

# CHINESE PRIMER

## Character Workbook



TA-TUAN CH'EN • PERRY LINK  
YIH-JIAN TAI • HAI-TAO TANG

(GR)



# CHINESE PRIMER

## Character Workbook

Ta-tuan Ch'en

Perry Link

Yih-jian Tai

Hai-tao Tang

HARVARD UNIVERSITY PRESS

Cambridge, Massachusetts

and London, England

1989

Copyright © 1989 by the President and Fellows of Harvard College  
All rights reserved  
Printed in the United States of America  
10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

This book was prepared at the Chinese Linguistics Project, Princeton University, with the aid of a grant from the Geraldine R. Dodge Foundation.

The title page calligraphy is by Professor Ching-nung T'ai ( 臺靜農 ).

The cover design is by Daniel Shawjing Lee ( 李小鏡 ).

*Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data*

Chinese primer / Ta-tuan Ch'en ... [et al.].

p. cm.

English and Chinese.

Includes index.

ISBN 0-674-12476-6

1. Chinese language--Textbooks for foreign speakers--English.

I. Ch'en, Ta-tuan.

PL1129.E5C43 1989

495.1'82421--dc20

89-2218

CIP

## TO THE STUDENT

Learning to read and write Chinese characters will be one of the most demanding parts of your study of Chinese. The difficulty is not conceptual or deeply intellectual. It is a problem of getting yourself to do steady, hard work over an extended period of time. This is because Chinese characters are numerous and considerably more complex than the letters of Western alphabets. It takes much more memory work to master them. In your first-year course alone, you will be asked to learn more than 500 Chinese characters (250 for high school students). This textbook introduces a number of new methods to make your learning of characters more efficient.

First, and most important, is the method of learning 5 characters every day (2 or 3 for high school students), not counting weekends. Experience has clearly shown that steady study of a few characters a day is much more effective than trying to learn all the characters of a lesson at once. Most students forget characters at a much faster rate when they try to take occasional big bites rather than frequent little bites.

WARNING: This method will not work without your pledge of cooperation. You must solemnly promise yourself to take your little daily bite no matter what. Do not go to bed until you have learned your day's characters. Also use the odd bits of time you have during the day—ten minutes waiting in a line, five minutes waiting for a class to begin, etc.—reviewing earlier characters. This will be much better than leaving your character-learning for the night before a test.

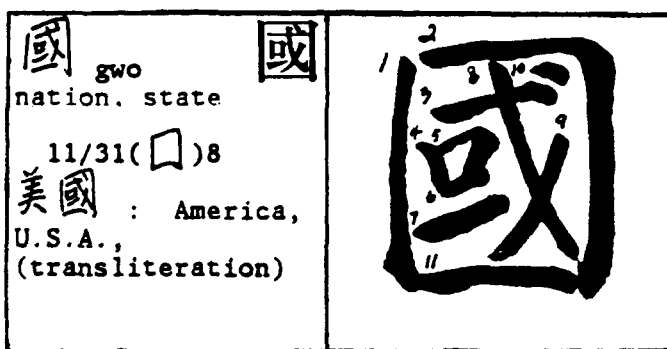
Second, the workbook begins with the more common and useful characters, and proceeds toward the less common ones. As early as page 2 in the workbook, after learning only 10 characters, you will already be able to read and write a number of simple sentences. For the first part of your course, your ability to read and write characters will lag behind your speaking and listening. But as you near the end of the course, your character-learning will gradually catch up. This is because the vocabulary you will be learning later on will increasingly consist of compounds that use characters you already know.

Third, it is very inefficient to study characters in isolation, as if they were abstract codes that might later be "translated" back into regular language. You can internalize characters much faster if you always treat them as living parts of the language. The best way to do this is constantly to associate the sounds and meanings of characters with their written forms. This workbook includes exercises that are designed to help you do this. Each page in the workbook includes sample sentences or a short dialogue using characters you have learned. There are also simple translation exercises and a "self-dictation". The self-dictation exercises appear in romanization; you are to read the sentences aloud, and think of their meanings, at the same time that you write the characters. All of the reading exercises are on audiotapes, which you can also use to reinforce the association of sounds and meanings with the characters.

## FORMAT OF THE WORKBOOK

The first column of each page lists five characters written with a traditional Chinese brush. The small numbers, as shown in column 1 of the sample below, tell you the order of the strokes that comprise the characters. Each small number is, moreover, carefully placed where the stroke in question begins. This tells you the proper direction of movement of the stroke. It is important to learn the strokes in their proper order and direction because, as your handwriting improves and becomes more fluid, a correct sequence will lead to correct natural slurring of the strokes. Incorrect slurring would eventually make your handwriting entirely unreadable. Stroke order will become increasingly easy to learn as you become familiar with the basic principles of proceeding from left to right, top to bottom, etc.

The second column lists the same five characters in printed form, which is the form common in books and computer print-outs. In order to strengthen your familiarity with printed forms, we use them for some of the reading exercises as well.



Sample of Columns 1, 2 and 3

The third column lists, for each character:

(1) Its pronunciation in GR romanization.

(2) A gloss in English. (When a gloss appears in parentheses, it refers to the meaning of the character by itself, which is different from the meaning of the compound introduced in the lesson text. For example, *meei* normally means "beautiful", but in the first lesson of the text it does not mean this. It appears as part of the compound *Meei.gwo* "America". In cases such as this, a gloss is given for the compound as well as for the individual character.)

WARNING: A "gloss" does not mean a reliable equivalent that can always be used as the English word is used. It is simply an identification tag for the character. DO NOT study the meanings of the characters using these tags. Turn to the lesson texts to study the meanings.

(3) Two numbers with a slash in between, for example 7/26. The number before the slash is the total number of strokes required to write the character. The number after the slash is the number of the radical. (These "radicals" should be studied after you have learned approximately 100 characters. Study of radicals can help you to see relationships among characters, and thus to learn them better. But it is generally not productive to try to do this until you have learned about 100 characters as examples. For an explanation of radicals, see the appendix to the blue book, pp. 153-156.)

(4) In parentheses, the radical of the character. Sometimes two forms of the radical are given, separated by a slash. (See the examples on p. 2.) This is because the same radical can take different forms in different characters.

(5) The number of strokes in addition to the radical that are required to complete the character.

The large fourth column is divided into three parts, top to bottom. The top two boxes contain reading exercises that use characters and grammar already introduced. These exercises purposely employ the handwriting of five different people, in the hope that the slight variations will help you to easily recognize different handwriting styles. The bottom box in the fourth column contains the self-dictation and translation exercises.

The last six pages of the workbook (pp. 124-129) list characters that are either especially complex (such as *yng* "win") or not especially common (such as *longshia* "lobster"). Normally it is better to learn these characters in more advanced courses and to concentrate on the common characters in your introductory course. Therefore we have listed these characters for your reference, but have omitted the accompanying exercises. We have also omitted the small numbers that indicate stroke order, because stroke order should not be a problem for you by the time you get that far.

Six appendices at the end of the workbook introduce simplified characters, special-purpose characters, and other charts that are designed for students who find characters especially interesting. We do not include stroke-order charts for simplified characters because we believe students are best served by learning traditional characters first and simplified characters later (near the end of the first-year course for college courses, the second-year course for high schools). By the time students turn to simplified characters, stroke order should be no problem.

## TO THE TEACHER

It is best to introduce this workbook at the very end of the Foundation Work on pronunciation, and to begin assignments in it as you take up Unit I, Lesson 1. *Do not* introduce characters earlier in the Foundation Work. The Foundation Work is demanding and extremely crucial, and requires the student's fullest possible attention.

Although this workbook is, to a large extent, "self-programmed", your role as teacher is very important in assuring its successful use. There are several things you can do.

First, do whatever you can to reinforce your students' commitment to daily work on characters. Even the best-intentioned students, when they confront other pressures on their time, may be tempted to "leave characters for the weekend"—or even longer. You should constantly remind your students that they will spend much less time, in the long run, if they spend a little bit of time every day.

Second, you can add some external discipline to your students' self-discipline by asking them to write each character 10 times and to hand the copies in every day. This exercise also serves the purpose of allowing you to check to be sure your students correctly understand the structure of the characters. It is a good idea to supply your students with mimeographed grid paper for this purpose. Remember that they are beginners and therefore the boxes should be big—about 1" square.

Third, it is a good idea to give quizzes on characters frequently—about twice a week. You needn't test many characters or spend much class time on these quizzes. About five minutes is enough. The purpose is to encourage your students in the habit of making steady, bit-by-bit progress.

### 請老師注意

1. 請參閱漢字本(綠本)前言中有關漢字部分(第十五至十八頁)
2. 請不斷提醒並督促學生,把「每日五字」(中學生每日二或三字)定為日課,認真完成,切忌積存。
3. 發音階段極為重要,應集中精力練習發音。不宜介紹中國字。寫字應在發音階段結束後開始。



## CONTENTS

Chinese Characters: Units 1 - 8 . . . . .	1
Appendix I: Additional Interjections and Particles . . . . .	131
Appendix II: Characters with Phonetic Modification . . . . .	132
Appendix III: Simplified Characters in This Book . . . . .	133
Appendix IV: Simplified Components . . . . .	139
Appendix V: Characters Arranged by Radicals . . . . .	141
Appendix VI: New Words in Stage Directions . . . . .	148
Appendix VII: New Words in the Song "Běn Shì" . . . . .	150
Index . . . . .	151



Except writing the five characters,  
there is no exercise today. If you  
have a Chinese name, you can practice  
writing it.

