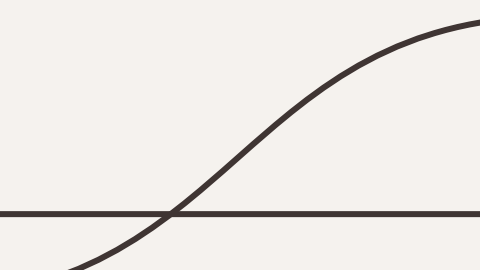




Numbers, Date and Time

Lesson 2: Sihui



Learning Objectives

Numbers

- Recognize and correctly pronounce numbers in chinese
- Apply numbers to real-world contexts such as dates, time, and age.

Communication with patients

- Engage in simple conversations with patients using basic greetings and introductions.
- Ask and respond to common questions related to health, symptoms.

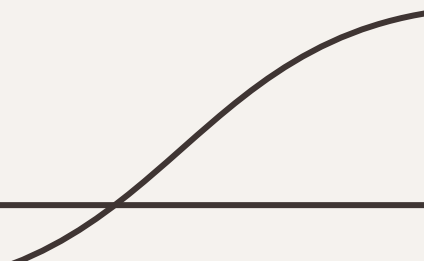


How learning numbers in chinese can be applicable?

Asking the age of the
patient

Appointment Scheduling
(Date & Time)

Vital Signs Reporting
(Blood Pressure, heart rate etc.)



Zero to Ten

CHINESE NUMBERS: 1 TO 10

0 : 零 ling

1 : 一 yī

2 : 二 èr

3 : 三 sān

4 : 四 sì

5 : 五 wǔ

6 : 六 liù

7 : 七 qī

8 : 八 bā

9 : 九 jiǔ

10 : 十 shí

Tens: shí

CHINESE NUMBERS: 11 TO 20

11: 十一 shí yī

12: 十二 shí èr

13: 十三 shí sān

14: 十四 shí sì

15: 十五 shí wǔ

16: 十六 shí liù

17: 十七 shí qī

18: 十八 shí bā

19: 十九 shí jiǔ

20: 二十 èr shí

CHINESE NUMBERS: 21 TO 99

21: 二十一 èr shí yī

22: 二十二 èr shí èr

23: 二十三 èr shí sān

24: 二十四 èr shí sì

25: 二十五 èr shí wǔ

26: 二十六 èr shí liù

27: 二十七 èr shí qī

28: 二十八 èr shí bā

29: 二十九 èr shí jiǔ

30: 三十 sān shí

40: 四十 sì shí

50: 五十 wǔ shí

60: 六十 liù shí

70: 七十 qī shí

80: 八十 bā shí

90: 九十 jiǔ shí

99: 九十九 jiǔ shí jiǔ

Hundreds: **bǎi**

HUNDREDS IN CHINESE

100 : 一百 **yī bǎi**

200 : 二百 **èr bǎi**

300 : 三百 **sān bǎi**

400 : 四百 **sì bǎi**

500 : 五百 **wǔ bǎi**

600 : 六百 **liù bǎi**

700 : 七百 **qī bǎi**

800 : 八百 **bā bǎi**

900 : 九百 **jiǔ bǎi**

999 : 九百九十九

jiǔ bǎi jiǔ shí jiǔ

Thousands: qiān

THOUSANDS IN CHINESE

1000 : 一千 (*yī qiān*)

6000 : 六千 (*liù qiān*)

2000 : 两千 (*liǎng qiān*)

7000 : 七千 (*qī qiān*)

3000 : 三千 (*sān qiān*)

8000 : 八千 (*bā qiān*)

4000 : 四千 (*sì qiān*)

9000 : 九千 (*jiǔ qiān*)

5000 : 五千 (*wǔ qiān*)

Quick Practice

30 三十 : sān (3) + shí = sān shí

38 三十八:

