formed by strokes. The most basic strokes are shown below:

Name (pinyin, character)	stroke	Translation of Chinese name	Additional description
Diǎn, 点		"Dot"	Tiny dash, speck
Héng, 横		"Horizontal"	Rightward stroke
Shù, 竖		"Vertical"	Downward stroke
Tí, 提		"Rise"	Flick up and rightwards
Nà, 捺		"Press down"	Falling rightwards (fattening at the bottom)
Piě, 撇		"Throw away"	Falling leftwards (with slight curve)

<i>Gōu</i> , 钩		"Hook"	Appended to other strokes, suddenly going down or going left only.
<i>Wān</i> , 弯		"Bend"	A tapering thinning curve, usually concave left (convex outward right).
<i>Xié</i> , 斜		"Slant"	Curved line, usually concave right (convex outward left).
<i>Zhé</i> , 折		"Break"	Indicates change in stroke direction, usually 90° turn, going down or going right only.

Now practice writing the strokes above. You may start learning characters for number 1-10 in the next section once you are familiar with them.

yán sè
颜色 colors