我 woo  
I, me

7/62(戈)3

我



是 shyh  
is

9/72(日)5

是



美 meei  
(beautiful)

9/123(羊)3

美



國 gwo  
nation, state

11/31(口)8

美國 : America,  
U.S.A.,  
(transliteration)

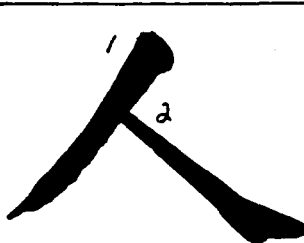
國



人 ren  
man, woman, person,  
human being

2/9(人)0

人



1. 我是美國人。  
 2. 你也是美國人。  
 3. 我不是美國人。  
 4. 你也不是美國人。  
 5. 我們都是美國人。  
 6. 你們也都是美國人。  
 7. 我們都不是美國人。

你 *nii* 你  
 you (singular)  
 7/9(人 / 亻) 5

們 *.men* 們  
 plural ending for  
 pronouns  
 10/9(人 / 亻) 8

不 *bu* 不  
 not  
 4/1(一) 3

也 *yee* 也  
 also, too, even  
 3/5(乙) 2

I. Self-dictation (Read the following sentences aloud and write them out in Chinese characters):

1. *Nii.men yee dou.sh Meei.gworen.*

II. Translation (Translate the following into Chinese characters.):

1. All of you are Americans.

都 *dou* 都  
 all, in every case  
 11/163(邑 / 阝) 8

Dictionaries have this with an additional dot:

1. 我不是美國人，是中國人。  
 2. 你們是不是美國學生？  
 3. 不是，我們是中國學生。  
 4. 我跟你都不是小學生，是中學生。

跟 gen  
follow, with, and  
13/157(足)6

跟

中 jong  
(middle, center)  
4/2(丨)3  
中國 : China

中

學 shyue  
to study, learn  
16/39(子)3

學

5. 小學生不是中學生，  
中學生也不是小學生。  
6. 中國學生跟美國學生都是人。

生 sheng  
(be born)  
5/100(生)0  
學生 : student

生

小 sheau  
small  
3/42(小)0






小

- I. 1. Jongshyuesheng bu.sh sheaushyuesheng.  
 2. Woo.men dou.sh Jong.gworen.

- II. 1. All of you are middle school students.  
 2. All of us are middle school students too.  
 3. Are you an American grade school student?

<p>一</p> <p>i: one 1/1(一)0</p>	<p>二</p> <p>ell: two 2/7(二)0</p>	<p>三</p> <p>san: three 3/1(一)1</p>	<p>四</p> <p>syh: four 5/31(口)2</p>	<p>朋 perng (friend) 8/74(月)4</p>	<p>朋</p>
<p>五</p> <p>wuu: five 4/7(二)2</p>	<p>六</p> <p>liow: six 4/12(八)2</p>	<p>七</p> <p>chi: seven 2/1(一)1</p>	<p>八</p> <p>ba: eight 2/12(八)0</p>	<p>友 yeou (friend) 4/29(又)2</p>	<p>友</p>
<p>九</p> <p>jeou: nine 2/5(乙)1</p>	<p>十</p> <p>shyr: ten 2/24(十)0</p>	<p>零</p> <p>ling: zero *(see note)</p>	<p>兩</p> <p>leang: two 8/11(入)6</p>	<p>朋友: friend</p>	<p>友</p>
<p>我的朋友是中國人。 你的朋友是美國人。 還是一個中國學生？ 你們是中國人還是美國人？ 我們都是你的朋友。 小學生也是小學</p>				<p>還 hair still; yet 17/162(是/主)13</p>	<p>還</p>
				<p>的 .de particle of subordination and modification 8/106(白)3</p>	<p>的</p>
<p>I. 1. Nii.men sh Meei.gwo shyue.sheng hair.sh Jong.gwo shyue.sheng?</p> <p>II. 1. Chinese students and American students are all students. 2. My three friends 3. Your five students</p>				<p>個 geh general AN 10/9(人/个)8</p>	<p>個</p>

\* Though 〇 is often used for ling (zero), and that is all that you need to be able to write at this point, you should recognize the full character for it.

1. 你貴姓? 2. 我姓丁。 3. 我的女朋友也姓丁。 4. 你的女朋友姓丁, 我的男朋友也姓丁。 5. 我們兩個人的朋友都姓丁。	男 nan male 7/102(田)2  女 neu female 3/38(女)0	男 女 男 女 貴 貴 姓 姓 女 女 姓 姓 丁 丁	    
6. 你的男朋友是不是 一個中國學生? 7. 我的女朋友是一個 美國中學生。	貴 guey (noble; expensive; honorable) 12/154(貝)5  姓 shing surname; have the surname of 8/38(女)5 貴姓: honorable surname		
I. 1. Nan shyue.sheng gen neu shyue.sheng dou bu.sh woo.de perng.yeou. 2. Woo.de nanperng.yeou sh ig Jong.gworen. II. 1. Are you a male student or a female student? 2. What's your surname? My surname is Ding. 3. My Chinese girlfriend's surname is Ding.	丁 Ding common Chinese surname 2/1(一)1		

1. 這隻狗是我的，那  
 2. 我們的狗是一隻小  
 3. 這個美國人不是中  
 4. 那三個男學生都是  
 我的朋友。

他 ta  
 he, him

他

5/9(人/亻)5

他

這 jeh, jey  
 this, these

這

11/162(走/彳)7

這

5. 這五個中國人都是  
 6. 這隻美國狗是你們  
 7. 他的朋友，那隻中國  
 8. 他的學生。  
 不是他的狗也姓丁，是  
 他姓丁，他的狗姓

那 nah, ney  
 that, those

那

7/163(邑/阝)4

那

隻 jy  
 AN for animals

隻

10/172(隹)2

隻

狗 goou  
 dog

狗




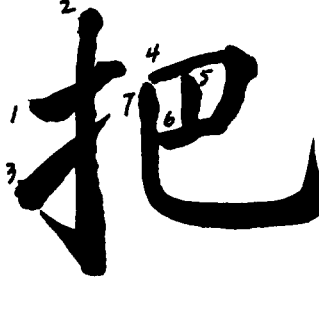
8/94(犬/犳)5

狗

- I. 1. Ta.de neuperng.yeou sh Meei.gworen.  
 2. Jey-jy goou sh ta.de nanperng.yeou .de.  
 3. Ta neyg Meei.gwo perng.yeou .de goou sh  
 i-jy dah goou hair.sh i-jy sheau goou?

- II. 1. Is this dog yours or his?  
 2. This middle school student and that  
 primary school student are all his  
 friends.  
 3. This high school student's surname is  
 Ding.



<p>1. 這把中國椅子是他 們的。 2. 那張桌子是我的。 3. 我們的桌子是一張 小桌子。 4. 那三張桌子跟那五 把椅子都是那個美 國學生的。</p>	<p>張 jang AN for tables, beds, sheets of paper, etc.; surname 11/57(子)8</p>	
<p>5. 這張是中國桌子還 是美國桌子? 6. 那把小椅子不是你 的, 也不是我的。 7. 那個姓丁的跟那個 姓張的是朋友, 是 不是?</p>	<p>桌 juo (table) 10/75(木)6</p>	
<p>子 tzyy (son, child); noun suffix 3/39(子)0</p>	<p>子 tzyy (son, child); noun suffix 3/39(子)0</p>	
<p>椅 yii (chair) 12/75(木)8</p>	<p>椅 yii (chair) 12/75(木)8</p>	
<p>I. 1. Nah.sh wuu-jang Meei.gwo juotz gen leang-baa Meei.gwo yiitz. 2. San-baa yiitz gen wuu-baa yiitz sh ba-baa yiitz. II. 1. These two Chinese tables belong to that American male student. 2. Those five Chinese chairs belong to that American female student.</p>	<p>把 baa AN for things with handles; (pretran- sitive) 7/64(手/才)4</p>	

A. 你是不是小學生?  
 B. 不是,我是中學生。  
 A. 他呢?他是不是小學生?  
 B. 他也不是,他也是中學生。  
 A. 這張桌子是你的嗎?  
 B. 不是,這張桌子是那個中國人的。  
 A. 那張呢?那張是你的不是?

呢 .ne  
 particle with many functions (at the end of a follow-up question: And...?)

8/30(口)5

嗎 .ma  
 interrogative particle

13/30(口)10

B. 是的,那張是我的。  
 A. 這兩隻小狗是誰的?  
 B. 是那個美國女學生的。  
 A. 哪把椅子是美國椅子的?  
 B. 這把是,那把也是,這兩把都是美國椅子。  
 A. 你是男學生,我也是男學生,咱們都是男學生。

誰 sheir  
 who, whom

15/149(言)8

誰

哪 neei  
 which

10/30(口)7

哪

- I. 1. Jeh.sh i-jy Meei.gwo goou .ma? Bu.sh, jeh.sh i-jy Jong.gwo goou.  
 2. Ney-jy .ne? Ney-jy sh .bu.sh i-jy Meei.gwo goou? Ney-jy yee bu.sh, ney-jy yee.sh Jong.gwo goou.

