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The
FIRST

100

CHINESE CHARACTERS

The quick and easy way to learn the basic Chinese characters

SIMPLIFIED

CHARACTER EDITION



HOW TO MASTER THE FIRST 100 CHARACTERS:

- Step-by-step stroke order diagrams show you how to write each character
- Special boxes with grid lines help you practice writing them correctly
- Compounds and sample sentences provide easy vocabulary building
- Hanyu Pinyin romanizations identify and help you pronounce every word

Alison and Laurence Matthews

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**CHINESE
CHARACTERS**

The quick and easy way to learn the basic Chinese characters

SIMPLIFIED CHARACTER EDITION

Introduction by
Alison and Laurence Matthews

TUTTLE Publishing

Tokyo | Rutland, Vermont | Singapore

Published by Tuttle Publishing, an imprint of Periplus Editions (HK) Ltd.

www.tuttlepublishing.com

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LCC Card No. 2009387018
ISBN: 978-1-4629-0171-5 (ebook)

Distributed by:

North America, Latin America & Europe

Tuttle Publishing
364 Innovation Drive
North Clarendon, VT 05759-9436
Tel: 1 (802) 773 8930
Fax: 1 (802) 773 6993
info@tuttlepublishing.com
www.tuttlepublishing.com

Japan

Tuttle Publishing
Yaekari Building 3F
5-4-12 Osaki, Shinagawa-ku
Tokyo 141-0032, Japan
Tel: (81) 3 5437 0171
Fax: (81) 3 5437 0755
sales@tuttle.co.jp
www.tuttle.co.jp

Asia-Pacific

Berkeley Books Pte Ltd
61 Tai Seng Avenue #02-12
Singapore 534167
Tel: (65) 6280-1330
Fax: (65) 6280-6290

inquiries@periplus.com.sg
www.periplus.com

13 12 11 10 10 9 8 7 6 5

Printed in Singapore

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Introduction

Learning the characters is one of the most fascinating and fun parts of learning Chinese, and people are often surprised by how much they enjoy being able to recognize them and to write them. Added to that, *writing* the characters is also the best way of *learning* them. This book shows you how to write the second 100 most common characters and gives you plenty of space to practice writing them. When you do this, you'll be learning a writing system which is one of the oldest in the world and is now used by more than a billion people around the globe every day.

In this introduction we'll talk about:

- how the characters developed;
- the difference between traditional and simplified forms of the characters;
- what the “radicals” are and why they're useful;
- how to count the writing strokes used to form each character;
- how to look up the characters in a dictionary;
- how words are created by joining two characters together; and, most importantly;
- how to write the characters!

Also, in case you're using this book on your own without a teacher, we'll tell you how to get the most out of using it.

Chinese characters are not nearly as strange and complicated as people seem to think. They're actually no more mysterious than musical notation, which most people can master in only a few months. So there's really nothing to be scared of or worried about: everyone can learn them—it just requires a bit of patience and perseverance. There are also some things which you may have heard about writing Chinese characters that aren't true. In particular, you don't need to use a special brush to write them (a ball-point pen is fine), and you don't need to be good at drawing (in fact you don't even need to have neat handwriting, although

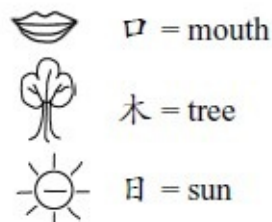
it helps!).

How many characters are there?

Thousands! You would probably need to know something like two thousand to be able to read Chinese newspapers and books, but you don't need anything like that number to read a menu, go shopping or read simple street signs and instructions. Just as you can get by in most countries knowing about a hundred words of the local language, so too you can get by in China quite well knowing a hundred common Chinese characters. And this would also be an excellent basis for learning to read and write Chinese.

How did the characters originally develop?

Chinese characters started out as pictures representing simple objects, and the first characters originally resembled the things they represented. For example:



Some other simple characters were pictures of “ideas”:

一 one 二 two 三 three

Some of these characters kept this “pictographic” or “ideographic” quality about them, but others were gradually modified or abbreviated until many of them now look nothing like the original objects or ideas.

Then, as words were needed for things which weren't easy to draw, existing characters were “combined” to create new characters. For example, 女 (meaning “woman”) combined with 子 (meaning “child”) gives a new character 好 (which means “good” or “to be fond of”).

Notice that when two characters are joined together like this to form a new character, they get squashed together and deformed slightly. This is so that the new, combined character will fit into the same size square or “box” as each of the

original two characters. For example the character 日 “sun” becomes thinner when it is the left-hand part of the character 时 “time”; and it becomes shorter when it is the upper part of the character 星 “star”. Some components got distorted and deformed even more than this in the combining process: for example when the character 人 “man” appears on the left-hand side of a complex character it gets compressed into 亻, like in the character 他 “he”.

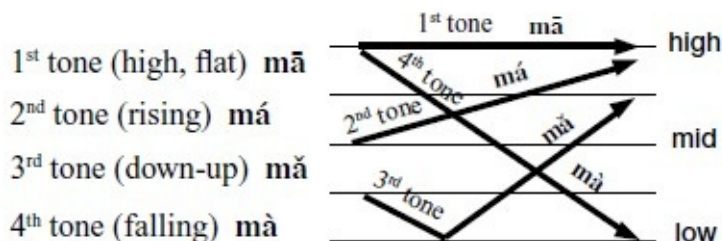
So you can see that some of the simpler characters often act as basic “building blocks” from which more complex characters are formed. This means that if you learn how to write these simple characters you’ll also be learning how to write some complex ones too.

How are characters read and pronounced?

The pronunciations in this workbook refer to modern standard Chinese. This is the official language of China and is also known as “Mandarin” or “**putonghua**”.

The pronunciation of Chinese characters is written out with letters of the alphabet using a romanization system called “Hanyu Pinyin”—or “**pinyin**” for short. This is the modern system used in China. In pinyin some of the letters have a different sound than in English—but if you are learning Chinese you’ll already know this. We could give a description here of how to pronounce each sound, but it would take up a lot of space—and this workbook is about writing the characters, not pronouncing them! In any case, you really need to hear a teacher (or recording) pronounce the sounds out loud to get an accurate idea of what they sound like.

Each Chinese character is pronounced using only one syllable. However, in addition to the syllable, each character also has a particular *tone*, which refers to how the pitch of the voice is used. In standard Chinese there are four different tones, and in pinyin the tone is marked by placing an accent mark over the vowel as follows:



The pronunciation of each character is therefore a combination of a syllable and a tone. There are only a small number of available syllables in Chinese, and many characters therefore share the same syllable—in fact many characters share the same sound plus tone combination. They are like the English words “here” and “hear”—when they are spoken, you can only tell which is which from the context or by seeing the word in written form.

Apart from **putonghua** (modern standard Chinese), another well-known type of Chinese is Cantonese, which is spoken in southern China and in many Chinese communities around the world. In fact there are several dozen different Chinese languages, and the pronunciations of Chinese characters in these languages are all very different from each other. But the important thing to realize is that the characters themselves do *not* change. So two Chinese people who can't understand each other when they're talking together, can write to one another without any problem at all!

Simplified and traditional characters

As more and more characters were introduced over the years by combining existing characters, some of them became quite complicated. Writing them required many strokes which was time-consuming, and it became difficult to distinguish some of them, especially when the writing was small. So when writing the characters quickly in handwritten form, many people developed short-cuts and wrote them in a more simplified form. In the middle of the 20th century, the Chinese decided to create a standardised set of simplified characters to be used by everyone in China. This resulted in many of the more complicated characters being given simplified forms, making them much easier to learn and to write. Today in China, and also in Singapore, these simplified characters are used almost exclusively, and many Chinese no longer learn the old traditional forms. However the full traditional forms continue to be used in Taiwan and in overseas Chinese communities around the world.

Here are some examples of how some characters were simplified:

Traditional		Simplified
見	→	见
飯	→	饭
號	→	号
幾	→	几

Modern standard Chinese uses only simplified characters. But it is useful to be able to recognize the traditional forms as they are still used in many places outside China, and of course older books and inscriptions were also written using the traditional forms. This workbook teaches the full simplified forms. If there is a traditional form, then it is shown in a separate box on the right-hand side of the page so that you can see what it looks like. Where there is no traditional form, the character was considered simple enough already and was left unchanged.

How is Chinese written?

Chinese was traditionally written from top to bottom in columns beginning on the right-hand side of the page and working towards the left, like this:

幸福
一点儿也不
难拥有·只要
你常为人着想·
带来欢乐·你会
发觉到那也是一
种幸福呀！

This means that for a book printed in this way, you start by opening it at (what Westerners would think of as) the back cover. While writing in columns is sometimes considered archaic, you will still find many books, especially novels and more serious works of history, printed in this way.

Nowadays, though, most Chinese people write from left to right in horizontal lines working from the top of a page to the bottom, just as we do in English.

Are Chinese characters the same as English words?

Although each character has a meaning, it's not really true that an individual character is equivalent to an English "word". Each character is actually only a single *syllable*. In Chinese (like in English) some words are just one syllable, but most words are made up of two or more syllables joined together. The vast majority of words in Chinese actually consist of two separate characters placed together in a pair. These multi-syllable words are often referred to as "compounds", and this workbook provides a list of common compounds for each character.

Some Chinese characters are one-syllable words on their own (like the

English words “if” and “you”), while other characters are only ever used as one half of a word (like the English syllables “sen” and “tence”). Some characters do both: they’re like the English “light” which is happy as a word on its own, but which also links up to form words like “headlight” or “lighthouse”.

The Chinese write sentences by stringing characters together in a long line from left to right (or in a column from top to bottom), with equal-sized spaces between each character. If English were written this way—as individual syllables rather than as words that are joined together—it would mean all the syllables would be written separately with spaces in between them, something like this:

If you can un der stand this sen tence you can read Chi nese too.

So in theory, you can’t see which characters are paired together to form words, but in practice, once you know a bit of Chinese, you can!

Punctuation was not traditionally used when writing Chinese, but today commas, periods (full stops), quotation marks, and exclamation points are all used along with other types of punctuation which have been borrowed from English.

Two ways of putting characters together

We have looked at *combining characters* together to make new *characters*, and *pairing characters* together to make *words*. So what’s the difference?

Well, when two *simple characters* are combined to form a new *complex character*, they are squashed or distorted so that the new character fits into the same size square as the original characters. The meaning of the new character *may* be related to the meaning of its components, but it frequently appears to have no connection with them at all! The new complex character also has a new single-syllable pronunciation, which may or may not be related to the pronunciation of one of its parts. For example:

女 nǚ woman	+	也 yě also	=	她 tā she
日 rì sun	+	月 yuè moon/month	=	明 míng bright

On the other hand, when characters are *paired together* to create *words*, the characters are simply written one after the other, normal sized, with a normal space in between (and there are no hyphens or anything to show that these characters are working together as a pair). The resulting word has a pronunciation which is *two* syllables—it is simply the pronunciations of the two individual characters one after the other. Also, you're much more likely to be able to guess the meaning of the word from the meanings of the individual characters that make it up. For example:

大 dà big	+	人 rén person	=	大人 dà rén adult
姐 jiě older sister	+	妹 mèi younger sister	=	姐妹 jiě mèi sisters
四 sì four	+	月 yuè moon/month	=	四月 sì yuè April
再 zài again	+	见 jiàn see; meet	=	再见 zài jiàn Goodbye!

Is it necessary to learn words as well as characters?

As we've said, the meaning of a compound word is often related to the meanings of the individual characters. But this is not always the case, and sometimes the word takes on a new and very specific meaning. So to be able to read Chinese sentences and understand what they mean, it isn't enough just to learn individual

character—you'll also need to learn words. (In fact, many individual characters have very little meaning at all by themselves, and only take on meanings when paired with other characters).

Here are some examples of common Chinese words where the meaning of the overall word is not what you might expect from the meanings of the individual characters:

明 míng bright	+	天 tiān day/sky	=	明天 míng tiān tomorrow
好 hǎo good	+	在 zài be present at/ live at	=	好在 hǎo zài fortunately

If you think about it, the same thing happens in English. If you know what “battle” and “ship” mean, you can probably guess what a “battleship” might be. But this wouldn't work with “championship”! Similarly, you'd be unlikely to guess the meaning of “honeymoon” if you only knew the words “honey” and “moon”.

The good news is that learning compound words can help you to learn the characters. For example, you may know (from your Chinese lessons) that **xīng qī** means “week”. So when you see that this word is written 星期, you will know that 星 is pronounced **xīng**, and 期 is pronounced **qī** —even when these characters are forming part of *other* words. In fact, you will find that you remember many characters as half of some familiar word.

When you see a word written in characters, you can also often see how the word came to mean what it does. For example, **xīng qī** is 星期 which literally means “star period”. This will help you to remember both the word *and* the two individual characters.

What is a stroke count?

Each Chinese character is made up of a number of pen or brush strokes. Each individual stroke is the mark made by a pen or brush before lifting it off the paper to write the next stroke. Strokes come in various shapes and sizes—a

stroke can be a straight line, a curve, a bent line, a line with a hook, or a dot. There is a traditional and very specific way that every character should be written. The order and direction of the strokes are both important if the character is to have the correct appearance.

What counts as a stroke is determined by tradition and is not always obvious. For example, the small box that often appears as part of a character (like the one on page 32, in the character 名) counts as three strokes, not four! (This is because a single stroke is traditionally used to write the top and right-hand sides of the box).

All this may sound rather pedantic but it is well worth learning how to write the characters correctly and with the correct number of strokes. One reason is that knowing how to count the strokes correctly is useful for looking up characters in dictionaries, as you'll see later.

This book shows you how to write characters stroke by stroke, and once you get the feel of it you'll very quickly learn how to work out the stroke count of a character you haven't met before, and get it right!

What are radicals?

Although the earliest characters were simple drawings, most characters are complex with two or more parts. And you'll find that some simple characters appear over and over again as parts of many complex characters. Have a look at these five characters:

她	she
妈	mother
姐	older sister
好	good
姓	surname

All five of these characters have the same component on the left-hand side: 女, which means "woman". This component gives a clue to the meaning of the character, and is called the "radical". As you can see, most of these five characters have something to do with the idea of "woman", but as you can also see, it's not a totally reliable way of guessing the meaning of a character. (Meanings of characters are something you just have to learn, without much help from their component parts).