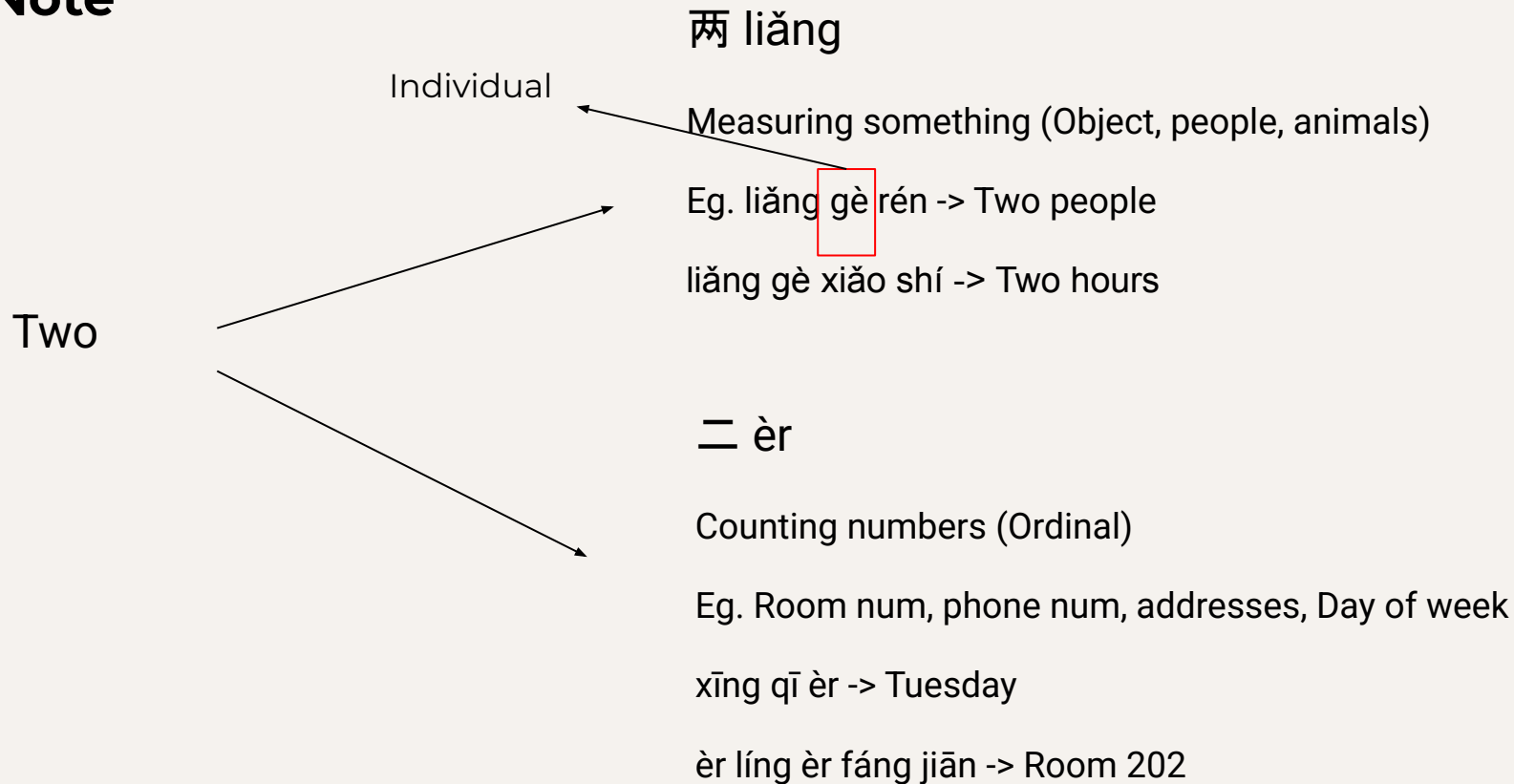
52 五十二 :

69 六十九 :

84 八十四 :

115 一百一十五 :

Note



Ten Thousands: wàn

10,000 : 一万 (yī wàn)

1,000,000 : 一百万 (yī bǎi wàn)



How can we apply the numbers we learn in real life context ?





星期 xīng qī

Week



星期四

xīng qī sì

Thursday



天 tiān

day

今天 jīn tiān

today

now



年 nián

今年 jīn nián

year

this year

月 yuè

months

yī yuè (一月) → **January**

er yuè (二月) → **February**

sān yuè (三月) → **March**

sì yuè (四月) → **April**

wǔ yuè (五月) → **May**

liù yuè (六月) → **June**

...

shí yī yuè (十一月) → **November**

shí èr yuè (十二月) → **December**



多大 duō dà

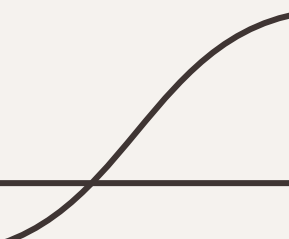
how old





岁 suì

year (of age)



How can we put this words together to form a sentence?

nǐ hǎo (你好)

nǐ jīn nián duō dà? (你今年多大?)

How old are you this year?

wǒ jīn nián sì shí bā suì. (我今年四十八岁。)

I am 48 years old this year.

How can we put this words together to form a sentence ?

jīn tiān xīng qī jǐ? (今天星期几?)

What day of the week is it today?

jīn tiān xīng qī wǔ. (今天星期五.)

Today is Friday.