- II. 1. Whose students are they?  
 2. Which dog is yours?  
 3. We (you and I) are all Chinese students.

咱 tzar

9/30(口)6

咱們 : we  
 (when listener is included)

咱

1. A. 你是他們的老師嗎?  
B. 是, 我是他們的老師, 也是他們的好朋友。  
2. 那兩個人都是我的老師, 男老師是美國人, 女老師是中國人, 他們兩個人都很好。  
3. A. 那個美國人是一個大學生嗎?

大 dah  
big

3/37(大)0

大

大

對

duey  
correct, right;  
opposite to; to  
face; a pair; to  
suit; with respect  
to; to

14/41(寸)11

對

對

A. 那個中國學生呢?  
B. 不對, 是一個中學生。  
A. 是不是也是一個大學生?  
B. 不對, 他也不是, 他也是一個中學生。

老

lao  
old, elderly,  
venerable; prefix

6/125(老)0

老

老

師

shy  
(teacher)

10/50(巾)7

老師: teacher

師

師

- I. 1. Jey-baa dah yiitz sh laoshy .de, ney-jang sheau juotz sh shyue.sheng .de.  
2. Ney-leangg Meei.gworen dou.sh tzar.men.de laoshy.

- II. 1. Is that Chinese dog yours? No, he is not.  
2. How about that American dog? He is not either.  
3. Who is your teacher?  
4. Is he a good teacher?

好

hao  
good, well

6/38(女)3

好

好

1. 雖然他是我的朋友，可  
是他不是我的好朋友。  
2. 我雖然是學生，但是  
我不是中學生。  
3. 那兩隻大狗是他的，那  
兩隻小狗是誰的？  
4. A. 你貴姓？  
B. 我姓丁，我叫丁友生，  
你呢？

5. A. 我叫張大中。  
A. 我是一個好老師，你  
是一個好學生，對不  
對？  
B. 不對，不對。雖然我  
是一個好學生，可  
是你不是一個好老  
師。

雖 swei, suei 雖  
(although)

17/172(隹)9

然 ran  
(thus, so)

12/86(火 / 灬)8

雖然: although

然

可 kee  
(may, able)

5/30(口)2

可是: but

可

但 dann  
(but)

7/9(人 / 亻)5

但是: but

但

叫 jiaow  
to call; be  
called, be named

5/30(口)2

叫

- I. 1. Sweiran jey-jang juotz bu dah, kee.sh  
jey-baa yiitz dah.  
2. Sweiran nii bu.sh goou, dann.sh nii  
hair.sh woo.de perng.yeou.

- II. 1. Although all of the students are  
Americans, all the teachers are  
Chinese.  
2. Which one is a college student?  
3. My surname is Jang. My full name is  
Jang Gueysheng.

雖

然

可

但

叫

<p>1. A. 你早，老張。 B. 早，小丁。</p> <p>2. A. 你好不好？ B. 我還好，你呢？</p> <p>3. A. 我很好。 B. 你看，那把椅子很好。</p> <p>B. 好看是好看，可是很貴。</p>	<p>早 tzaó early 6/72(日)2</p> <p>看 kann see, look at 9/109(目)4</p>	<p>早</p> <p>看</p>
<p>4. A. 我的男朋友很有名。 B. 但是他不好看。</p> <p>A. 雖然他不好看，但是他的女朋友很好。</p>	<p>很 heen very 9/60(彳)6</p> <p>有 yeou have; there is, there are 6/74(月)2</p>	<p>很</p> <p>有</p>
<p>I. 1. A: Ding Laoshy tzaó. B: Tzaó, Jang Dahkee. 2. Jang Laoshy yeou bag neu shyue.sheng, dann.sh ta yee yeou shyrg nan shyue.sheng. Ta.men dou heen hao.</p> <p>II. 1. Is that chair very expensive? 2. I have a small dog, but he has a big one, a very pretty one.</p>	<p>名 ming name 6/30(口)3</p> <p>有名 : famous</p>	<p>名</p>

A. 小張早。  
 B. 小丁早，今天好不好？  
 A. 我很累，今天我覺得很累。  
 B. 我也很累，今天咱們都很累。  
 A. 我覺得這兩把中國椅子很好，可是咱們的老師覺得不好。

今 jin  
 now, at present  
 4/9(人)2

天 tian  
 sky; day; weather  
 4/37(大)1

覺 jyue  
 (perceive; become conscious of)  
 20/147(見)13

得 der  
 obtain; part of a potential complement  
 11/60(彳)8

覺得: feel

累 ley  
 tired  
 11/120(糸)5

- I. 1. Jin.tian ney-wuug Meei.gworen dou heen ley.  
 2. Woo jyue.de yeou shyrg nanperng.yeou heen hao, kee.sh ta.men jyue.de buhao.

- II. 1. Do you still feel tired today?  
 2. I don't think (feel) he is a good teacher.

<p>A. 桌子椅子我都有，我也有一隻狗，是一隻把舊椅子。</p> <p>B. 我有一張新桌子跟兩舊的牀軟，新的牀硬。</p> <p>A. 你的牀新，我的牀舊，</p> <p>B. 我的牀不軟，很硬。</p> <p>A. 你的牀軟不軟？</p> <p>B. 這張牀是我的。</p> <p>A. 這張牀是誰的？</p>	<p>牀 chwang bed 8/90(月)4</p> <p>軟 roan soft 11/159(車)4</p>	<p>牀</p> <p>軟</p>
<p>A. 那個人是誰？</p> <p>B. 他是咱們的新老師，他是一個大學學生，他姓丁，叫丁大有。</p>	<p>硬 ying hard; stiff 12/112(石)7</p> <p>新 shin new 13/69(斤)9</p>	<p>硬</p> <p>新</p>
<p>了 leau: (finish, conclude)了</p> <p>了 .le: particle for new situation, completed action, etc.</p> <p>2/6(了)1</p>	<p>舊 jio old 18/134(只)12</p>	<p>舊</p>
<p>I. 1. Woo jyue.de nii.de chwang heen jio, yee heen roan. 2. Jey-jang shin juotz sh sheir.de?</p> <p>II. 1. All the high school students have new beds. 2. The new beds are firm (hard).</p>		<p>舊</p>

A. 這是你的宿舍嗎?  
 B. 對, 這是我的宿舍。  
 A. 你的屋子很大。  
 B. 對, 我的屋子很大, 有一張牀, 一張桌子, 跟四把椅子。  
 A. 你覺得這間屋子好不好?

宿 suh  
 (lodge, stay over-night)

11/40(宀)8

舍 sheh  
 (a house; an inn)

8/135(舌)2

宿舍: dormitory

B. 屋子還好, 可是牀很軟。  
 A. 這是不是一個很有名的學校?  
 B. 對, 這個學校很有名。  
 A. 這個學校貴不貴?  
 B. 這個學校雖然很有名, 但是不貴。

屋 u  
 (room)

9/44(尸)6

間 jian  
 AN for room

12/169(門)4

- I. 1. Jeyg suhsheh yeou liow-jian utz.  
 2. Utz heen shin, kee.sh juotz heen jiw.

- II. 1. Although our room is not very big, we do have a new bed and a new chair.  
 2. This school's girl students' dormitory is small, but it is a new one.

校 shiaw  
 school

10/75(木)6



A. 你覺得中國飯好吃不  
好吃?  
B. 好是好, 可是不够大。  
A. 你們學校的飯好不好?  
B. 早飯很好。  
A. 中飯呢?  
B. 中飯好吃是好吃, 可是  
不够。

教 jiauw  
(educate)

jiauw  
(to teach; to  
guide)

11/66(支)7

室 shyh  
(a room)

9/40(山)6

: classroom

教

室

B. 我覺得很好。  
A. 你有中國朋友嗎?  
B. 有, 我有三個中國朋  
友。  
A. 你的中國朋友也吃咱  
們宿舍的飯嗎?  
B. 不, 他們吃中國飯,  
不吃宿舍的飯。

吃 chy  
eat

6/30(口)3

吃

飯 fann  
cooked rice; food;  
meal

12/184(食)4

飯

I. 1. A: Ding I gen Jang San dou.sh nii.de  
perng.yeou .ma?

B: Ding I sh woo.de perng.yeou, Jang  
San bu.sh.

2. Woo.men.de shyueshiaw yeou shyrg  
Jong.gwo shyue.sheng.

II. 1. Our teachers feel that our classrooms  
are not enough (we don't have enough).  
2. Do your American friends eat Chinese  
food?

够 gow  
enough

11/36(夕)8

夠

A. 昨天的晚飯好吃不好吃？  
B. 昨天的晚飯不好吃。  
A. 你覺得不好吃，可是  
我覺得不錯。  
B. 誰是你的老師？  
A. 他是我的老師，是個  
很有名的老師，可是  
他有點老。

昨 tzwo  
(yesterday)  
9/72(日)5  
昨天: yesterday

昨

晚 woan  
evening; late  
11/72(日)7

晚

晚

A. 我雖然不老，可是他  
還不是「老師」。  
B. 你們學校有沒有美國  
老師？  
A. 我們學校沒有美國  
老師。

錯 tsuoh  
(error)  
16/167(金)8

錯

錯

點 dean  
(a dot); a little  
17/203(黑)5  
一點: a little

點

點

- I. 1. Woo.men.de suhsheh hair butsuoh, kee.sh  
fann buhaochy.  
2. Tzwo.tian woo yeou .ideal ley.
- II. 1. Our school does not have famous  
teachers.  
2. This bed is new to be sure, but it is a  
little too hard.