Unfortunately the radical isn't always on the left-hand side of a character. Sometimes it's on the right, or on the top, or on the bottom. Here are some examples:

Character	Radical	Position of radical
都	阝	right
星	日	top
您	心	bottom
这	辶	left and bottom

Because it's not always easy to tell what the radical is for a particular character, it's given explicitly in a separate box for each of the characters in this book. However, as you learn more and more characters, you'll find that you can often guess the radical just by looking at a character.

Why bother with radicals? Well, for hundreds of years Chinese dictionaries have used the radical component of each character as a way of indexing them. All characters, even the really simple ones, are assigned to one radical or another so that they can be placed within the index of a Chinese dictionary (see the next section).

Incidentally, when you take away the radical, what's left is often a clue to the *pronunciation* of the character (this remainder is called the “phonetic component”). For example, 吗 and 妈 are formed by adding different radicals to the character 马 “horse” which is pronounced **mǎ**. Now 吗 is pronounced **ma** and 妈 is pronounced **ma**, so you can see that these two characters have inherited their pronunciations from the phonetic component 马. Unfortunately these “phonetic components” aren't very dependable: for example 也 on its own is pronounced **yě** but 他 and 饯 are both pronounced **tā**.

How do I find a character in an index or a dictionary?

This is a question lots of people ask, and the answer varies according to the type of dictionary you are using. Many dictionaries today are organized alphabetically by pronunciation. So if you want to look up a character in a dictionary and you know its pronunciation, then it's easy. It's when you don't know the pronunciation of a character that there's a problem, since there is no alphabetical order for characters like there is for English words.

If you don't know the pronunciation of a character, then you will need to use

a radical index (which is why radicals are useful). To use this you have to know which part of the character is the radical, and you will also need to be able to count the number of strokes that make up the character. To look up 姓, for example, 女 is the radical (which has 3 strokes) and the remaining part 生 has 5 strokes. So first you find the radical 女 amongst the 3-stroke radicals in the radical index. Then, since there are lots of characters under 女, look for 姓 in the section which lists all the 女 characters which have 5-stroke remainders.

This workbook has both a Hanyu Pinyin index and a radical index. Why not get used to how these indexes work by picking a character in the book and seeing if you can find it in both of the indexes?

Many dictionaries also have a pure stroke count index (i.e. ignoring the radical). This is useful if you cannot figure out what the radical of the character is. To use this you must count up all the strokes in the character as a whole and then look the character up under that number (so you would look up 姓 under 8 strokes). As you can imagine, this type of index can leave you with long columns of characters to scan through before you find the one you're looking for, so it's usually a last resort!

All these methods have their pitfalls and complications, so recently a completely new way of looking up characters has been devised. The *Chinese Character Fast Finder* (see the inside back cover) organizes characters purely by their shapes so that you can look up any one of 3,000 characters very quickly without knowing its meaning, radical, pronunciation or stroke count!

How should I use this workbook?

One good way to learn characters is to practice writing them, especially if you think about what each character means as you write it. This will fix the characters in your memory better than if you just look at them without writing them.

If you're working on your own without a teacher, work on a few characters at a time. Go at a pace that suits you; it's much better to do small but regular amounts of writing than to do large chunks at irregular intervals. You might start with just one or two characters each day and increase this as you get better at it. Frequent repetition is the key! Try to get into a daily routine of learning a few new characters and also reviewing the ones you learned on previous days. It's also a good idea to keep a list of which characters you've learned each day, and then to "test yourself" on the characters you learned the previous day, three days

ago, a week ago and a month ago. Each time you test yourself they will stay in your memory for a longer period.

But *don't* worry if you can't remember a character you wrote out ten times only yesterday! This is quite normal to begin with. Just keep going—it will all be sinking in without you realizing it.

Once you've learned a few characters you can use flash cards to test yourself on them in a random order. You can make your own set of cards, or use a ready-made set like *Chinese in a Flash* (see the inside back cover).

How do I write the characters?

Finally, let's get down to business and talk about actually writing the characters! Under each character in this book, the first few boxes show how the character is written, stroke by stroke. There is a correct way to draw each character, and the diagrams in the boxes show you both the order to draw the strokes in, and also the direction for each stroke.

Use the three gray examples to trace over and then carry on by yourself, drawing the characters using the correct stroke order and directions. The varying thicknesses of the lines show you what the characters would look like if they were drawn with a brush, but if you're using a pencil or ball-point pen don't worry about this. Just trace down the middle of the lines and you will produce good hand-written characters.

Pay attention to the length of each of the strokes so that your finished character has the correct proportions. Use the gray dotted lines inside each box as a guide to help you start and end each stroke in the right place.

You may think that it doesn't really matter how the strokes are written as long as the end result looks the same. To some extent this is true, but there are some good reasons for knowing the "proper" way to write the characters. Firstly, it helps you to count strokes, and secondly it will make your finished character "look right", and also help you to read other people's handwritten characters later on. It's better in the long run to learn the correct method of writing the characters from the beginning because, as with so many other things, once you get into "bad" habits it can be very hard to break them!

If you are left-handed, just use your left hand as normal, but still make sure you use the correct stroke order and directions when writing the strokes. For example, draw your horizontal strokes left to right, even if it feels more natural to draw them right to left.

For each Chinese character there is a fixed, correct order in which to write the strokes. But these “stroke orders” do follow some fairly general rules. The main thing to remember is:

- Generally work left to right and top to bottom.

Some other useful guidelines are:

- Horizontal lines are written before vertical ones (see 十, page 19);
- Lines that slope down and to the left are written before those that slope down and to the right (see 文, page 41);
- A central part or vertical line is written before symmetrical or smaller lines at the sides (see 小, page 47);
- The top and sides of an outer box are written first, then whatever is inside the box, then the bottom is written last to “close” it (see 国, page 56).

As you work through the book you’ll see these rules in action and get a feel for them, and you’ll know how to draw virtually any Chinese character without having to be shown.

Practice, practice, practice!

Your first attempts at writing will be awkward, but as with most things you’ll get better with practice. That’s why there are lots of squares for you to use. And don’t be too hard on yourself (we all draw clumsy-looking characters when we start); just give yourself plenty of time and practice. After a while, you’ll be able to look back at your early attempts and compare them with your most recent ones, and see just how much you’ve improved.

After writing the same character a number of times (a row or two at most), move on to another one. Don’t fill up the whole page at one sitting! Then, after writing several other characters, come back later and do a few more of the first one. Can you remember the stroke order without having to look at the diagram?

Finally, try writing out sentences, or lines of different characters, on ordinary paper. To begin with you can mark out squares to write in if you want to, but after that simply imagine the squares and try to keep your characters all equally sized and equally spaced.

Have fun, and remember—the more you practice writing the characters the

easier it gets!

一

yī one; single; a(n)

common words

一个 yí ge a(n); one (of something)

一次 yí cì once

一同/一起 yī tóng/yī qǐ together

一月 yí yuè January

十一 shí yī eleven

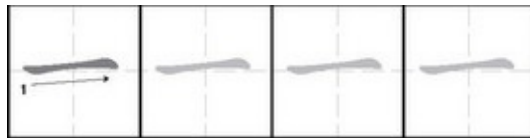
第一 dì yī first

星期一 xīng qī yī Monday

1 stroke

radical

一



二

èr two (number)

common words

二十 èr shí twenty

二妹 èr mèi second younger sister

二月 èr yuè February

二手 èr shǒu second hand

十二 shí èr twelve

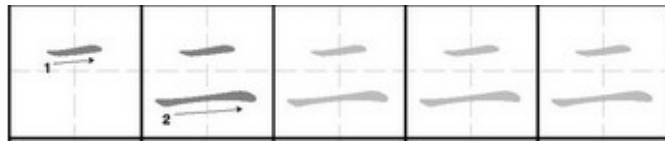
第二 dì èr second

星期二 xīng qī èr Tuesday

2 stroke

radical

一



三

sān three

common words

三十 sān shí thirty

三月 sān yuè March

三个月 sān ge yuè three months

三明治 sān míng zhì sandwich

十三 shí sān thirteen

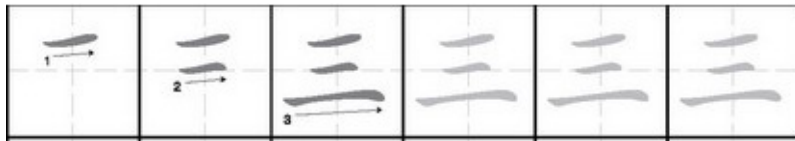
第三 dì sān third

星期三 xīng qī sān Wednesday

3 strokes

radical

一



四

sì four

common words

四十 sì shí forty

四百 sì bǎi four hundred

四月 sì yuè April

四处 sì chù everywhere

十四 shí sì fourteen

第四 dì sì fourth

星期四 xīng qī sì Thursday

5 strokes

radical

口



五

wǔ five

common words

五十 wǔ shí fifty

五月 wǔ yuè May

五年 wǔ nián five years

五本 wǔ běn five (books)

十五 shí wǔ fifteen

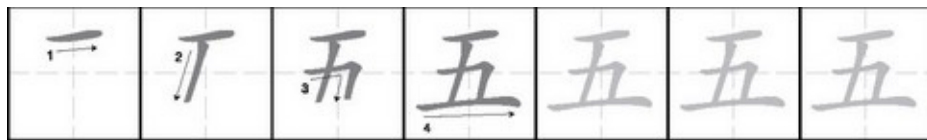
第五 dì wǔ fifth

星期五 xīng qī wǔ Friday

4 strokes

radical

一



六

liù six

common words

六十三 liù shí sān sixty-three

六月 liù yuè June

六个月 liù ge yuè six months

六天 liù tiān six days

十六 shí liù sixteen

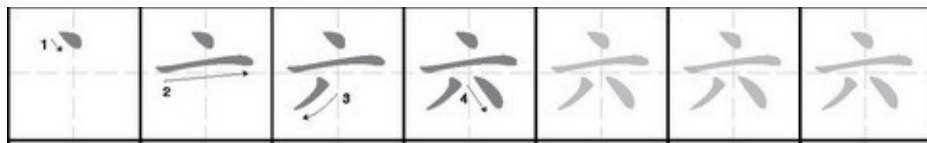
第六 dì liù sixth

星期六 xīng qī liù Saturday

4 strokes

radical

亠



七

qī seven

common words

七十七 qī shí qī seventy-seven

七百 qī bǎi seven hundred

七月 qī yuè July

十七 shí qī seventeen

七七八八 qī qī bā bā almost complete

七上八下 qī shàng bā xià worry; anxious

第七 dì qī seventh

2 strokes

radical

一



八

bā eight

common words

八十二 **bā shí èr** eighty-two

八百零五 **bā bǎi líng wǔ** eight-hundred and five

八月 **bā yuè** August

八成 **bā chéng** 80 per cent

八折 **bā zhé** 20 per cent discount

十八 **shí bā** eighteen

第八 **dì bā** eighth

2 strokes

radical

八



九

jiǔ nine

common words

九十八 jiǔ shí bā ninety-eight

九百一十 jiǔ bǎi yí shí nine-hundred and ten

九月 jiǔ yuè September

九号 jiǔ hào number/size nine; ninth (of a month)

九分 jiǔ fēn nine points

十九 shí jiǔ nineteen

第九 dì jiǔ ninth

2 strokes

radical

丿



十

shí ten

common words

十千/一万 **shí qiān/yí wàn** ten thousand

十月 **shí yuè** October

十一月 **shí yī yuè** November

十二月 **shí èr yuè** December

十分 **shí fēn** 1. ten points 2. very

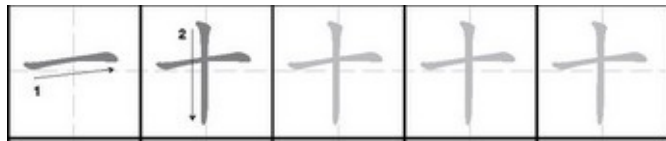
十全十美 **shí quán shí měi** perfect; ideal

第十 **dì shí** tenth

2 strokes

radical

十



你

nǐ you

common words

你好 nǐ hǎo How do you do?

你的 nǐ de your; yours

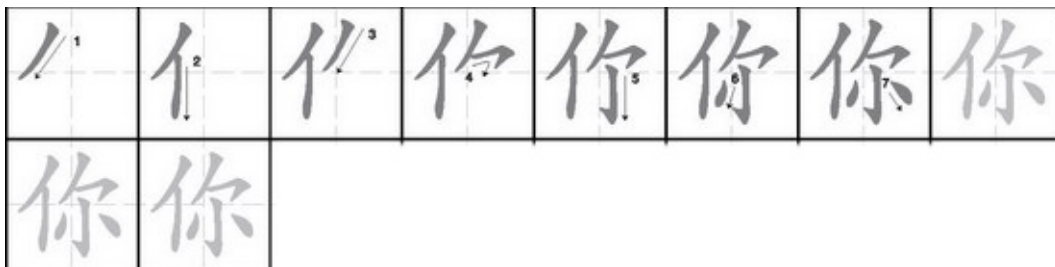
你们 nǐ men you (plural)

你们的 nǐ men de your; yours (plural)

7 strokes

radical

人(亻)



您

nín you (polite)

common words

您好 nín hǎo How do you do? (polite)

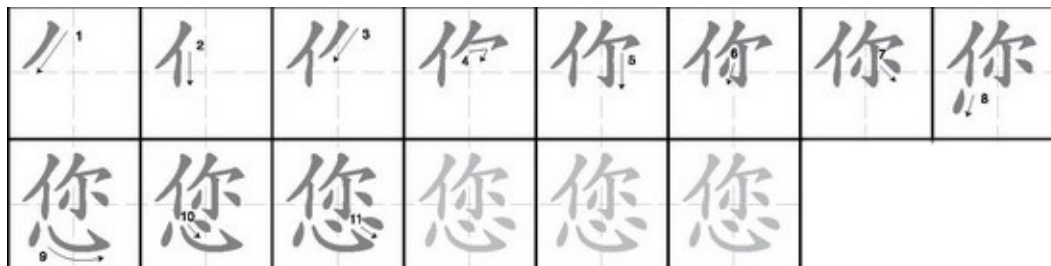
您早 nín zǎo Good morning!