点 diǎn

point/dot

钟 zhōng

clock

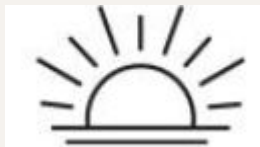
点钟 diǎn zhōng

o'clock

Morning

早上

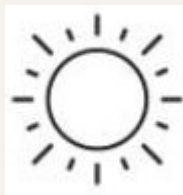
zǎo shàng



Afternoon

下午

xià wǔ



Night

晚上

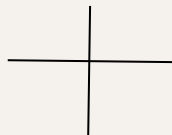
wǎn shàng





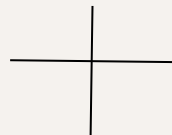
Greeting

zǎo shàng
Morning



(Good)

hǎo



Uncle (shū shū)

Auntie (ā yí)

xià wǔ
Afternoon



How can we put this words together to form a sentence ?

now

Question word

↗
xiàn zài jǐ diǎn zhōng? (现在几点钟?)

What time is it now?

xiàn zài sān diǎn zhōng. (现在三点钟。)

It is 3 o'clock now.

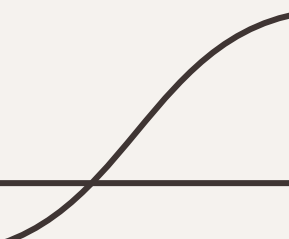
How about 3.30pm or 4.35pm?





Recap from Lesson 1

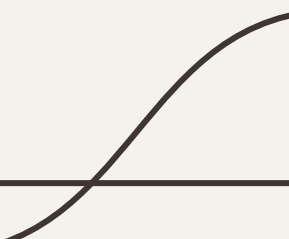
We learn basic phrases and vocab of medical terms

- yī yuàn: Hospital
 - hù shi: Nurse
 - bìng rén: Patient
 - yào: Medicine
- 



Recap from Lesson 1

Forming into sentences

- yī shēng kāi yào. – The doctor prescribes medicine.
 - tā hē shuǐ. – He drinks water.
- 

Common questions to ask the patients

nǐ zěn me le?

Are you ok ? / What's wrong?

nǐ nǎ lǐ bù shū fú?

Where do you feel uncomfortable? / Where are you feeling unwell?

nǐ gǎn jué zěn me yàng?

How do you feel?



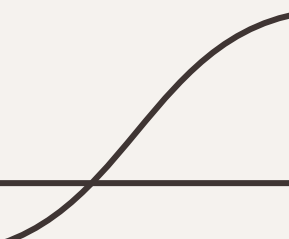
Some possible answer from patients

hěn hǎo
Very Good

bù shū fú
Uncomfortable

bù hǎo
Not Good

hái kěyǐ.
Still ok



Some illness terms

gǎn mào (感冒) → Cold (illness)

- **wǒ gǎnmào le. (我感冒了.) → "I have a cold."**

kè sòu (咳嗽) → Cough

- **wǒ yǒu kè sòu. (我有咳嗽.) → "I have a cough."**



Some illness terms

tóu tòng (头痛) → Headache

- **wǒ tóu tòng. (我头痛.) → "I have a headache."**

fā shāo (发烧) → Fever

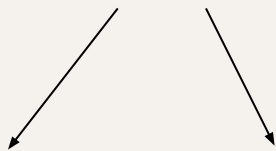
- **wǒ fā shāo le. (我发烧了.) → "I have a fever."**



Some illness terms

. guò mǐn (allergic)

对...过敏 duì...guòmǐn (to be allergic to)



花 (hua) flower

花生(hua sheng) peanut

Some illness terms

- 泛红 (fàn hóng) **Skin Redness from irritation**



皮肤 (pí fū) skin

Dialogue Practice

护士 (Nurse): zǎo shang hǎo! nǐ jīn tiān wèi shén me lái yī yuàn?

病人 (Patient): wǒ tóu tòng, fā shāo. (我头痛, 发烧)

护士: nǐ fā shāo duō jiǔ le? (你发烧多久了)

病人: liǎng tiān le (两天了)。

护士: hǎo de, qǐng děng yī xià. (好的, 请等一下)。

Question Words

- 什么 (shén me) – What
- 谁 (shéi) – Who / Whom
- 哪 (nǎ) – Which
- 哪里 / 哪儿 (nǎ lǐ / nǎr) – Where
- 什么时候 (shén me shí hou) – When
- 为什么 (wèi shén me) – Why
- 怎么 (zěn me) – How

The slide features two thin, dark horizontal lines. The top line starts with a curved segment on the left side, and the bottom line ends with a curved segment on the right side.

Feel Free to ask any questions