沒 mei  
did not; have not

沒

7/85(水/シ)4

沒

A. 我的狗吃肉, 他天天吃肉。  
B. 你的狗吃肉不吃肉?

A. 不, 我早飯不吃肉, 晚飯吃肉, 可是昨天我沒吃肉。  
B. 你每天都吃肉嗎?

A. 我也不吃蛋, 蛋太生了, 我覺得吃肉好。  
B. 那你吃蛋好不好?  
A. 這個雞有點老, 不好吃。

雞 ji  
chicken

18/172(佳)10

肉 row  
meat

6/130(肉)0

雞

雞

肉

肉

太 tay  
excessively

4/37(大)1

太

太

每 meei  
each; every

7/80(母)3

每

每

蛋 dann  
egg

11/142(虫)5

蛋

蛋

- I. 1. Meei-tian chy ig jidann bugow, woo chy leangg.  
2. A: Tzwo.tian .de woanfann tay hao .le, sh .bu.sh?  
B: Hair butsuoh.

- II. 1. Do Americans eat chicken and meat every day?  
2. Right, Americans eat chicken and meat every day.  
3. This egg is a little too undercooked.

A. 你們學校的飯好不好?  
 B. 晚飯不錯, 可是早飯、午飯都不夠好。  
 A. 晚飯是不是有肉、有蛋、也有雞?  
 B. 對了, 肉、蛋、雞都有, 有很多, 也很好吃。  
 A. 你是不是每天早上都吃雞蛋?  
 B. 是, 我每天早上吃兩

上 shanq 上  
 above; on top,  
 etc.; go to

3/1(一)2

上

下 shiah 下  
 below; descend

3/1(一)2

下

午 wuu 午  
 (noon)

4/24(十)2

午

多 duo 多  
 much; many

6/36(夕)3

多

少 shao 少  
 few

4/42(小)1

少

- I. 1. Woo meei-tian shanq.wuu kann woo.de sheau goou, shiah.wuu kann woo.de dah goou.  
 2. Ta meei-tian jong.wuu bu chy wuufann, kee.sh woan.shanq chy heen duo.

- II. 1. This classroom has many students in the morning, but it has no students in the afternoon.  
 2. Although there are many students, (but) the dormitories are too small and there aren't enough teachers.

A. 那個很高的人是誰?  
B. 他是張老師，是我的老師。  
A. 那個矮一點的人呢?  
B. 他是個學生，叫丁一。  
A. 張老師的鼻子很高。  
B. 對了，張老師很好看，他的性情也很好。

高 gau  
high; tall;  
surname

10/189(高)0

高

1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10

矮 ae  
short; low

13/111(矮)8

矮

1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10  
11  
12  
13

A. 張老師是中國人不是?  
B. 張老師是中國人。  
A. 你的新女朋友性情好  
B. 不好?  
A. 不大好，他每天都覺得很累，他覺得這個也不好，那個也不好。

性 shing  
(nature; sex)

8/61(心 / 忄)5

性

1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8

情 ching  
(emotion)

11/61(心 / 忄)8

性情 : tempera-  
ment

情

1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10  
11

- I. 1. Meei.gworen .de byitz sh .bu.sh dou  
heen gau?  
2. Woo.de nanperng.yeou shing Gau, kee.sh  
ta heen ae.

- II. 1. Our teacher is a good-natured person.  
2. This dog is very short. Its nose is  
also very small.

鼻 byi  
(nose)

14/209(鼻)0

鼻

1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10  
11  
12  
13  
14

A. 他母親的眼睛很大，很好看。  
 B. 對了，他母親很好看，他也是我老師。  
 A. 你今天還有課嗎？  
 B. 有，我每天下午都有課。  
 A. 我覺得你下午的課太多，上午的課太少。

母 muu  
(mother)  
5/80(母)1

母

母

親 chin  
(parent; closely related)  
16/147(見)9  
母親: mother

親

親

B. 是的，下午我覺得很累。  
 A. 你看那個人，他眼睛很小，鼻子很矮。  
 B. 可是他的性情很好。

眼 yeon  
(eye)  
11/109(目)6

眼

眼

睛 jing  
(pupil (of the eye))  
13/109(目)8  
眼睛: eyes

睛

睛






- I. 1. Nii.de muu.chin heen gau, kee.sh nii bu gau.  
 2. Tzar.men jin.tian dou mei.yeu keh.

- II. 1. Do you still have class this evening?  
 2. I feel my eyes are tired.

課 keh  
lesson  
15/149(言)8

課

課

<p>A. 請坐。請坐。你坐那把大椅子。我坐這把小椅子。 大椅子軟。小椅子硬。 B. 我今天真累。上午也有課。下午也有課。 A. 我也很累。我請你吃飯。好不好？ B. 我不吃飯。你們宿舍的飯不好吃。</p>	<p>奇 chyī (strange; rare; wonderful) 8/37(大)5</p> <p>怪 guay (queer; to blame) 8/61(心/小)5 奇怪 strange</p>	 
<p>A. 我請你吃中國飯。你吃不吃？ B. 中國飯我也不吃。我太累了。 A. 你這個人的性情真奇怪。 A. 你看那隻雞真奇怪。 B. 哪隻？ A. 那隻老雞。他有三個眼睛。</p>	<p>請 chiing to request; please; invite 15/149(言)8</p> <p>坐 tzuoh sit; ride; etc. 7/32(土)4</p>	 
<p>I. 1. Jin.tian ta muu.chin chiing .woo chy woanfann. 2. Woo bu tzuoh ney-baa jiow yiitz, tay yinq. II. 1. That person is really strange. He doesn't eat Chinese food. 2. My girlfriend's eyes are really beautiful.</p>	<p>真 jen true; genuine; really 10/109(目)5</p>	

1. A: 那個人是誰?  
B: 哪個?  
A: 那個很矮的男人。  
B: 他是咱們的新老師。  
是咱們的英文老師。
2. 我每天早上學中文, 下午學英文。
3. 那個學校不好也不壞。

英 ing  
(flower; out-  
standing)

9/140(ㄔ / ㄣ) 5

英國: England  
(transliteration)

文 wen  
literature;  
language

4/67(文) 0

中文: Chinese

英文: English

英

文

4. A: 他們都說中國話嗎?  
B: 對, 他們都說中國話。
5. 這張桌子很好, 可是這把椅子很壞。
6. 昨天的午飯很好, 但是晚飯很壞。

說 shuo  
speak, say, tell

14/149(言) 7

話 huah  
words; speech;  
language; etc.

13/149(言) 6

說

話

I. 1. Jong.gworen shuo Jongwen. Ing.gworen shuo Ing'wen. Meei.gworen yee shuo Ing'wen.

2. Ta.de nanperng.yeou sh g huay dann.

II. 1. This morning you were talking with two English students. Who are they?






2. Do those five Americans all speak (spoken) Chinese.

壞 huay  
bad

19/32(土 / ㄣ) 16

壞



<p>A. 昨天你說你很累，現在好了嗎？</p> <p>B. 現在很好，現在你請我吃中國飯好嗎？</p> <p>A. 你說甚麼？</p> <p>B. 我說，現在你請我吃中國飯，好不好？</p>	<p>現 shiann (now; appear) 11/96(王/王)7</p> <p>在 tzay in; at; etc.; exist 6/32(土)3 現在 : now</p>		
<p>A. 現在吃早飯還太早。</p> <p>B. 不吃飯，說中國話，好不好？</p> <p>A. 好，你學了甚麼中國話？</p> <p>B. 你是一個錯蛋，不對，不對，你是一個壞蛋。</p>	<p>怎 tzeen (how; why) 9/61(心)5</p> <p>麼 .me; .mo suffix for inter- rogatives and adverbs 14/200(麻)3 怎麼 : tzeem(.me) how; why</p>		
<p>I. 1. Nii jin.tian shiah.wuu yeou mei.yeou Ing'wen-keh? 2. Nii tzeem.me mei neuperng.yeou?</p> <p>II. 1. His temperament is rather strange. 2. What are you eating now?</p>	<p>甚 shern (what?) 9/99(甘)3 甚麼 : shern(.me) what?</p>		

A. 你會不會說中國話？  
 B. 我會說一點兒，可是說得  
 不夠好。  
 A. 你喜歡不喜歡說中國  
 話？  
 B. 我很喜歡說中國話，  
 我天天說中國話。

喜 shii  
 (rejoice)  
 12/30(口)9

喜

歡 huan  
 (joyous)  
 22/76(欠)18  
 喜歡: to like;  
 be fond of

歡

A. 你的女朋友說中國話  
 不說？  
 B. 她雖然是中國人，可是  
 不會說中國話，只會  
 說英文。  
 A. 我不信。

信 shinn  
 believe; a letter  
 9/9(人/亻)7

信

會 huey  
 know how; to meet  
 13/9(人)11

會

- I. 1. Meei.gworen yee shii.huan chy Jong.gwo fann.ma?  
 2. Nii.de nanperng.yeou huey shuo Jong.gwo-huah.bu.huey?
- II. 1. I don't believe that you are a Chinese.  
 2. Who likes a strange person?