您贵姓? nín guì xìng your family name?

11 strokes

radical

心



好

hǎo/hào 1. good 2. alright 3. like

common words

好啊! **hǎo a** Good!; OK!

好看 **hǎo kàn** 1. good show 2. good looking

好久 **hǎo jiǔ** a long time

很好 **hěn hǎo** very good

还好 **hái hǎo** still alright

那好 **nà hǎo** alright then ... (agreeing to a suggestion)

6 strokes

radical

女



请

qǐng 1. please 2. to invite

common words

请问 qǐng wèn May I ask ...?

请坐 qǐng zuò Please sit down.

请进 qǐng jìn Please come in.

请客 qǐng kè play host; treat

请教 qǐng jiào seek advice

请假 qǐng jià take leave

10 strokes

radical

讠

traditional form

請



问

wèn ask

common words

问好 wèn hǎo say hello to...

问题 wèn tí question; problem

问答 wèn dá question and answer

学问 xué wèn knowledge

访问 fǎng wèn 1. visit 2. interview

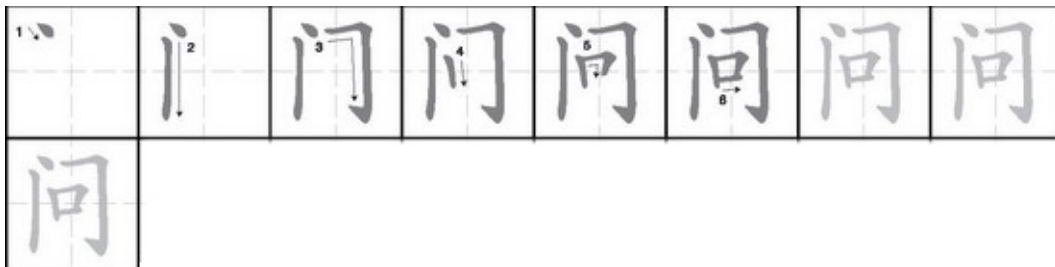
6 strokes

radical

门

traditional form

問



贵

guì 1. honorable 2. expensive; valuable

common words

贵姓 **guì xìng** your honorable surname?

贵人 **guì rén** respected person

贵客/贵宾 **guì kè/guì bīn** distinguished guest; VIP

太贵了 **tài guì le** too expensive

名贵 **míng guì** valuable

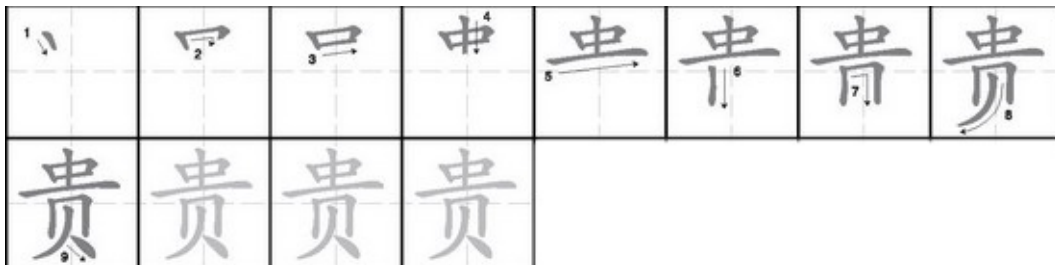
9 strokes

radical

贝

traditional form

貴



姓

xìng surname

common words

姓名 xìng míng full name

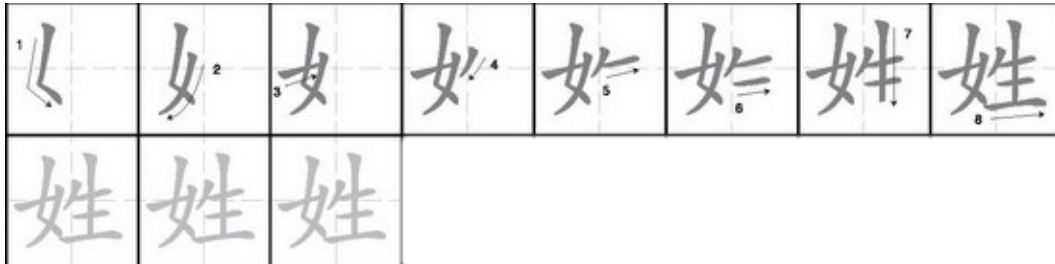
同姓 tóng xìng having the same surname

老百姓 lǎo bǎi xìng common people

8 strokes

radical

女



他

tā he

common words

他的 tā de his

他们 tā men they; them (male)

他们的 tā men de their; theirs (male)

他人/其他人 tā rén/qí tā rén other people

其他 qí tā other

5 strokes

radical

人(亻)



她

tā she

common words

她的 tā de hers

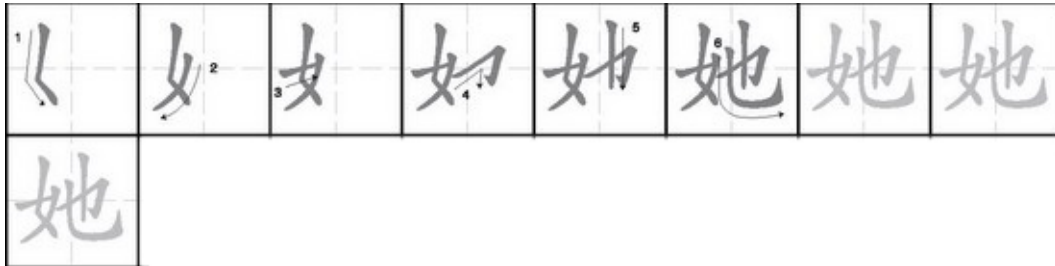
她们 tā men they; them (female)

她们的 tā men de their; theirs (female)

6 strokes

radical

女



叫

jiào 1. call; be called 2. shout 3. order

common words

叫门 **jiào mén** call at the door

叫好 **jiào hǎo** cheer

叫喊 **jiào hǎn** shout; yell

叫做 **jiào zuò** be called

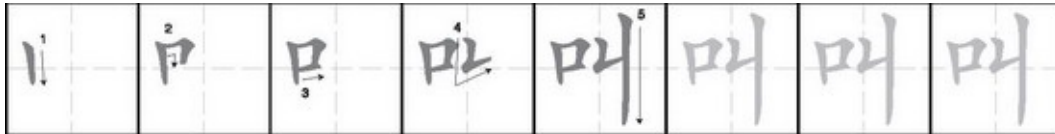
叫车 **jiào chē** order a cab

大叫 **dà jiào** call out loudly

5 strokes

radical

口



什

shén/shí 1. mixed 2. tenth (mathematics)

common words

什么 **shén me** what

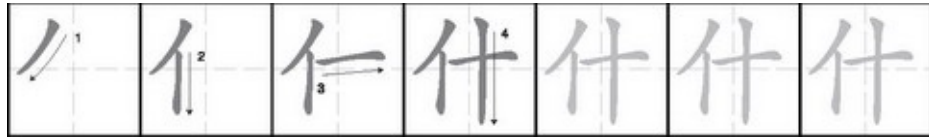
什么的 **shén me de** etc; so on...

什么时候? **shén me shí hòu** when?; at what time?

4 strokes

radical

人(亻)



么

me interrogative particle

common words

什么 **shén me** what

怎么 **zěn me** how

那么 **nà me** in that way; so...

多么 **duō me** no matter how

为什么? **wèi shén me** why?

3 strokes

radical

厶

traditional form

麼



名

míng 1. name 2. fame

common words

名字 míng zi name

名叫 míng jiào named

名人 míng rén celebrity; famous person

同名 tóng míng having the same name

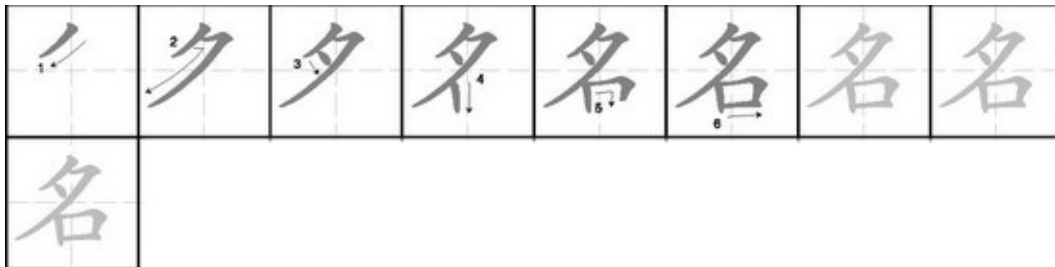
出名 chū míng become famous; well-known

第一名 dì yī míng first in position

6 strokes

radical

夕



字

zì written character

common words

字母 zì mǔ letter (alphabet)

字典 zì diǎn dictionary

十字 shí zì cross

汉字 hàn zì Chinese (Han) character

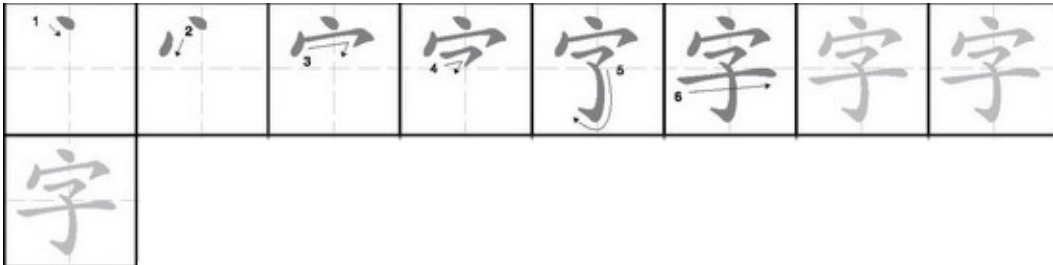
写字 xiě zì write word

生字 shēng zì new word

6 strokes

radical

宀



我

wǒ I; me

common words

我的 wǒ de my; mine

我们 wǒ men we; us

我国 wǒ guó our country

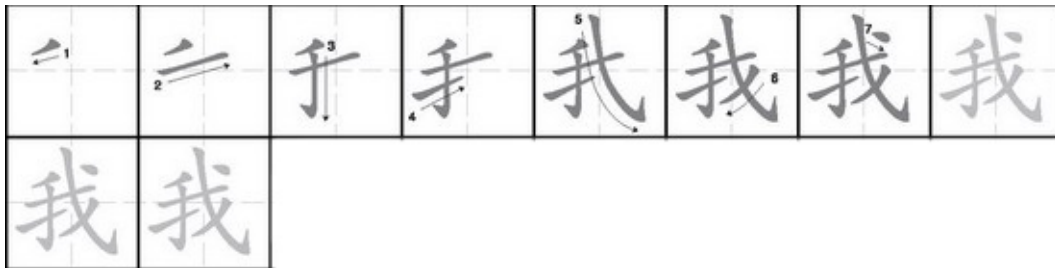
我家 wǒ jiā my family; my home

自我 zì wǒ self

7 strokes

radical

戈



是

shì to be; yes

common words

是的 shì de yes

是啊 shì a yes; yeah

是不是 shì bu shì to be or not to be

不是 bú shì 1. not to be; no 2. fault

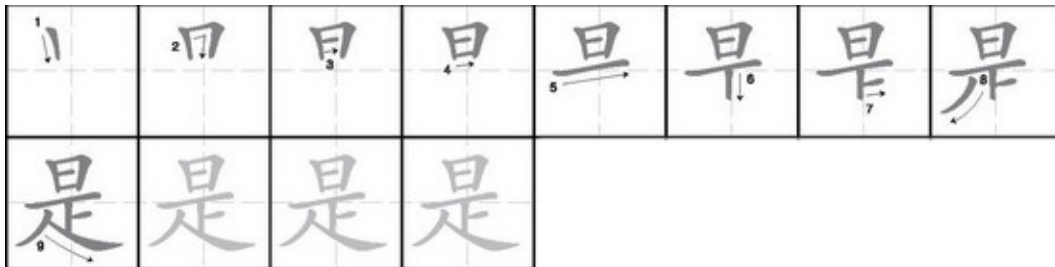
还是 hái shì or

老是 lǎo shì always

9 strokes

radical

日



大

dà big; great

common words

大声点 **dà shēng diǎn** louder

大家 **dà jiā** everybody

大不了 **dà bu liǎo** at the worst

大多/大都/大半 **dà duō/dà dū/dà bàn** mostly

大小 **dà xiǎo** size

大概 **dà gài** probably

自大 **zì dà** proud; arrogant

3 strokes

radical

大



学

xué learn

common words

学会 **xué huì** learned; mastered

学习 **xué xí** study

上学 **shàng xué** go to school

放学 **fàng xué** finish school for the day

开学 **kāi xué** school reopens

小学 **xiǎo xué** primary school

中学 **zhōng xué** middle/secondary school

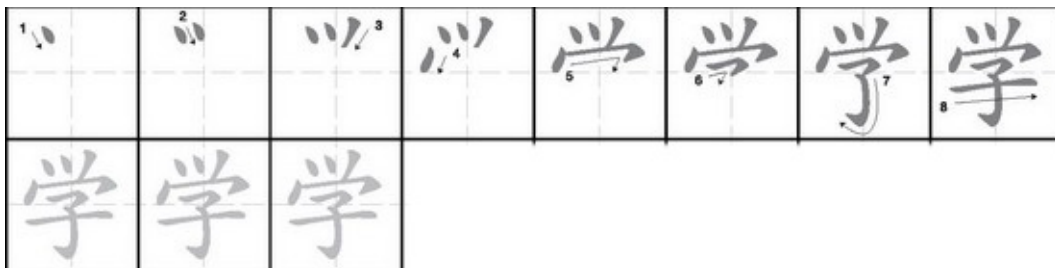
8 strokes

radical

子

traditional form

學



生

shēng 1. give birth; born 2. raw

common words

生日 shēng rì birthday

生气 shēng qì angry

生病 shēng bìng fall sick; not well

生吃 shēng chī eat raw food

学生 xué sheng student

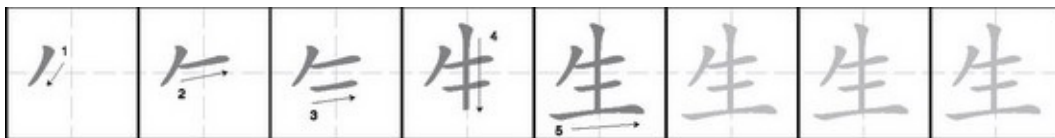
先生 xiān sheng 1. Mr 2. husband

医生 yī shēng doctor

5 strokes

radical

丩



中

zhōng/zhòng 1. among 2. (in the) course 3. hit by

common words

中国 zhōng guó China

中文 zhōng wén Chinese language (written)