只 jyy  
 merely  
 5/30(口)2

只

A : 你會寫中國字嗎？  
 B : 我只會寫六個中國字。  
 A : 你會寫甚麼字？  
 B : 我會寫「你」「我」「他」「都」「好」還有「吃」字。  
 A : 你寫的字很好看。  
 B : 可是我一寫字就覺得餓。  
 A : 你怎麼一寫字就覺得餓呢？  
 B : 我一寫中國字就想吃中國飯。  
 A : 我也想吃中國飯，我請你

B : 吃，好不好？  
 好，太好了。

- I. 1. *Woo jyy huey shiee chig Jong.gwo-tzyh.*  
 2. *Woo sheang nîi muu.chin buhuey shuo Ing'wen, jiow huey shuo Jong.gwo-huah.*

- II. 1. How do you write this character?  
 2. I only know how to write the character "eh."

寫 shiee  
write

15/40(𠂇)12

寫

字 tzyh  
a word; character

6/40(𠂇)3

名字 : given  
name; full name

字

就 jiow  
then; at once;  
only

12/43(九)9

就

想 sheang  
think; wish

13/61(心)9

想

餓 eh  
hungry

15/184(食)7

餓

A : 請坐，請坐。喝點兒茶好不好？  
 B : 不，我不喝茶，你有沒有汽水？  
 A : 我沒有汽水，我只有茶。  
 B : 好，那我就喝清茶。  
 A : 我每天吃了飯都喝點兒茶，喝了茶就不覺得累了。  
 B : 真的嗎？喝茶真的很好嗎？  
 A : 喝茶真的很好，清茶真好喝，我很喜歡喝茶。

喝 he  
to drink

12/30(口)9

喝

汽 chih  
(vapor, steam)

7/85(水/氵)4

汽

水 shoei  
water

4/85(水)0

汽水 : soda  
water

水

清 ching  
(clear; pure)

11/85(水/氵)8

清

- I. 1. Woo muu.chin jiow shii.huan he chingchar.  
 2. Ta shii.huan tzao.shanq he char, woan.shanq he chihshoei.

- II. 1. Do you drink tea every day?  
 2. I don't drink (it), I just drink water.

茶 char  
tea

10/140(艹/艹)6

清茶 : green tea

茶

<p>A. 綠茶是甚麼茶?</p> <p>B. 你喝紅茶還是綠茶?</p> <p>A. 我想喝一點兒茶。</p> <p>B. 有十間屋子。</p> <p>A. 這個宿舍有幾間屋子?</p> <p>B. 是五張桌子。</p> <p>A. 兩張桌子跟三張桌子是幾張桌子?</p>	<p>死 syi die 6/78(歹)2</p> <p>幾 jii how many; a few 12/52(么)9</p>	<p>死</p> <p>幾</p>
<p>A. 很多美國人喝紅茶, 可是我喜歡喝清茶。</p> <p>B. 美國人不是多半喝紅茶嗎?</p> <p>A. 好, 我喝清茶。</p> <p>B. 綠茶就是清茶。</p>	<p>紅 horng red 9/120(糸/纟)3</p> <p>綠 liuh green 14/120(糸/纟)8</p>	<p>紅</p> <p>綠</p>
<p>I. 1. Woo eh.syy.le, nii.jell yeou sherm.me chy .de .mei.yeou? 2. Woo.jell mei.yeou chy .de, woo jyy yeou char.</p> <p>II. 1. Would you like to have some tea? 2. No. I am starving. I want to eat some (cooked) rice.</p>	<p>半 bann half 5/24(十)3 多半兒 : for the most part</p>	<p>半</p>

A. 這個皮包真好，看是不  
是新的？  
B. 這個不是新的，我還有  
一個新的。  
A. 新皮包貴不貴？  
B. 不太貴，十五塊錢。

皮 pyi  
(skin; fur;  
leather)

5/107(皮)0

皮

皮

包 bau  
(wrap; a bundle)

5/20(ㄅ)3

皮包 : wallet;  
purse

包

包

A. 十五塊錢，你還不貴，  
你真有錢。  
B. 對了，我有錢，我請你  
吃中國飯，好不好？  
A. 好極了，我現在就餓了。

極 jyi  
(very; extremely)

12/75(木)8

極 : extremely

極

極

塊 kuay  
AN; lump; piece;  
etc.

13/32(土/土)10

塊

塊

- I. 1. Jeyg pyibau sweiran heen guey, kee.sh buhaokann.  
2. Woo yeou pyibau, kee.sh mei.yeou chyan.

- II. 1. My friend is extremely tired.  
2. I like that green purse, but I don't have enough money (to buy it).  
3. I like to eat chicken, but I have only one dollar. Therefore I can only eat eggs.

錢 chyan  
money

16/167(金)8

錢


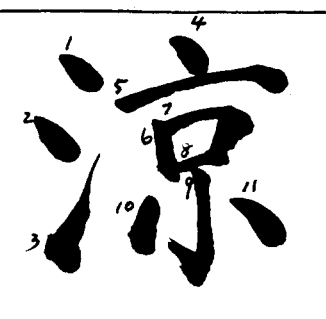



錢


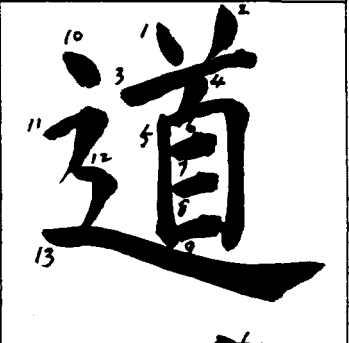

<p>A. 你今天下午有事嗎? B. 我今天下午有中文課, 沒有別的事。 A. 你現在能寫幾個中國字啊? B. 我能寫很多。 A. 很多是少呢?</p>	<p>事 shyh job; business 8/6(   ) 7</p> <p>館 goan (a house; a guest lodge) 16/184(食) 8 飯館: restaurant</p>		
<p>B. 很多就是一個, 很跟一個多。 A. 那不是只有兩個字嗎? B. 對, 就是很多兩個字。 A. 昨天那個中國飯館的飯好吃嗎? B. 好吃是好吃, 就是太貴了。</p>	<p>能 neng can, be able to 10/130(肉/月) 6</p> <p>別 bye (part; discriminate; other; do not) 7/18(刀/刂) 5 別的: other</p>		
<p>I. 1. Renx dou shii.huan neyg fanngoal. 2. Jin.tian woo.de chyan bugow, buneng chiing .nii chy fann. 3. Sheir .a? Sh woo.</p> <p>II. 1. (If) you don't have anything to do (no business), I invite you to drink tea. 2. Don't look at him! He is a rat (a bad egg).</p>	<p>啊 .a particle with many functions 11/30(口) 8</p>		

<p>B. 不。我。覺得。都很好吃。那個飯館的東西是不是很貴？</p> <p>A. 沒有甚麼好吃的東西。</p> <p>B. 我來謝謝你昨天請我吃飯。</p> <p>A. 請進。請進。你今天真早。</p>	<p>謝 shieh (to thank) 17/149(言)10</p> <p>東 dong (east) 8/75(木)4</p>	<p>謝</p> <p>東</p>
<p>A. 我有錢。我請你。你不要請我。</p> <p>B. 啊。我可沒有這麼多錢。</p> <p>A. 不太貴。昨天晚上咱們吃了二十五塊錢。</p>	<p>西 shi (west) 6/146(西)0</p> <p>東西 : thing (object)</p> <p>來 lai come 8/9(人)6</p>	<p>西</p> <p>來</p>
<p>I. 1. Ta.de muu.chin yeou heen duo heen haokann .de dong.shi. 2. Chiing jinn, chiing jinn, he .deal char.</p> <p>II. 1. Thank you for inviting me to eat at the Chinese restaurant. 2. Look! That Chinese teacher is here (has come).</p>	<p>進 jinn enter 12/162(足/辵)8</p>	<p>進</p>



<p>A. 你貴姓？你是我們的 新老師吧？</p> <p>B. 是的我姓李。你姓甚麼？</p> <p>A. 我姓張。你是英文老師吧？</p> <p>B. 是的。你現在有沒有事？</p> <p>我們談一談。</p>	<p>忙 mang busy 6/61(心 / 忄) 3</p> <p>空 kong (konq1) unoccupied time or space; leisure 8/116(穴) 3</p>	<p>忙</p> <p>空</p>
<p>A. 李老師。我現在沒空， 還有別的課。</p> <p>B. 啊！你們都這麼忙。</p> <p>A. 這個學校的學生每天 都很忙。</p> <p>B. 那好極了。</p>	<p>李 Lii surname 7/75(木) 3</p> <p>談 tarn to talk; to chat 15/149(言) 8</p>	<p>李</p> <p>談</p>
<p>I. 1. Woo muu.chin meei-tian dou yeou heen duo shyh, mang-jyi.le. 2. Lii laoshy sh jiau Ing'wen .de.</p> <p>II. 1. I don't have time now; let's have a talk this evening. 2. In this school, everybody is terribly busy.</p>	<p>吧 .ba particle of suggestion 7/30(口) 4</p>	<p>吧</p>

<p>B. 是的，中國人喜歡喝熱茶，很少喝涼的。</p> <p>A. 你們中國人熱天也喝熱的嗎？</p> <p>B. 你有熱的沒有？</p> <p>A. 請坐，今天真熱，我們喝一點涼的吧。</p>	<p>熱 reh hot 15/86(火/火...)11</p> <p>涼 liang cool 11/85(水/水)8</p>	 
<p>B. 行，我就喝紅茶。</p> <p>A. 那你就喝茶吧，但是我只有紅茶。</p>	<p>行 shyng be fine; will do 6/144(行)0</p> <p>或 huoh (perhaps; either; or) 8/62(戈)4</p>	 
<p>I. 1. Meei.gwo shyue.sheng reh tian dou shii.huan he liang .de. 2. Horngchar huoh.jee liuhchar dou shyng, kee.sh woo bu he liang .de.</p> <p>II. 1. Is it okay that you come tonight? 2. I would like to drink some hot tea.</p>	<p>者 jee (that; which; -er; etc.) 8/125(老/少)4</p> <p>或者 : or (conjunctive)</p>	

<p>A. 今天我請你吃飯，你要吃甚麼？</p> <p>B. 這個飯館的雞很有名，我想吃雞。</p> <p>A. 你想喝一點甚麼？</p> <p>B. 啊，對了，昨天我跟一個中國朋友在飯館吃飯的時候，他喝的是熱水，我覺得很奇怪。</p>	<p><b>要</b> yaw to want, require, to need 9/146(西)3</p> <p><b>知</b> jy (know) 8/111(矢)3</p>	
<p>A. 中國人天涼的時候，喜歡喝熱的。</p> <p>B. 可是美國人天涼的時候，也喝涼的。</p> <p>A. 美國人不知道喝熱水嗎？</p> <p>B. 我想他們不是不知道，是不喜歡。</p>	<p><b>道</b> daw (way; say) 13/162(走/之)9</p> <p>知道 : to know</p> <p><b>時</b> shyr (time; a period) 10/72(日)6</p>	
<p>I. 1. Nii jy.daw laoshy shinq sherm.me .ma? 2. Ta tzay fanngoal .de shyr.howl, shuo.le heen duo huah.</p> <p>II. 1. Do you know when he is coming? 2. I want to talk (chat) with you.</p>	<p><b>候</b> how (wait; expect) 10/9(人/亻)8</p> <p>時候 : time</p>	

A. 你要喝中國茶還是美國茶？  
 B. 我兩樣都喝，可是我喜歡中國清茶。我住在中國的時候，天天喝清茶。  
 A. 你喝慣了中國茶，當然喜歡喝清茶。紅茶你喝得慣嗎？

法 far (faa)  
 (method; law)

8/85(水/シ)5

法

1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8

慣 guann  
 accustomed

14/61(心/心)11

慣

1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10  
11  
12  
13  
14

樣 yang  
 (kind, sort)

15/75(木)11

樣

1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10  
11  
12  
13  
14  
15

當 dang  
 (ought)

13/102(田)8

當

1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10  
11  
12  
13

當然 : of course

住 juh  
 to live

7/9(人/人)5

住

1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7

- I. 1. Reh chihshoel nii he.de-guann  
       .he.bu.guann?  
 2. Jong.gworen shiee-tzyh sh tzeem.me  
       shiee.de?

- II. 1. Of course I like to eat Chinese food.  
 2. When I lived in China, I spoke Chinese every day.  
 3. Please write this way. This is a new method.

<p>A. 我來中國已經一年了，在這學了九個月的中文。</p> <p>B. 你學完了嗎？我想你的中文已經很好了吧。</p> <p>A. 我只學了一年，一年當然不夠，我還要學，還要學兩年。</p>	<p>年 nian year 6/51(干)7</p> <p>完 wan to finish 7/40(ㄣ)4</p>	<p>年</p> <p>完</p>
<p>A. 住得慣中國、美國。</p> <p>B. 你在中國住得慣嗎？</p> <p>A. 我都住得慣。</p> <p>B. 那太好了。</p>	<p>已 yii (stop; come to an end; already) 3/49(己)0</p> <p>經 jing (to pass through or by; common ways) 13/120(系/糸)7 已經: already</p>	<p>已</p> <p>經</p>
<p>I. 1. Ta.men shyue Jongwen shyue.le san'g yueh .le. 2. Woo yii.jing chy-wan woanfann .le.</p> <p>II. 1. I have not spoken Chinese for a year. 2. As soon as you finish eating, (then) please come here.</p>	<p>月 yueh month 4/74(月)0</p>	<p>月</p>

過 guoh  
pass; go by; at  
least one occurrence  
of the action of  
the verb

13/162(走/走)9

過

過

習 shyi  
(learn; familiarize  
oneself with)

11/124(习)5

習慣 : be accus-  
tomed to

習

習

件 jiann  
AN for things

6/9(人/个)4

件

件

次 tsyh  
a time, AN for  
verbs

6/76(欠)2

次

次

第 dih  
ordinal prefix:  
-st, -nd, -rd, -th

11/118(个)5

第



第

A. 你來美國已經半年了，  
過得慣過不慣？  
B. 有一件事情我覺得很  
不習慣。  
A. 是甚麼事呢？  
B. 在美國飯館吃飯的時候，  
沒有熱茶喝，只有涼水。

A. 美國人的習慣是喝涼水。  
B. 我第一次看人吃飯喝涼  
水的時候，覺得很奇怪，  
在中國我們都喝熱茶，  
不喝涼水。

- I. 1. Tzay Meei.gwo yii.jing juh.le leang-nian, woo hair.sh guoh.bu-guann.  
2. Jong.gworen bu shyiguann he liang shoei.

- II. 1. There are five things (objects) in this classroom.  
2. Is this the first time that you have drunk green tea?

<p>A. 為甚麼你們都不喜歡小張? B. 因為他有點奇怪, 所以沒有人喜歡他。 A. 你為甚麼覺得他奇怪? B. 他不說話, 老看別人, 所以很怪。</p>	<p>因 in (because; a reason) 6/31(口)3</p> <p>為 wey (because) 9/86(火/....)5 因為: because</p>	
<p>A. 要是你不老看他, 怎麼知道 he 老看別人? 所以你也怪。 B. 可是我老說話, 他老不說話。 A. 好了, 我不跟你說了, 再見。 B. 怪人!</p>	<p>所 suoo (AN for houses; emphatic adverb) 8/63(尸)4</p> <p>以 yii (and with it; by means of) 5/9(人)3 所以: therefore</p>	
<p>I. 1. In wey neyg nan shyue.sheng heen haokann, suoo.yii neu shyue.sheng shii.huan kann .ta. 2. Shianntzay yii.jing tay woan .le, woo.men ming.tian tzay tarn .ba.</p> <p>II. 1. Because he is good-natured, (therefore) everyone likes him. 2. I am busy now, please come again this afternoon.</p>	<p>再 tzay again 6/13(月)4</p>	

A : 誰跟你住一間屋子?  
 B : 小李跟我住一間。  
 A : 誰是小李?  
 B : 就是那個肚子很大的人。  
 A : 他怎麼樣? 你們住一塊兒。  
 B : 他的中文水平不夠高, 我  
 說的話他都不太懂。  
 A : 因為你說得太快, 所以他  
 不懂, 下一次你說慢一點  
 兒, 他就懂了, 或者你多  
 說兩次也行。

快 kuay  
fast

7/61(心 / 卜) 4

快

快

慢 mann  
slow

14/61(心 / 卜) 11

慢

慢

A : 那我會累死了, 我看你來  
 B : 跟他住幾天吧。  
 A : 不行, 不行, 我不喜歡說  
 話。

肚 duh  
(belly)

7/130(肉 / 月) 3

肚子: stomach,  
abdomen

肚

肚

平 pyng  
(flat; ordinary)

5/51(干) 2

水平: level

平

平

懂 doong  
understand

16/61(心 / 卜) 13

懂

懂

- I. 1. Jeyg shyueshiaw .de shyue.sheng  
shoeipyng heen gau.  
 2. Nii chy-fann .de shyr.howl buyaw chy  
.de tay kuay.  
 3. Neyg ren heen gau, yean.jing yee heen  
haokann, kee.sh duhtz tay dah.

- II. 1. Please speak a little slower.  
 2. I don't understand what he said.



A : 很多人都說那位老師好極了。  
 B : 我也聽說他是一位好老師。  
 A : 昨天上午我聽了他的課，他很會說話，性情很好。  
 B : 他好看不好看？  
 A : 他不高也不矮，眼睛很大，鼻子很好看，他說話也很好聽。  
 B : 其實學生都喜歡他，是因為他是一位很好看的老師吧。

聽 ting  
listen; (obey)

22/128(耳)16

手 shoou  
hand

4/64(手/手)0

手

其 chyí  
(his, her, its; their)

8/12 (八)6

其

實 shyr  
(solid; genuine; reality)

14/40(宀)11

其實 : actually

實

位 wey  
AN for people (polite)

7/9(人/亻)5

位

- I. 1. Sweiran ta sh í-wey hao laoshy, kee.sh woo bu shii.huan ta.de keh.  
 2. Meeig ren dou shuo ta heen ae, chyishyr ta butay ae.

- II. 1. We all like to hear him talk.  
 2. There is an egg in his hand.