中间 zhōng jiān between; in the middle

中年 zhōng nián middle-aged

中奖 zhòng jiǎng win a prize

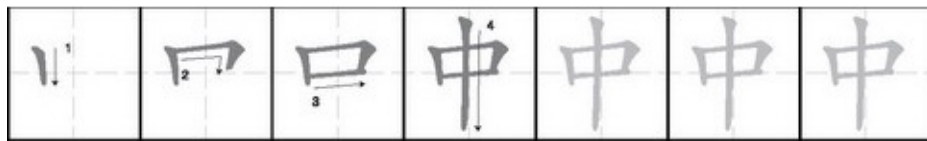
心中 xīn zhōng in one's heart

手中 shǒu zhōng on hand

4 strokes

radical

丨



英

yīng 1. related to England 2. hero

common words

英国 yīng guó England

英文 yīng wén English language (written)

英语 yīng yǔ English language

英俊 yīng jùn handsome

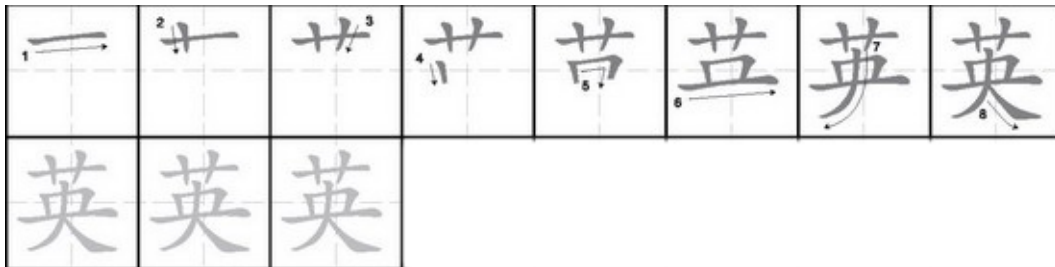
英明 yīng míng wise

英雄 yīng xióng hero

8 strokes

radical

艹



文

wén written language; writing

common words

文字 wén zì script; writing

文具 wén jù stationery

文学 wén xué literature

语文 yǔ wén language (spoken and written)

法文 fǎ wén French (written)

日文 rì wén Japanese (written)

4 strokes

radical

文



课

kè lesson; class

common words

课本 kè běn textbook

课题 kè tí topic (of lessons)

课文 kè wén text

上课 shàng kè attend class

下课 xià kè finish class

功课 gōng kè homework

第一课 dì yī kè first lesson; lesson one

10 strokes

radical

讠

traditional form

課



老

lǎo old

common words

老师 **lǎo shī** teacher

老大 **lǎo dà** 1. eldest sibling 2. gang leader

老婆 **lǎo po** wife (informal)

老公 **lǎo gōng** husband (informal)

老婆婆 **lǎo pó po** old woman

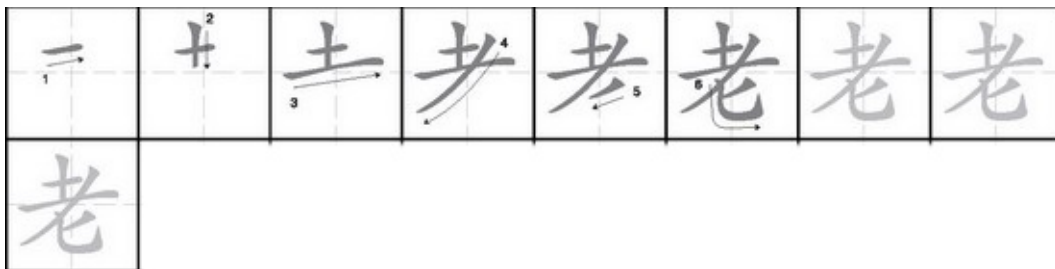
老外 **lǎo wài** foreigner

古老 **gǔ lǎo** ancient

6 strokes

radical

老 (耂)



师

shī teacher; master

common words

师生 shī shēng teacher and student

师父 shī fu master

老师/教师 lǎo shī/jiào shī teacher

律师 lǜ shī lawyer

厨师 chú shī chef

6 strokes

radical

巾

traditional form

師



同

tóng the same; together

common words

同学 **tóng xué** classmate

同班 **tóng bān** same class

同时 **tóng shí** same time

同样 **tóng yàng** the same; alike

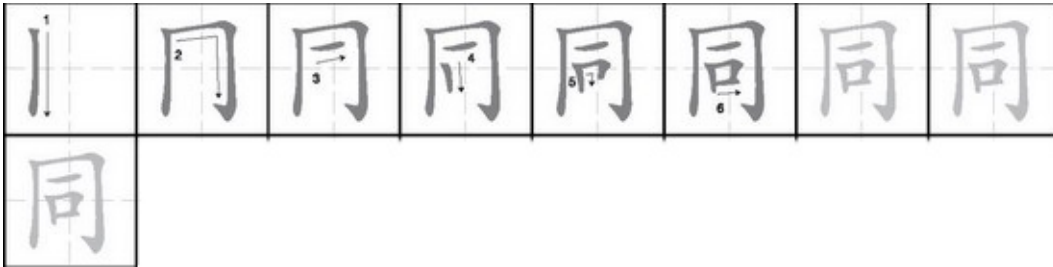
同事 **tóng shì** colleague

一同/一起 **yī tóng/yī qǐ** together

6 strokes

radical

冂



校

xiào school

common words

校长 **xiào zhǎng** principal

校服 **xiào fú** school uniform

校友 **xiào yǒu** schoolmate; alumni

学校 **xué xiào** school

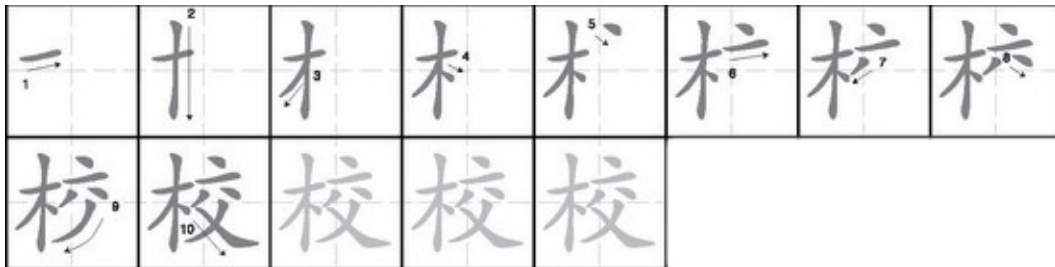
同校 **tóng xiào** same school

上校 **shàng xiào** colonel

10 strokes

radical

木



小

xiǎo small; little

common words

小姐 **xiǎo jiě** Miss; lady

小时 **xiǎo shí** hour

小时候 **xiǎo shí hou** childhood

小心 **xiǎo xīn** (be) careful

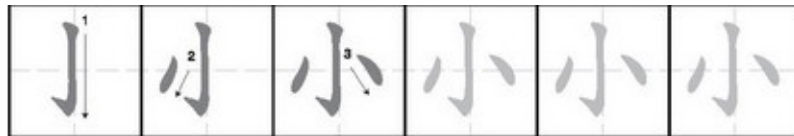
小看 **xiǎo kàn** belittle; underestimate

小便 **xiǎo biàn** urine; urinate

3 strokes

radical

小 (灬)



朋

péng friend

common words

朋友 péng you friend

好朋友 hǎo péng you good friend

男朋友 nán péng you boyfriend

女朋友 nǚ péng you girlfriend

老朋友 lǎo péng you old friend

小朋友 xiǎo péng you kid; child

8 strokes

radical

月



友

yǒu friend

common words

友人 yǒu rén friend

友谊/友情 yǒu yì/yǒu qíng friendship

好友 hǎo yǒu good friend

男友 nán yǒu boyfriend

女友 nǚ yǒu girlfriend

工友 gōng yǒu fellow worker; caretaker

4 strokes

radical

又



们

men plural suffix (for persons)

common words

你们 **nǐ men** you (plural)

我们/咱们 **wǒ men/zán men** we; us

女士们 **nǚ shì men** ladies

男士们 **nán shì men** gentlemen

同学们 **tóng xué men** classmates

人们 **rén men** people

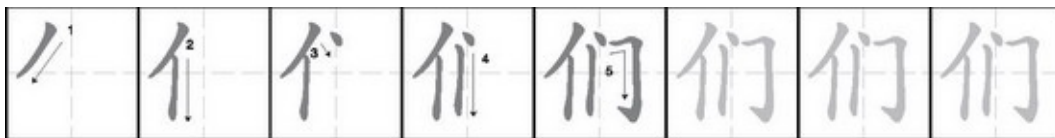
5 strokes

radical

人(亻)

traditional form

們



呢

ne question particle

common words

你呢? **nǐ ne** How about you?

他(她)呢? **tā ne** How about him (her)?

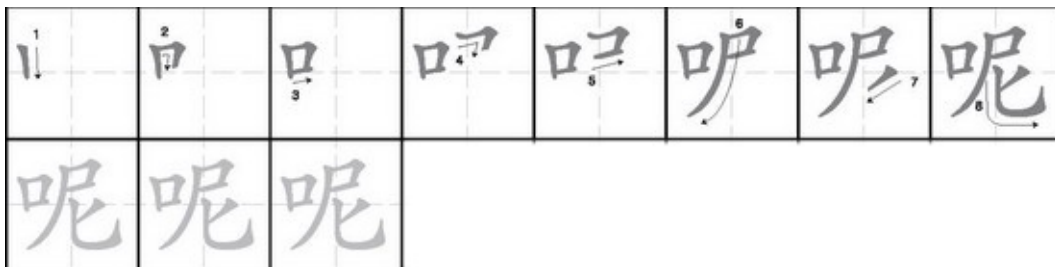
我们呢? **wǒ men ne** How about us?

人呢? **rén ne** Where's the person?

8 strokes

radical

口



谢

xiè thank

common words

谢谢 xiè xiè thank you

谢词 xiè cí thank you speech

多谢 duō xiè many thanks

不谢 bú xiè don't mention it

答谢 dá xiè express appreciation

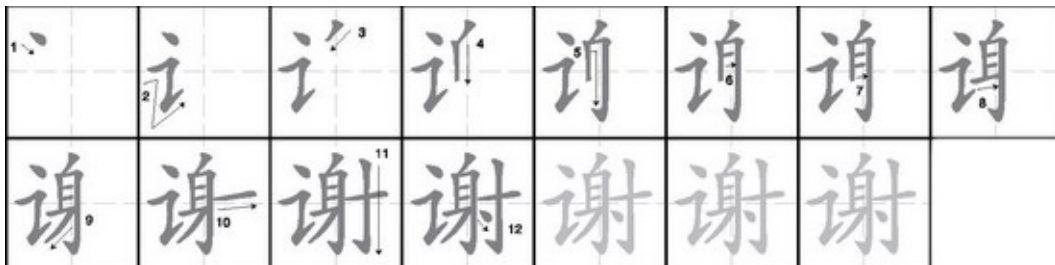
12 strokes

radical

讠

traditional form

謝



再

zài again

common words

再见/再会 **zài jiàn/zài huì** Goodbye!

再三 **zài sān** again and again; repeatedly

再次 **zài cì** once more

再不 **zài bu** or; or else

一再 **yí zài** again and again; repeatedly

不再 **bú zài** no longer; never again

6 strokes

radical

一



见

jiàn see; meet

common words

见好 **jiàn hǎo** get better (from an illness)

见面 **jiàn miàn** meet

不见了 **bú jiàn le** missing; can't be found

不见得 **bú jiàn de** not necessarily

看见 **kàn jiàn** see

少见 **shǎo jiàn** rare

听见 **tīng jiàn** hear

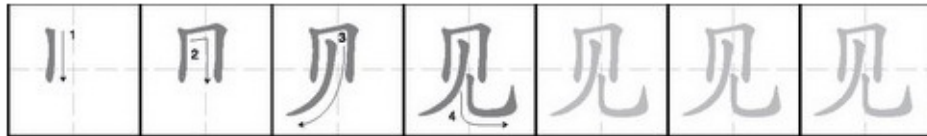
4 strokes

radical

见

traditional form

見



美

měi beautiful

common words

美丽 měi lì beautiful; pretty

美好 měi hǎo wonderful

美食 měi shí delicacy

美女/美人 měi nǚ/měi rén beautiful girl/woman

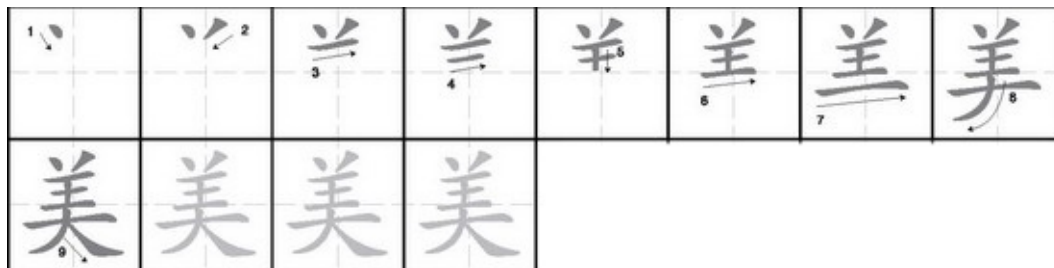
美国 měi guó the Unites States of America

很美/太美了 hěn měi/tài měi le very beautiful

9 strokes

radical

羊 (羊)



国

guó country; national

common words

国家 guó jiā country

国人 guó rén the people in a country

国王 guó wáng king

出国 chū guó go abroad

外国 wài guó foreign country

外国人 wài guó rén people from other country

8 strokes

radical

口

traditional form

國



人

rén person; people

common words

人人/每人 rén rén/měi rén everyone

人口 rén kǒu population

工人 gōng rén worker

大人/成人 dà rén/chéng rén adult

本人 běn rén oneself

客人 kè rén guest

2 strokes

radical

人



吗

ma question particle

common words

是吗? **shì ma** Is that so?; Is it?

好吗? **hǎo ma** good?; alright?

忙吗? **máng ma** busy?

行吗? **xíng ma** Is it okay?

可以吗? **kě yǐ ma** May I?

有事吗? **yǒu shì ma** what's up?

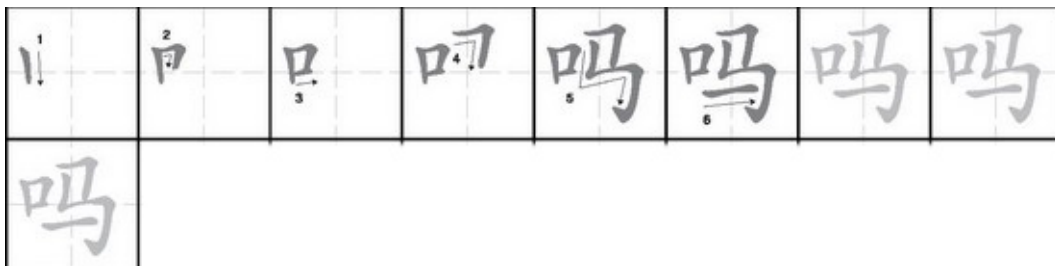
6 strokes

radical

口

traditional form

嗎



也

yě also; too

common words

也是 yě shì is also ...

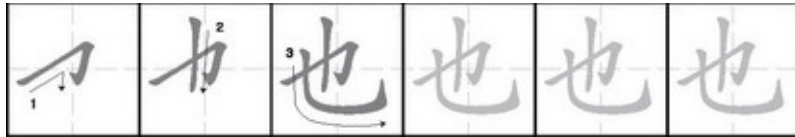
也好 yě hǎo may as well

也许 yě xǔ perhaps

3 strokes

radical

→



不

bù not; no

common words

不对 **bú duì** 1. incorrect 2. something is wrong

不要 **bú yào** don't want

不会 **bú huì** don't know

不同/不一样 **bù tóng/bù yí yàng** it's different

不客气 **bú kè qi** not at all; don't mention it

不好意思 **bù hǎo yì si** 1. embarrassed 2. excuse me

对不起 **duì bu qǐ** sorry

4 strokes

radical

一



谁

shéi/shuí who

common words

谁的 shéi de/shuí de whose

谁知道 shéi zhī dào/shuí zhī dào no one knows

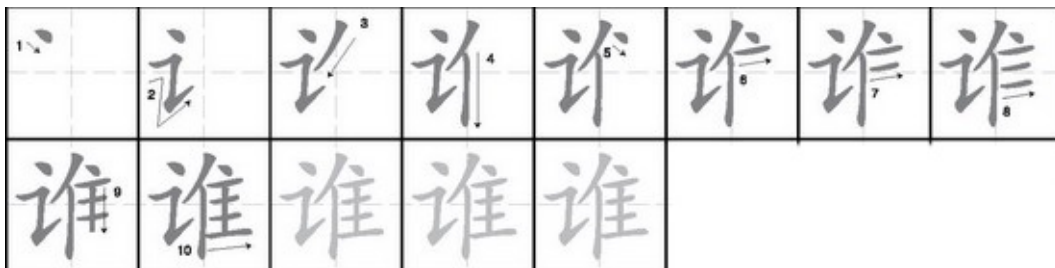
10 strokes

radical

讠

traditional form

誰



的

de particle

common words

我的 **wǒ de** my; mine

你的 **nǐ de** your; yours

他的/她的 **tā de** his/hers

谁的 **shéi de/shuí de** whose

有的 **yǒu de** some

挺好的 **tǐng hǎo de** quite good

8 strokes

radical

白



家

jiā family; home

common words

家庭 **jiā tíng** family

家人 **jiā rén** family member

人家 **rén jiā** other people

回家 **huí jiā** return home

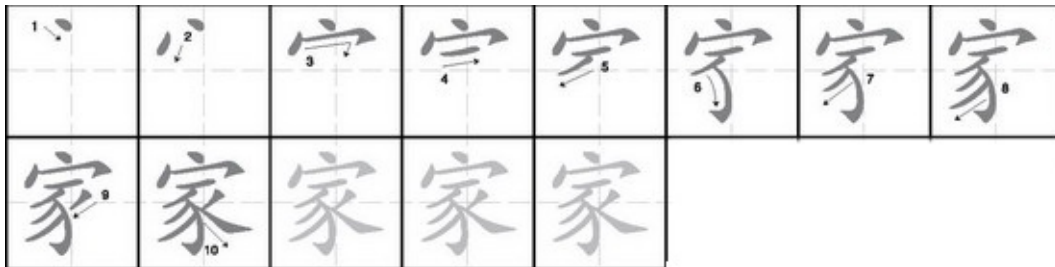
每家/家家 **měi jiā/jiā jiā** every family; every household

一家大小 **yī jiā dà xiǎo** everyone in a family

10 strokes

radical

宀



爸

bà father

common words

爸爸 bà ba father

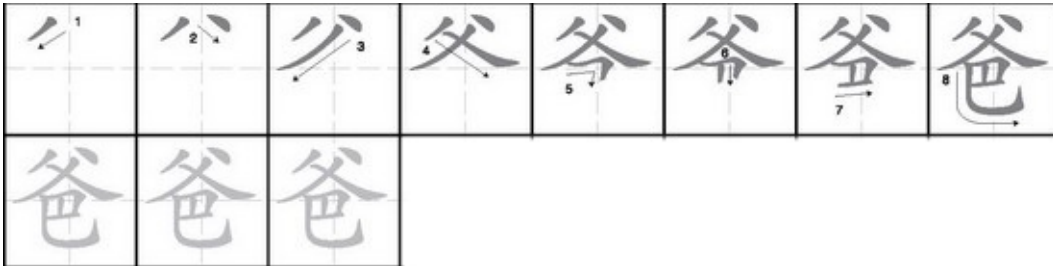
爸爸妈妈 bà ba mā ma parents

老爸 lǎo bà father (informal)

8 strokes

radical

父



和

hé 1. ...and... 2. harmony

common words

和好 **hé hǎo** reconcile

和气 **hé qì** amiable; friendly

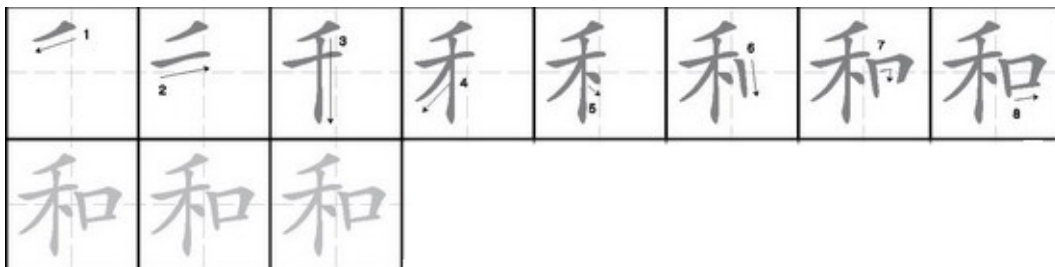
和平 **hé píng** peace

和事老 **hé shì lǎo** mediator

8 strokes

radical

禾



妈

mā mother

common words

妈妈 mā ma mother

姨妈 yí mā aunt (mother's married sister)

姑妈 gū mā aunt (father's married sister)

6 strokes

radical

女

traditional form

媽



哥

gē older brother

common words

哥哥 gē ge older brother

大哥 dà gē eldest brother

二哥 èr gē second elder brother

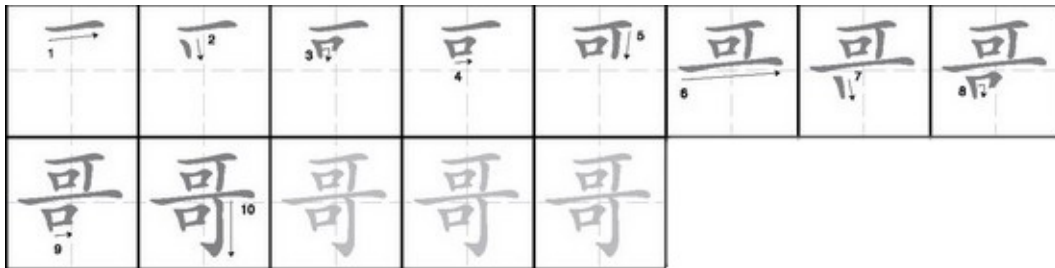
哥儿们 gēr men 1. brothers 2. buddies

帅哥 shuài gē handsome man

10 strokes

radical

一



姐

jiě older sister

common words

姐姐 jiě jie older sister

姐妹 jiě mèi sisters

大姐 dà jiě 1. eldest sister 2. older woman

二姐 èr jiě second elder sister

小姐 xiǎo jiě Miss; lady

空姐 kōng jiě air stewardess

8 strokes

radical

女



弟

dì younger brother

common words

弟弟 **dì dì** younger brother

弟妹 **dì mèi** younger brother and sister

兄弟 **xiōng dì** brothers

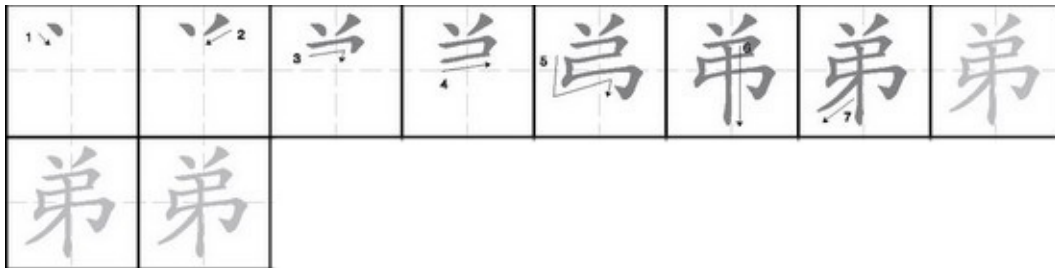
姐弟 **jiě dì** older sister and younger brother

徒弟 **tú dì** disciple; follower

7 strokes

radical

八 (ㄨ)



妹

mèi younger sister

common words

妹妹 mèi mei younger sister

大妹 dà mèi first younger sister

三妹 sān mèi third younger sister

小妹 xiǎo mèi youngest sister

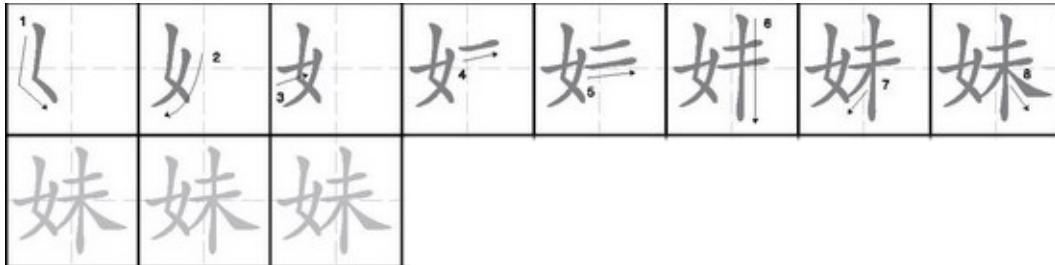
姐妹 jiě mèi sisters

兄弟姐妹 xiōng dì jiě mèi brothers and sisters

8 strokes

radical

女



住

zhù 1. live; stay 2. stop

common words

住家 zhù jiā residence

住址 zhù zhǐ address

住口 zhù kǒu shut up

住手 zhù shǒu Hands off!

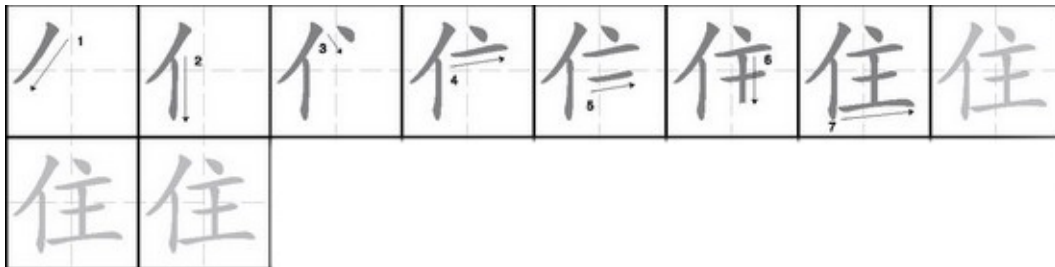
站住 zhàn zhù Halt!

记住 jì zhù remember

7 strokes

radical

人(亻)



在

zài 1. be; at 2. live

common words

在吗? **zài ma** in?