A. 你看那個人。他吃中國飯的時候，還用刀叉。  
 B. 他是美國人，只會拿刀叉吃東西。  
 A. 你也是美國人，為甚麼你不用刀叉吃中國飯呢？

B. 我學過中文。我的老師是一位女老師，她說拿刀叉吃中國飯不好看，所以我吃中國飯的時候，就不用刀叉了。

她 ta  
she  
6/38(女)3

她

她

用 yong  
to use  
5/101(用)0

用

用

刀 dau  
knife  
2/18(刀)0

刀

刀

叉 cha  
fork  
3/29(叉)1

叉

叉

刀叉 : knife and fork

拿 na  
take; hold

拿

10/64(手/才)6

拿

- I. 1. Meei.gworen dou yong dau-cha chy-fann .ma?  
 2. Woo in.wei buhuey na dau-cha, suoo.yii yong shoou chy ji.

- II. 1. She teaches me how to use knife and fork.  
 2. Actually, this is the first time that she has eaten with (her) hands.

<p>A. 美國人吃肉的時候，怎麼吃？ B. 他們吃的多半是一大塊肉，他們用右手拿刀子切肉。 A. 用左手拿叉子吃肉對不對？ B. 不對，他們切完了肉，放下刀子再用右手拿叉子吃。</p>	<p>放 fanq to put; to place; to let go 8/66(支/攴)4</p> <p>左 tzuoo left 5/48(工)2</p>	<p>放</p> <p>左</p>
<p>A. 他們吃的時候，肉已經涼了吧？ B. 肉還不太涼，可是也不熱了。 A. 有一次，我切一塊雞，雞肉太硬了，我一切，雞就跳得很高。</p>	<p>右 yow right 5/30(口)2</p> <p>切 chie to cut; to slice; to carve 4/18(刀)2</p>	<p>右</p> <p>切</p>
<p>I. 1. Ta (fem.) fanq.le wuu-kuay chyan tzay juotz.shanq. 2. Woo men bu shii.huan chie row, yee bu shii.huan chie ji.</p> <p>II. 1. She has a green purse in her right hand, and a red one in her left hand. 2. When he jumps, his big belly does the same (also jumps).</p>	<p>跳 tiaw jump 13/157(足)6</p>	<p>跳</p>

A. 你的眼睛為甚麼是紅的？  
 B. 因為我吃了雞。  
 A. 吃雞為甚麼會眼睛紅？  
 B. 因為要吃雞所以我切雞。  
 A. 切雞也不會眼睛紅啊？

臉 lean  
face

17/130(肉/月)11

擦 tsa  
wipe; rub; polish

17/64(手/才)14

A. 現在我懂了，切雞真不容易，你快擦擦臉吧！  
 B. 雞太硬了，很難切，我一切雞就跳。雞一跳，我的眼睛就紅了。

容 rong  
(countenance;  
contain; tolerate)

10/40(宀)7

易 yih  
(easy; change)

8/72(日)4

容易: easy

- I. 1. Ta shuo-huah shuo-tsuoh .le. Lean yee horng .le.  
 2. Chy-wan fann, ching .nii tsa .i.tsa juotz.

- II. 1. To write Chinese characters is very difficult.  
 2. To write a letter (信) in Chinese is not easy.

難 nan  
difficult

19/172(隹)11

<p>A. 有一次我在飯館吃飯桌子旁邊有一隻大狗。          B. 你沒有覺得奇怪嗎？為甚麼狗也在飯館呢？          A. 我也覺得很奇怪過了一會兒來了一個女人，她說那隻狗是她的，她的狗喜歡吃肉，有時候還會咬人。</p>	<p>掉 diaw to fall 11/64 (手 / 才) 8</p> <p>到 daw arrive; go to 8/18 (刀 / 丨) 6</p>	
<p>A. 他沒有咬我，可是我切肉的時候，有一塊肉掉到那個女人的手上，狗就吃那個女人的手。</p>	<p>旁 parng (side) 10/70 (方) 6</p> <p>邊 bian (side; suffix in place words) 19/162 (走 / 辵) 15 旁邊 : side</p>	
<p>I. 1. Ney-jy goou huey yeau ren.          2. Pyibau diaw .daw juotz parng.bian .le.          II. 1. My girlfriend's chair is next to mine.          2. Nobody likes a dog that bites people.</p>	<p>咬 yeau to bite 9/30 (口) 6</p>	

鬧 naw  
(noisy; make a disturbance)

15/191(鬧)5

鬧

笑 shiaw  
(laugh; smile)

10/118(笑)4

笑話: joke

鬧笑話: make a fool of oneself

笑

杯 bei  
(cup)

8/75(木)4

杯子: cup

杯

裏 lli  
inside

13/145(衣)7

裏

同 torng  
(the same; together; with)

6/30(口)3

同學: schoolmate

同

A. 我說中國話的時候，鬧過很多笑話。  
B. 你鬧過甚麼笑話？  
A. 有一天，我說：我很喜歡狗們，我的同學都笑了。  
B. 那真是個笑話，因為中國話只能說，你們，我們，他們，朋友們，同學們，可是不能說，桌子們，杯子們，狗們。

A. 有一天，我說：我吃了一杯紅茶，教室裏的人都笑了。  
B. 對，你說錯了，你只能說，我喝了一杯紅茶，可是不能說，我吃了一杯紅茶。

I. 1. Woo gen ig torngshyue juh i-jian utz.

2. Beitz.lii mei.yeou shoei.

II. 1. Because I did not know how to hold (my) knife and fork, I made a dumb mistake.

2. There is still a little tea in my cup.

A. 你們兩位覺得我們飯館  
的菜怎麼樣?  
B. 好極了, 你看看四個菜都  
吃完了。  
A. 好極了, 既然你們都很喜  
歡, 就請你們下次再來  
吃。

菜 tsay  
(vegetable; dish  
(of food))

12/140(44/44)8

生菜 : lettuce  
salad

全 chyuan  
(perfect; entire)

6/11(入)4

完全 : entirely

B. 當然我們會再來, 可是  
你們的茶很不好喝。  
A. 真的? 這個我倒完全不知  
道。  
B. 你看茶杯裏有甚麼?  
A. 現在我看見了, 茶杯裏  
有一塊小雞蛋, 所以茶不好  
喝。

既 jih  
(since; already)

9/71(无)7

既然: since

見 jiann  
(see; perceive)

7/147(見)0

看見 : see

- I. 1. Woo heen shii.huan chy shengtsay kee.sh  
ta daw bu shii.huan.  
2. Jeyg tzyh nii jihran mei shyue.guoh,  
dangran buhuey shiee.

- II. 1. What you said I didn't hear at all.  
2. He didn't come to visit her, surpris-  
ingly he came to visit me.

倒 dao  
(fall over; lie  
down)

倒 daw  
(pour out);  
contrary to one's  
expectations

10/9(人/1)8

A. 你的新衣服真漂亮!  
我想很貴吧。  
B. 你說得完全不對。第一, 這是一件舊衣服, 第二, 這件衣服才十五塊錢, 不貴。

漂 piaw  
(pretty; nice)  
14/85(水/氵)11

漂

亮 lianq  
bright  
9/8(一)7  
漂亮 : pretty, beautiful

亮

A. 可是很漂亮, 漂亮人  
當然有漂亮衣服。  
B. 你倒很會說話。  
A. 是不是你母親已經來了?  
B. 不是, 她今天晚上才來。

衣 i  
(clothing; dress; skin)  
6/145(衣)0

衣

服 fwu  
(clothing; dress; to wear)  
8/74(月)4

服






- I. 1. Neu shyue.sheng dou shii.huan  
piaw.liang i.fwu .ma?  
2. Woo.de nanperng.yeou shiahg yueh tsair  
lai.

- II. 1. Our teacher's new clothes are very pretty.  
2. It's still early. I won't have a class until this afternoon. (Now is still early, I, this afternoon, only then have a class.)

才 tsair  
only then; just  
3/64(手/才)0

才



<p>A. (男) 他還說我的眼睛很漂亮，我的衣服也很漂亮，其實我的衣服不怎麼好看。</p> <p>B. (女) 他不是客氣，我想他喜歡你，所以他要請你吃飯。</p> <p>A. 那位男同學好像很客氣似的，總想請我吃飯。</p>	<p>客 keh (guest) 9/40(宀)6 客人: guest</p> <p>氣 chih (air; gas; spirit; character; breath; smell; to be angry) 10/84(气)6 客氣: polite</p>	 
<p>A. 你說了這麼多，你想請我吃飯嗎？</p> <p>B. 我看他不是真的客氣，他要請你也不是因為你的衣服好看對不對？</p>	<p>像 shianq (image; resemble) 14/9(人/亻)12 好像: it seems</p> <p>似 syh, shyh (resembling) 7/9(人/亻)5 好像: it seems ... 似的</p>	 
<p>I. 1. Woo.de perng.yeou duey ren tzoong.sh heen keh.chih .de. 2. Jeyg ren .de shinq.chyng hao.shianq heen chyguay .shyh.de.</p> <p>II. 1. It seems that he enjoys eating Chinese food very much. 2. He seems to be very polite because he always laughs.</p>	<p>總 tzoong always; generally speaking 17/120(系/糸)11</p>	

A. 很多年沒看見你了，你已經這麼高了，你還記得我嗎？  
B. 我完全不記得了。  
A. 我在你家看見你的時候，你才十一，還那麼矮，你相信不相信？

注 juh  
(direct; pour  
(liquid))

8/85(水/氵)5

注

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

意 yih  
(thought;  
intention; meaning)

13/61(心)9

注意: pay  
attention to

意

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13

B. 她現在還這麼說。  
聽老師的話。  
母親總說：「你要注意。」  
A. 當然了，那時候，你還很小，天天早上到學校去，你  
B. 真的？我怎麼不記得呢？

家 jia  
family; home

10/40(宀)7

家

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

相 shiang  
(each other; one  
another; mutually;  
reciprocal)

9/109(目)4

相信: believe

相

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

- I. 1. *Chiing .nii juh .yih woo shuo .de huah.*  
2. Ta (fem) yaw *chiing .woo tzay jia .lii chy-fann.*

- II. 1. I can't believe that you don't remember me.  
2. When I'm home, I eat Chinese food every day.