在家里 **zài jiā lǐ** at home

不在 **bú zài** not in

现在 **xiàn zài** now; currently

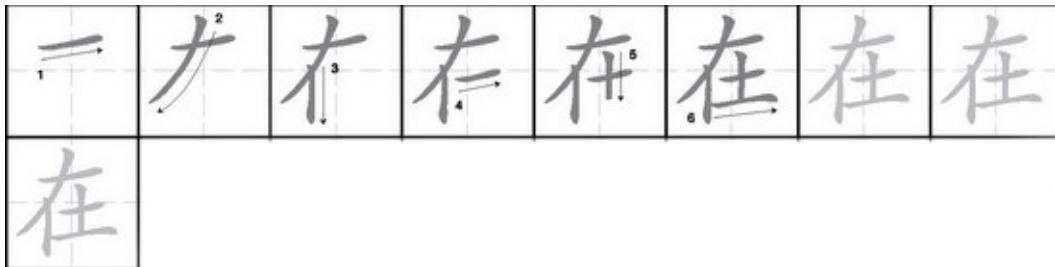
还在 **hái zài** still there

好在 **hǎo zài** fortunately

6 strokes

radical

土



这

zhè this

common words

这个 **zhè ge** 1. this one 2. in this case; in this matter

这儿/这里/这边 **zhèr/zhè lǐ/zhè biān** here

这些 **zhè xiē** these

这样 **zhè yàng** this way; like this

这么 **zhè me** such, so

这次 **zhè cì** this time

到儿这来 **dào zhè lái** Come here!

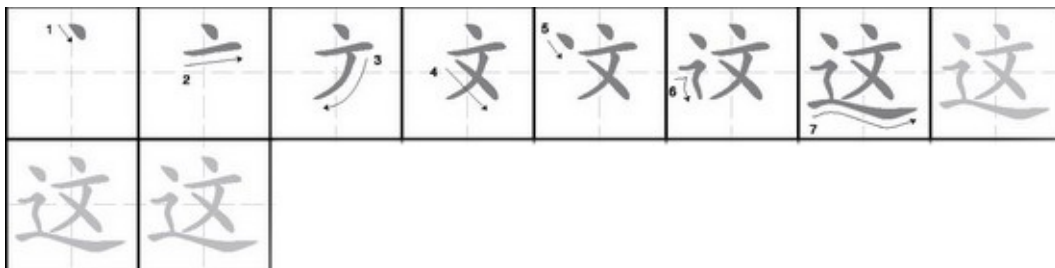
7 strokes

radical

辶

traditional form

這



女

nǚ female

common words

女儿 nǚ ér daughter

女生 nǚ shēng female student; school girl

女性 nǚ xìng female gender

女士 nǚ shì Madam

女人 nǚ rén 1. woman 2. wife 3. mistress

妇女 fù nǚ woman

3 strokes

radical

女



儿

ér/r 1. child 2. suffix

common words

儿子 **ér zi** son

儿童 **ér tóng** child

大儿子 **dà ér zi** eldest son

小儿子 **xiǎo ér zi** youngest son

一会儿 **yí huìr** a moment; a short while

一点儿 **yì diǎnr** a little

2 strokes

radical

儿

traditional form

兒



那

nà/nèi 1. that 2. in that case

common words

那个 **nà ge** that

那里/那儿/那边 **nà li/nàr/nà biān** there

那些 **nà xiē** those

那样 **nà yàng** 1. same as 2. that type

那么 **nà me** 1. in that case; then 2. same way

那么点儿 **nà me diǎnr** such small amount ...

6 strokes

radical

阝



男

nán male

common words

男孩/男孩子 nán hái/nán hái zi boy

男生 nán shēng male student; school boy

男人 nán rén man

男性 nán xìng male gender

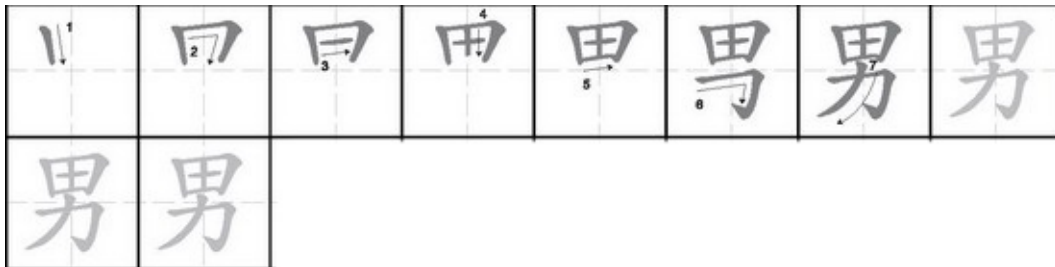
男男女女 nán nán nǚ nǚ boys and girls

男厕/男厕所 nán cè/nán cè suǒ man's toilet

7 strokes

radical

田



孩

hái child

common words

孩子/小孩 **hái zi/xiǎo hái** child

孩子气 **hái zi qì** childish

孩子话 **hái zi huà** childish words

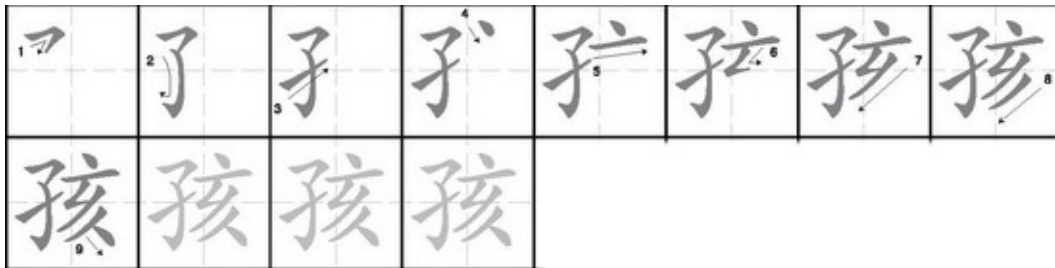
男孩/男孩子 **nán hái/nán hái zi** boy

女孩/女孩子 **nǚ hái/nǚ hái zi** girl

9 strokes

radical

子



子

zǐ/zǐ 1. son 2. seed 3. suffix (noun)

common words

子女/儿女 zǐ nǚ/ér nǚ son and daughter; children

儿子 ér zi son

妻子 qī zi wife

桌子 zhuō zi table; desk

车子 chē zi 1. vehicle (small scale) 2. bicycle

一下子 yí xià zi 1. all of a sudden 2. all at once

3 strokes

radical

子



都

dōu/dū 1. all; even 2. big city

common words

都有 dōu yǒu all have

都是 dōu shì all are

都会 dōu huì all know how to do

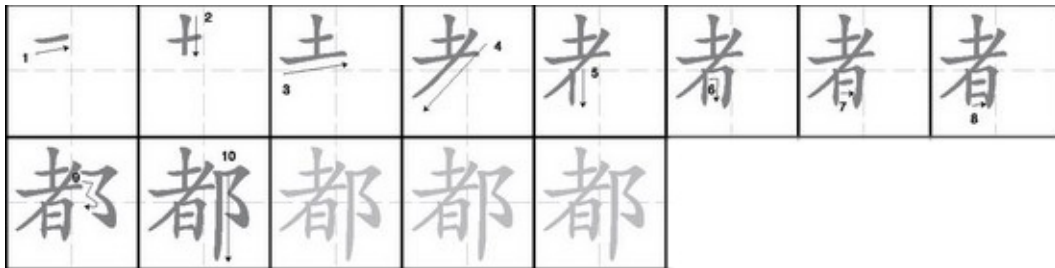
都市/都会 dū shì/dū huì big city

首都 shǒu dū capital city

10 strokes

radical

阝



没

méi haven't; without

common words

没有 méi yǒu don't have; haven't

没错 méi cuò correct

没问题 méi wèn tí no question; no problem

没事 méi shì 1. free 2. no problem; alright

没关系/没什么 méi guān xi/méi shén me it doesn't matter

还没 hái méi not yet

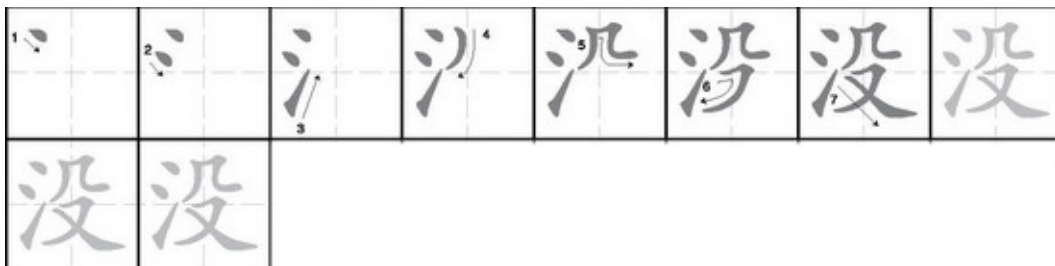
7 strokes

radical

灬

traditional form

沒



有

yǒu has; have

common words

有的/有些 yǒu de/yǒu xiē some

有学问 yǒu xué wèn knowledgeable

有点儿 yǒu diǎnr a little; somewhat

有没有(?) yǒu méi yǒu 1. did you? 2. whether or not

只有 zhǐ yǒu there's only ...

还有 hái yǒu moreover; furthermore

6 strokes

radical

月



做

zuò do; make

common words

做好/做完 zuò hǎo/zuò wán finish; complete

做错 zuò cuò do wrongly

做人 zuò rén be an upright person

做饭 zuò fàn cook a meal

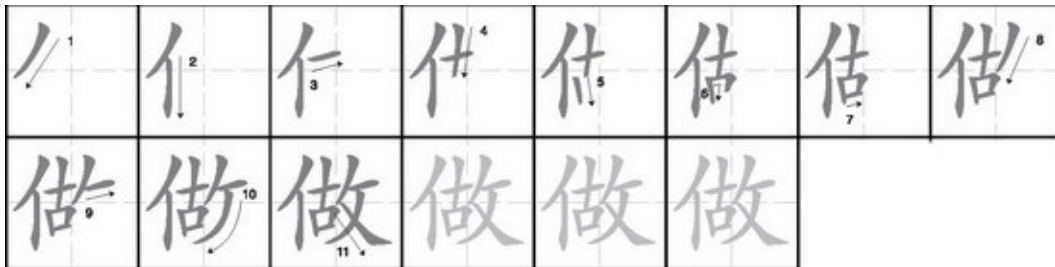
做作业 zuò zuò yè do assignment

做工 zuò gōng work

11 strokes

radical

人(亻)



事

shì matter

common words

事事/每事 **shì shì/měi shì** every matter

事前 **shì qián** in advance; beforehand

事后 **shì hòu** afterwards; after the event

小事 **xiǎo shì** trivial matter

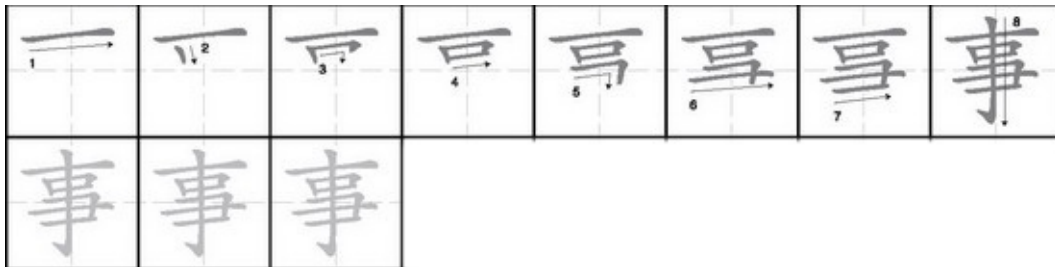
故事 **gù shì** story

做事 **zuò shì** 1. work 2. deal with matters

8 strokes

radical

一



两

liǎng two

common words

两个月 liǎng ge yuè two months

两百 liǎng bǎi two hundred

两次 liǎng cì twice

两样 liǎng yàng two types; different

两口子 liǎng kǒu zi a couple; husband and wife

没两样 méi liǎng yàng the same

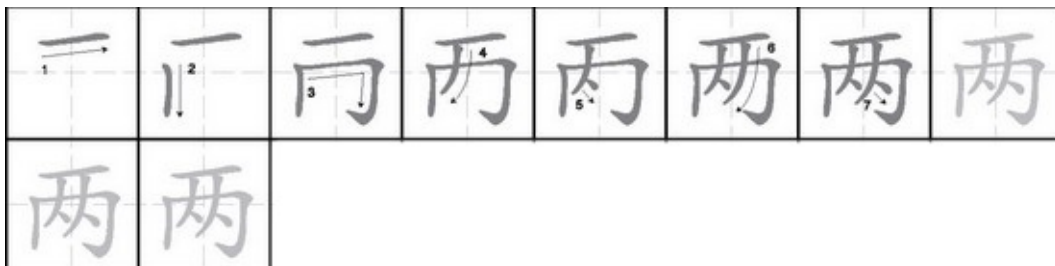
7 strokes

radical

一

traditional form

兩



个

gè most common measure word

common words

个个/每个 **gè gè/měi ge** each one (of something)

个人 **gè rén** individual

个子 **gè zi** body size

两个门 **liǎng ge mén** two doors

那个 **nà ge** that

这个 **zhè ge** 1. this one 2. in this case; in this matter

3 strokes

radical

人

traditional form

個



多

duō 1. many, much 2. far more

common words

多少 (?) **duō shǎo** 1. how many/much? 2. tend to

多大 (?) **duō dà** 1. how old(?) 2. how big(?)

多半 **duō bàn** more often than not

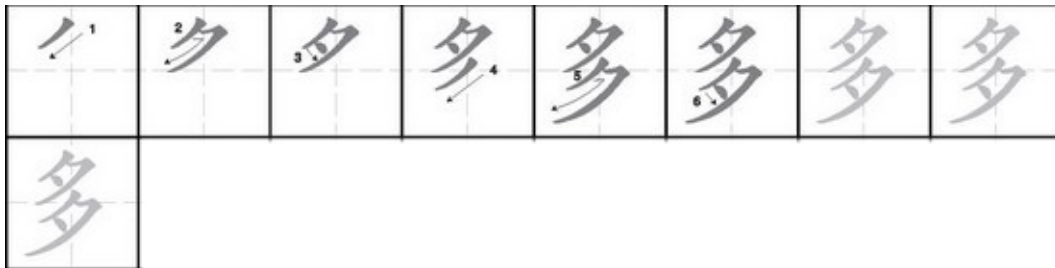
多么 **duō me** no matter how

差不多 **chà bu duō** about; more or less

6 strokes

radical

夕



少

shǎo/shào 1. few; little 2. young

common words

少女 shào nǚ teenage girl

少不了 shǎo bu liǎo can't do without

青少年 qīng shào nián teenager

很少 hěn shǎo very little; very few

不少 bù shǎo quite a lot

男女老少 nán nǚ lǎo shào young and old

4 strokes

radical

小



时

shí time

common words

时间 **shí jiān** time

时期 **shí qī** period of time

时时/不时 **shí shí/bù shí** often

一时 **yī shí** temporarily; momentarily

有时/有时候 **yǒu shí/yǒu shí hou** sometimes

到时 **dào shí** when the time comes

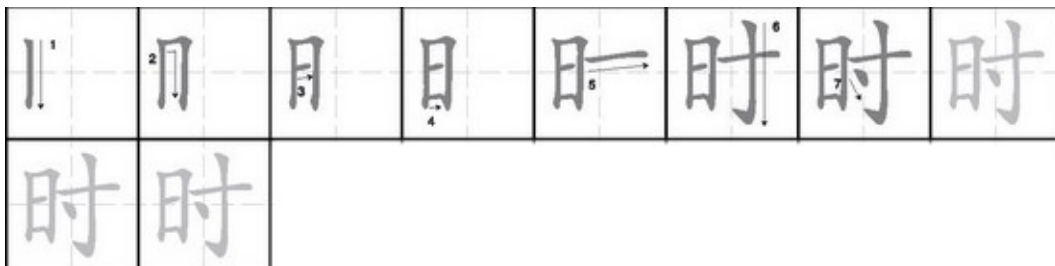
7 strokes

radical

日

traditional form

時



间

jiān 1. between 2. room 3. measure word

common words

时间 **shí jiān** time

中间 **zhōng jiān** between; in the middle

房间 **fáng jiān** room

夜间 **yè jiān** at night; night time

洗手间 **xǐ shǒu jiān** washroom

一间客房 **yī jiān kè fáng** a guest room

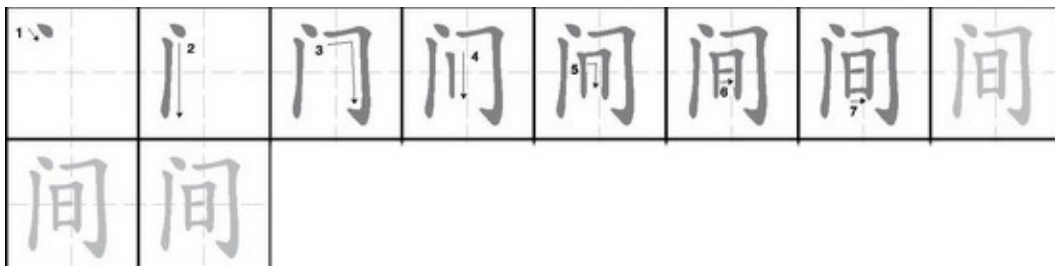
7 strokes

radical

门

traditional form

間



今

jīn now; at present

common words

今天/今日 **jīn tiān/jīn rì** today

今早 **jīn zǎo** this morning

今晚 **jīn wǎn** tonight; this evening

今年 **jīn nián** this year

今后 **jīn hòu** from now on

至今 **zhì jīn** up to now; so far

如今 **rú jīn** now; nowadays

4 strokes

radical

人



天

tiān 1. day 2. sky

common words

天天/每天 tiān tiān/měi tiān every day

天上/天空中 tiān shàng/tiān kōng zhōng in the sky

天气 tiān qì weather

明天 míng tiān tomorrow

昨天 zuó tiān yesterday

白天 bái tiān daytime

4 strokes

radical

大



几

jǐ/jī 1. how many 2. several 3. almost

common words

几个(?) **jǐ ge** 1. how many? 2. several (of something)

几次(?) **jǐ cì** 1. how many times? 2. several times

几时(?) **jǐ shí** 1. when? 2. anytime

几天(?) **jǐ tiān** 1. how many days? 2. several days

几分(?) **jǐ fēn** 1. how many points? 2. somewhat

几点(?) **jǐ diǎn** 1. what time? 2. several dots

2 strokes

radical

几

traditional form

幾



号

hào 1. date 2. size 3. sequence 4. signal

common words

号码 **hào mǎ** number

几号? **jǐ hào** which number?; what size?; what date?

十号 **shí hào** number ten; size ten; tenth (of a month)

句号 **jù hào** full-stop

逗号 **dòu hào** comma

问号 **wèn hào** question mark

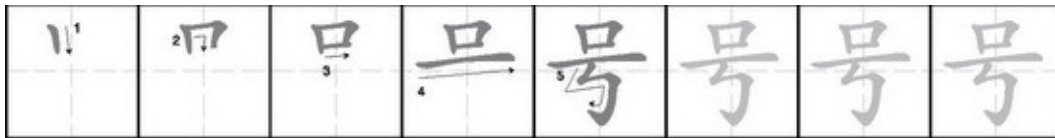
5 strokes

radical

口

traditional form

號



明

míng bright

common words

明明 míng míng obviously

明白 míng bai understand

明天/明日 míng tiān/míng rì tomorrow

明亮 míng liàng bright

文明 wén míng civilized; civilization

发明 fā míng invent

8 strokes

radical

日



年

nián year

common words

年年/每年 nián nián/měi nián every year

年纪 nián jì age

明年 míng nián next year

后年 hòu nián year after next year

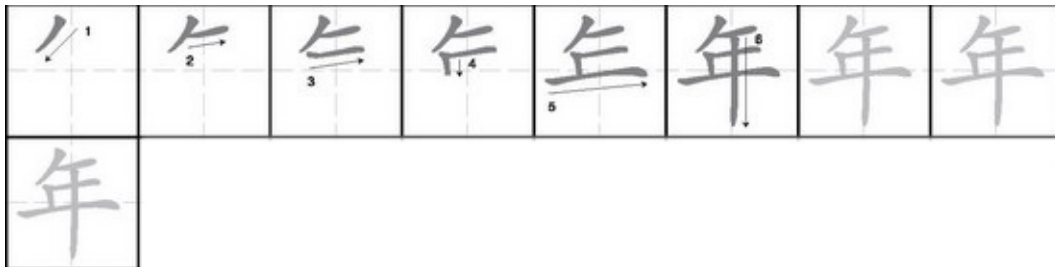
去年 qù nián last year

前年 qián nián year before last year

6 strokes

radical

丿



月

yuè 1. month 2. moon

common words

月亮/月球 yuè liang/yuè qiú moon

月光 yuè guāng moonlight

这个月 zhè ge yuè this month

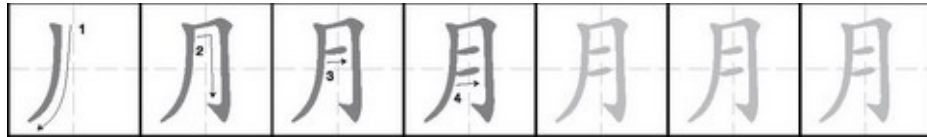
上个月 shàng ge yuè last month

下个月 xià ge yuè next month

4 strokes

radical

月



日

rì day

common words

日本 rì běn Japan

日期 rì qī date

日子 rì zi 1. date; day 2. time 3. life

今日 jīn rì today

明日 míng rì tomorrow

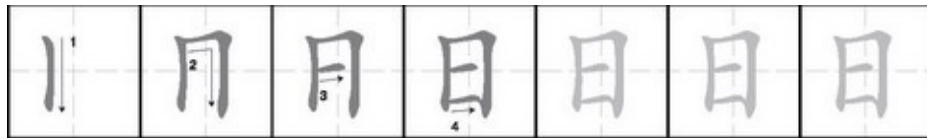
昨日 zuó rì yesterday

每日 měi rì every day

4 strokes

radical

日



星

xīng star

common words

星星 xīng xing star

星期 xīng qī week

星座 xīng zuó 1. constellation 2. sign of zodiac

星球 xīng qiú heavenly body; planet

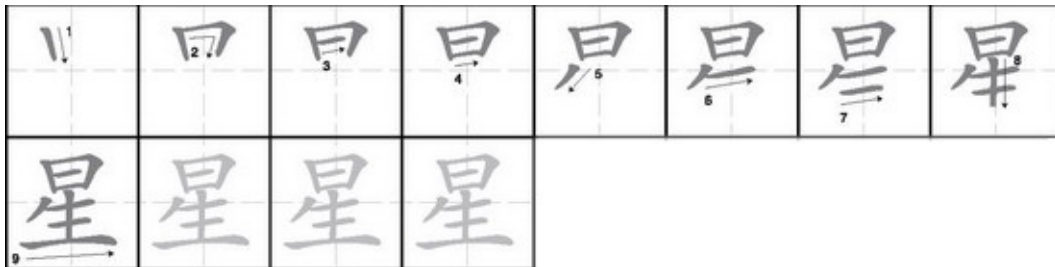
歌星 gē xīng singer

明星 míng xīng star (celebrity)

9 strokes

radical

日



期

qī period

common words

期间/时期 **qī jiān/shí qī** period of time

学期 **xué qī** school term; semester

假期 **jià qī** holiday

到期 **dào qī** expire

早期 **zǎo qī** earlier time; early stage

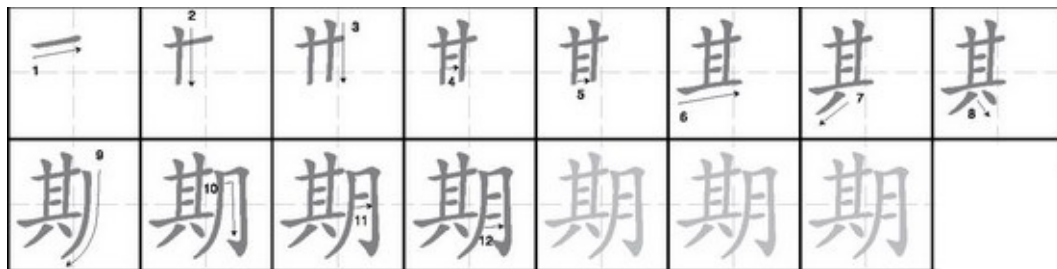
上星期 **shàng xīng qī** last week

下星期 **xià xīng qī** next week

12 strokes

radical

月



早

zǎo early; morning; Good morning!

common words

早安 **zǎo ān** Good morning!

早上 **zǎo shang** morning

早日 **zǎo rì** (at an) early date; soon

早晚 **zǎo wǎn** 1. day and night 2. sooner or later

早饭/早点/早餐 **zǎo fàn/zǎo diǎn/zǎo cān** breakfast

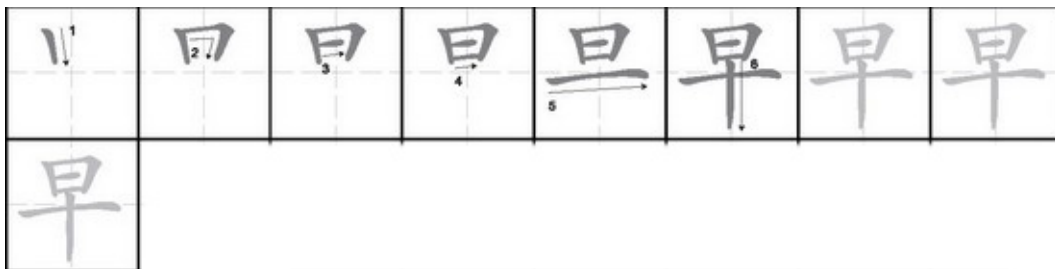
一早 **yī zǎo** early in the morning

明早 **míng zǎo** tomorrow morning

6 strokes

radical

日



上

shàng 1. above; go up 2. attend 3. previous

common words

上面 **shàng mian** above; top

上来 **shàng lái** come up

上去 **shàng qù** go up

上班 **shàng bān** go to work

上厕所 **shàng cè suǒ** go to the toilet

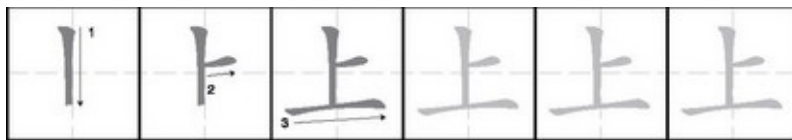
上次 **shàng cì** last time

马上 **mǎ shàng** immediately

3 strokes

radical

卜



下

xià 1. under; go down 2. finish 3. next

common words

下面 **xià mian** underneath; below

下来 **xià lái** come down

下去 **xià qù** go down

下班 **xià bān** finish work

下雨 **xià yǔ** rain

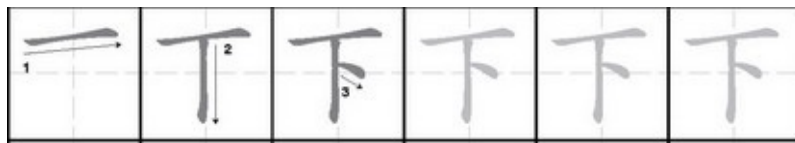
下次 **xià cì** next time

一下 **yí xià** 1. one time 2. a short while

3 strokes

radical

一



午

wǔ noon

common words

午饭/午餐 wǔ fàn/wǔ cān lunch

午觉/午睡 wǔ jiào/wǔ shuì afternoon nap

午夜 wǔ yè midnight

上午/午前 shàng wǔ/wǔ qián morning (a.m.)

中午 zhōng wǔ noon

下午/午后 xià wǔ/wǔ hòu afternoon (p.m.)