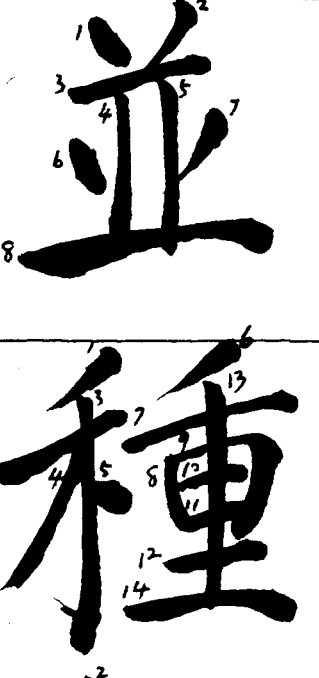

記 jih  
(record; remember)

10/149(言)3

記得: remember

記

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

<p>A. 老師，我可以不可以請你大聲一點，說我聽不見也聽不懂。</p> <p>B. 好的，你是一個外國學生，對不對？</p> <p>A. 對，我剛到美國來，我的英文水平不高，覺得英文很難。</p>	<p>剛 gang just; recently 10/18(刀 / 丿) 8</p> <p>外 way (outside; foreign) 5/36(夕) 2 外國: foreign countries</p>	
<p>B. 其實英文並不難，你得多看，多寫，上課的時候，注意聽老師的話。</p> <p>A. 我說英文說得不好，很多同學都笑我。</p> <p>B. 這種事你不用注意。</p>	<p>並 bing actually (not) 8/1(一) 7</p> <p>種 joong type or kind 14/115(禾) 9</p>	
<p>I. 1. Jeh i.fwu sweiran heen piaw.lianq, kee.sh bing bu guey. 2. Ta sh ig gang daw Meei.gwo lai .de way.gworen.</p> <p>II. 1. Why do you speak so loudly? 2. I have just drunk a cup of tea. Green tea is a kind of Chinese tea.</p>	<p>聲 sheng sound 17/128(耳) 13</p>	

A. 我不會用筷子，你有沒有刀叉？  
 B. 我沒有叉子，只有一把刀子。  
 可是用筷子並不難，我可以教你。  
 A. 我只會用一隻手拿一枝筷子。  
 B. 那怎麼能吃飯？不要緊，我要教你用一隻手拿兩枝筷子。

緊  
 系 jiin  
 (tight; close)  
 14/120(系)8  
 不要緊 : doesn't matter

緊

筷  
 快 kuay  
 (chopsticks)  
 13/118(筷)7  
 筷子 : chopsticks

筷

A. 但是這樣太慢了，我已經餓死了。  
 B. 你得多練習才能學會。  
 A. 我不吃了，我喝那碗雞湯吧。  
 B. 可是那不是雞湯，是熱狗湯。  
 A. 啊！你真是個壞蛋。

湯 tang  
 soup  
 12/85(水)9

湯

碗  
 碗 woan  
 bowl  
 13/112(石)8

碗






- I. 1. Buyaw.jiin, yaw.sh nii shianntzay tay mang, nii jiow woan.shanq tzay lai.  
 2. Nii huey .bu.huey yonq kuaytz chy-fann.
- II. 1. I have to practice speaking Chinese.  
 2. He wants a bowl of hot soup.

練  
 練 liann  
 (practice; exercise; to train; skilled)  
 15/120(系/系)9  
 練習 : practice; exercise

練

\* 枝 (jy) AN for stick-like things

<p>A : 小李的妹妹到美國來了， 她也在這個中學念書，小 李要我幫她的忙，每天都 教她一點兒英文。</p> <p>A B : 她漂不漂亮？ A : 很漂亮，我還沒看見過像 她那麼漂亮的人。</p> <p>B : 真的！你要不要我幫你的 忙？我也可以教她英文。 你教一天，我教一天，你 就不會太忙了。對不對？ 我明天就來，好嗎？</p>	<p>妹 mey (younger sister) 8/38(女)5 妹妹: younger sister</p> <p>幫 bang (to help) 17/50(巾)14 幫忙: to help</p>	
<p>A : 當然好了， 學得很快， 歡教她的， 我今年十一， 我相信你會喜</p>	<p>念 niann (to think of; to read out aloud) 8/61(心)4</p> <p>書 shu book; (writing; to write) 10/73(日)6 念書: to study</p>	
<p>I. 1. Yaw.sh jin.tian nii bang woo.de mang, shiah-tsyh woo jiow bang nii.de mang. 2. Niann-shu sh nii.de shyh, woo buneng bang nii.de mang.</p> <p>II. 1. My house is on the left side of the school. 2. Is your younger sister coming tomorrow afternoon?</p>	<p>明 ming (bright) 8/72(日)4 明天: tomorrow</p>	

<p>B : 要是你再不運動，早上不 候儿跑。</p> <p>A : 現在事情太多了，沒有時 人每天都跑。</p> <p>B : 你可以每天跑一跑，很多 一個天天運動的人嗎？</p> <p>A : 你看，我肚子這麼大，像 現在你還運動嗎？</p> <p>B : 你喜歡甚麼運動？</p> <p>A : 你喜歡甚麼運動？</p> <p>A : 在大學念書的時候儿，我 喜歡運動。</p>	<p>問 wenn ask</p> <p>11/30(問)8</p> <p>(Recent PRC dic- tionaries list un- der (口) radical)</p> <p>題 tyi (topic; subject)</p> <p>18/181(頁)9</p> <p>問題: question; problem</p>	 
<p>跑一跑，我看你會有別的 問題。</p>	<p>運 yunn (to move; to transport)</p> <p>13/162(運)9</p> <p>動 donq (to move)</p> <p>11/19(力)9</p> <p>運動: physical exercise; to exercise</p>	 
<p>I. 1. Meeig ren dou deei (得) juh.yih yunn.donq. 2. Nii yaw.sh bu tianx yunn.donq, nii jiow huey yeou wennty.</p> <p>II. 1. My younger sister runs very fast. 2. I am going to practice running every morning.</p>	<p>跑 pao to run; (to run away)</p> <p>12/157(足)5</p>	

A : 昨天晚上我的同屋儿摔傷了。  
 B : 他晚上跑步的時候儿沒注意，就摔了，腿摔傷了，臉也摔傷了，今天不能來了。  
 A : 那他今天晚上也不能再跑步了，他每天都跑步嗎？  
 B : 他每天都跑七八里。  
 A : 他爲甚麼不早上跑呢？  
 B : 早上他有很多課，沒法子跑。

步 buh  
 (a pace; a step;  
 to walk)

7/77(止)3

跑步 : to run,  
 to jog

摔 shuai  
 to fall, smash

14/64(手/才)11

傷 shang  
 to wound, injure

13/9(人/亅)11

腿 toei  
 leg

14/130(肉/月)10

里 lli  
 mile

7/166(里)0

步

摔

傷

腿

里

- I. 1. Shanqg yueh ta mey.x .de toei shuai-shang .le. Daw shianntzay hair buneng pao-buh.  
 2. In.vey ta meei-tian dou pao, yii.jing shyiguann .le. Suoo.yii bu jyue.de ley.

- II. 1. My roommate likes to exercise. He runs five miles every day.  
 2. Those who live in the dorm all want to eat Chinese food.

A. 你每天甚麼時候運動?  
我想跟你一塊運動。  
B. 我每天早上運動。因為我只有早上有空。  
A. 你都在哪運動?

前 chyan (before; in front); (time) ago

9/18(刀/月)7

以前: in the past, before

後 how (after; in back of)

9/60(月)6

以後: later (in the past)

前

後

肯 keen (willing)

8/130(肉/月)4

定 ding (decide; surely; definite)

8/40(肉)5

肯定: absolutely; positive; definite(ly)

肯

定

B. 我以前都在街上運動。  
後來街上人太多了,我就在宿舍旁邊運動。  
A. 你覺得每天運動對你好嗎?  
B. 當然好。我覺得每天運動對我肯定很好。

街 jie (street)

12/144(行)6

街上: on the street

街

- I. 1. Shyueshiaw chyan.tou yeou i-jia fanngoan, how.tou jiow.sh woo.men.de suhsheh.  
2. Twushugoan .de how.tou jiow.sh dihshyrwu-jie.

- II. 1. When I was running, there were not many people on the street.  
2. If you can come early, definitely you'll see him.