4 strokes

radical

十



吃

chī eat

common words

吃饭 **chī fàn** have a meal

吃饱了 **chī bǎo le** eaten; eaten enough

吃不饱 **chī bu bǎo** not full; not enough to eat

吃不下 **chī bu xià** not able to eat; have no appetite

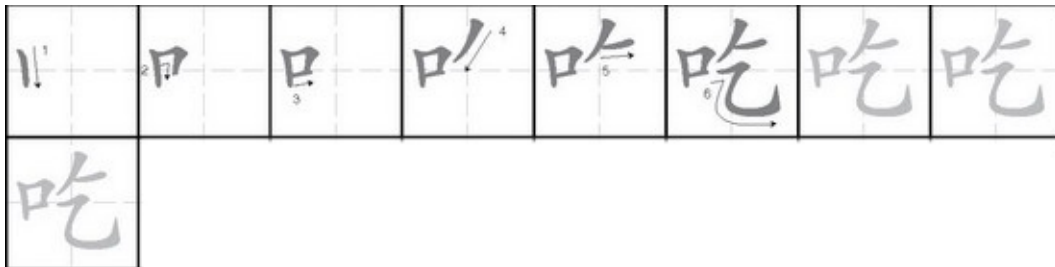
小吃 **xiǎo chī** snack

好吃 **hǎo chī** tasty; delicious

6 strokes

radical

口



晚

wǎn night; late

common words

晚上 wǎn shang evening; night

晚安 wǎn ān Good night!

晚饭/晚餐 wǎn fàn/wǎn cān dinner

晚班 wǎn bān evening shift; night shift

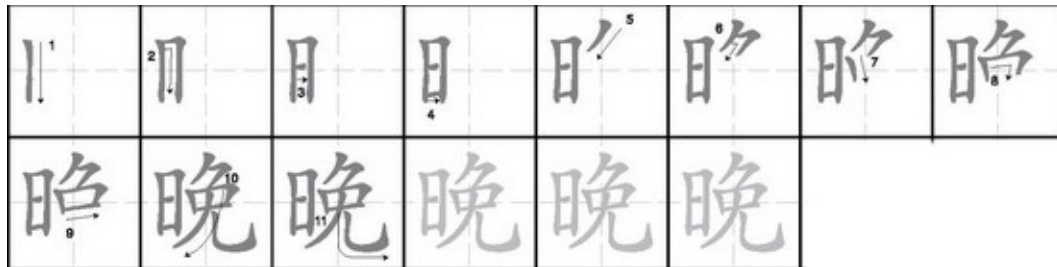
晚点 wǎn diǎn be late

起晚了 qǐ wǎn le got up late

11 strokes

radical

日



饭

fàn meal; cooked rice

common words

饭前 **fàn qián** before a meal

饭后 **fàn hòu** after a meal

饭菜 **fàn cài** rice and dishes

饭店 **fàn diàn** 1. restaurant 2. hotel

白饭 **bái fàn** cooked white rice

开饭 **kāi fàn** start serving a meal

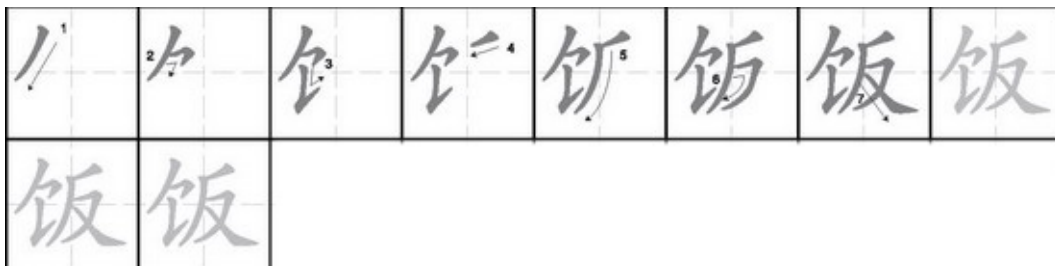
7 strokes

radical

饣

traditional form

飯



了

le/liǎo particle

common words

了不起 **liǎo bu qǐ** fantastic; amazing

对了 **duì le** That's right!

算了 **suàn le** forget it

都上学了 **dōu shàng xué le** all have gone to school

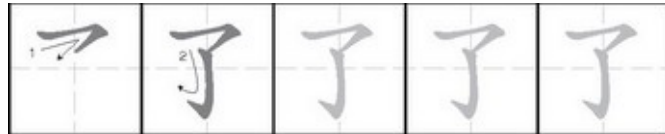
受不了 **shòu bu liǎo** unbearable

吃了 **chī le** had eaten

2 strokes

radical

一



哪

nǎ/něi which; any

common words

哪个(?) **nǎ ge** 1. which? 2. any; anyone

哪里(?) **nǎ li** 1. where? 2. not at all

哪样(?) **nǎ yàng** 1. what kind? 2. whatever

哪天(?) **nǎ tiān** 1. which day? 2. anyday; someday

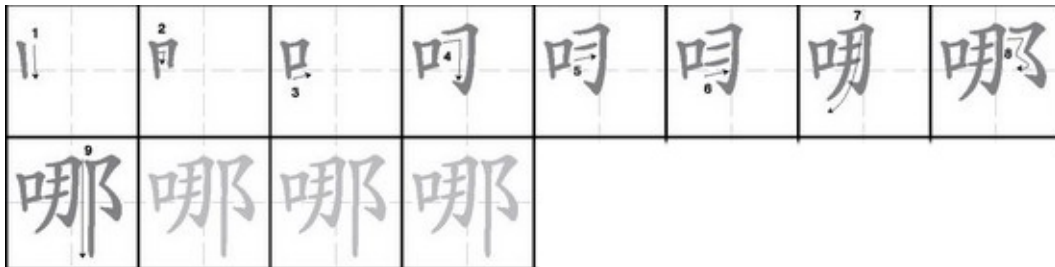
哪些(?) **nǎ xiē** 1. which of those? 2. any of those

哪怕 **nǎ pà** no matter

9 strokes

radical

口



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ideal 十全十美 shí quán shí měi 19
immediately 马上 mǎ shàng 102
in? 在吗? zài ma 72
in advance 事前 shì qián 84
in one's heart 心中 xīn zhōng 39
in that case 那/那么 nà/nà me 76
in that way 那么 nà me 31
in the middle 中间 zhōng jiān 39, 90
in the sky 天上/天空中 tiān shàng/tiān kōng zhōng 92
in this case/matter 这个 zhè ge 73, 86
incorrect 不对 bú duì 60
individual 个人 gè rén 86
interrogative particle 么 me 31

interview 访问 fǎng wèn 24

invent 发明 fā míng 95

is also... 也是 yě shì 59

Is it okay? 行吗? xíng ma 58

Is that so?/Is it? 是吗? shì ma 58

it doesn't matter 没关系/没什么 méi guān xi/méi shén me 81

it's different 不同/不一样 bù tóng/bù yí yàng 60

J

January 一月 yí yuè 10

Japan 日本 rì běn 98

Japanese (written) 日文 rì wén 41

July 七月 qī yuè 16

June 六月 liù yuè 15

K

kid 小朋友 xiǎo péng you 48

king 国王 guó wáng 56

knowledge 学问 xué wèn 24

knowledgeable 有学问 yǒu xué wèn 82

L

ladies 女士们 nǚ shì men 50

lady 小姐 xiǎo jiě 47, 68

language (spoken and written) 语文 yǔ wén 41

last month 上个月 shàng ge yuè 97

last time 上次 shàng cì 102

last week 上星期 shàng xīng qī 100

last year 去年 qù nián 96

late 晚 wǎn 106

lawyer 律师 lǜ shī 44
learn 学 xué 37
learned 学会 xué huì 37
lesson 课 kè 42
lesson one 第一课 dì yī kè 42
letter (alphabet) 字母 zì mǔ 33
life 日子 rì zi 98
like 好 hào 22
like this 这样 zhè yàng 73
literature 文学 wén xué 41
little 小 xiǎo 47
little (amount) 少 shǎo 88
live 在 zài 72
live/stay 住 zhù 71
louder 大声点 dà shēng diǎn 36
lunch 午饭/午餐 wǔ fàn/wǔ cān 104

M

Madam 女士 nǚ shì 74
make 做 zuò 83
male 男 nán 77
male gender 男性 nán xìng 77
male student 男生 nán shēng 77
man 男人 nán rén 77
man's toilet 男厕/男厕所 nán cè/nán cè suǒ 77
many/much 多 duō 87
many thanks 多谢 duō xiè 52
March 三月 sān yuè 12
master 师/师父 shī/shī fu 44

mastered 学会 xué huì 37
matter 事 shì 84
May 五月 wǔ yuè 14
may as well 也好 yě hǎo 59
May I? 可以吗? kě yǐ ma 58
May I ask ...? 请问 qǐng wèn 23
me 我 wǒ 34
meal 饭 fàn 107
measure word (most common) 个 gè 86
measure word (for room) 间 jiān 90
mediator 和事老 hé shì lǎo 65
meet 见/见面 jiàn/jiàn miàn 54
middle 中 zhōng 39
middle school 中学 zhōng xué 37
middle-aged 中年 zhōng nián 39
midnight 午夜 wǔ yè 104
mine 我的 wǒ de 34, 62
Miss 小姐 xiǎo jiě 47, 68
missing 不见了 bú jiàn le 54
mistress 女人 nǚ rén 74
mixed 什 shí 30
momentarily 一时 yī shí 89
Monday 星期一 xīng qī yī 10
month 月 yuè 97
moon 月/月亮/月球 yuè/yuè liang/yuè qiú 97
moonlight 月光 yuè guāng 97
more often than not 多半 duō bàn 87
more or less 差不多 chà bu duō 87
moreover 还有 hái yǒu 82

morning (a.m.) 早/早上 zǎo/zǎo shang 101; 上午/午前 shàng wǔ/wǔ qián 104

mostly 大多/大都/大半 dà duō/dà dū/dà bàn 36

mother 妈/妈妈 mā/mā ma 66

Mr 先生 xiān sheng 38

my 我的 wǒ de 34, 62

my family 我家 wǒ jiā 34

my home 我家 wǒ jiā 34

N

name 名/名字 míng/míng zi 32

named 名叫 míng jiào 32

national 国 guó 56

never again 不再 bú zài 53

new word 生字 shēng zì 33

next 下 xià 103

next month 下个月 xià ge yuè 97

next time 下次 xià cì 103

next week 下星期 xià xīng qī 100

next year 明年 míng nián 96

night shift 晚班 wǎn bān 106

night 晚/晚上 wǎn/wǎn shang 106

night time 夜间 yè jiān 90

nine 九 jiǔ 18

nine points 九分 jiǔ fēn 18

nine-hundred and ten 九百一十 jiǔ bǎi yī shí 18

nineteen 十九 shí jiǔ 18

ninety-eight 九十八 jiǔ shí bā 18

ninth 第九 dì jiǔ 18

ninth (of a month) 九号 jiǔ hào 18

no 不是 bú shì 35; 不 bù 60
no longer 不再 bú zài 53
no matter 哪怕 nǎ pà 109
no matter how 多么 duō me 31, 87
no one knows 谁知道 shéi zhī dào 61
no problem 没问题/没事 méi wèn tí/méi shì 81
no question 没问题 méi wèn tí 81
noon 午/中午 wǔ/zhōng wǔ 104
not 不 bù 60
not able to eat 吃不下 chī bu xià 105
not at all 不客气 bú kè qi 60; 哪里 nǎ li 109
not full/not enough to eat 吃不饱 chī bu bǎo 105
not in 不在 bú zài 72
not necessarily 不见得 bú jiàn de 54
not to be 不是 bú shì 35
not well 生病 shēng bìng 38
not yet 还没 hái méi 81
November 十一月 shí yī yuè 19
now 现在 xiàn zài 72; 今 jīn 91
nowadays 如今 rú jīn 91
number 号码 hào mǎ 94
number nine 九号 jiǔ hào 18
number ten 十号 shí hào 94

O

obviously 明明 míng míng 95
October 十月 shí yuè 19
often 时时/不时 shí shí/bù shí 89
OK! 好啊! hǎo a 22

old 老 lǎo 43
old friend 老朋友 lǎo péng you 48
old woman 老婆婆 lǎo pó po 43
older brother 哥/哥哥 gē/gē ge 67
older sister 姐/姐姐 jiě/jiě jie 68
older sister and younger brother 姐弟 jiě dì 69
older woman 大姐 dà jiě 68
on hand 手中 shǒu zhōng 39
once 一次 yí cì 10
once more 再次 zài cì 53
one 一 yī 10
one (of something) 一个 yí ge 10
one time 一下 yí xià 103
oneself 本人 běn rén 57
or 还是 hái shì 35
or/or else 再不 zài bu 53
order 叫 jiào 29
order a cab 叫车 jiào chē 29
other 其他 qí tā 27
other people 他人/其他人 tā rén/qí tā rén 27
other people 人家 rén jiā 63
our country 我国 wǒ guó 34

P

parents 爸爸妈妈 bà ba mā ma 64
particle 的 de 62; 了 le/liǎo 108
peace 和平 hé píng 65
people 人们 rén men 50
people from other country 外国人 wài guó rén 56

people in a country 国人 guó rén 56
perfect 十全十美 shí quán shí měi 19
perhaps 也许 yě xǔ 59
period of time 时期 shí qī 89, 100; 期间 qī jiān 100
person/people 人 rén 57
planet 星球 xīng qiú 99
play host 请客 qǐng kè 23
please 请 qǐng 23
Please come in. 请进 qǐng jìn 23
Please sit down. 请坐 qǐng zuò 23
plural suffix (for persons) 们 men 50
population 人口 rén kǒu 57
pretty 美丽 měi lì 55
previous 上 shàng 102
primary school 小学 xiǎo xué 37
principal 校长 xiào zhǎng 46
probably 大概 dà gài 36
problem 问题 wèn tí 24
proud 自大 zì dà 36

Q

question 问题 wèn tí 24
question and answer 问答 wèn dá 24
question mark 问号 wèn hào 94
question particle 呢 ne 51; 吗 ma 58
quite a lot 不少 bù shǎo 88
quite good 挺好的 tǐng hǎo de 62

R

rain 下雨 xià yǔ 103

rare 少见 shǎo jiàn 54
raw 生 shēng 38
reconcile 和好 hé hǎo 65
related to England 英 yīng 40
remember 记住 jì zhù 71
repeatedly 再三/一再 zài sān/yí zài 53
residence 住家 zhù jiā 71
respected person 贵人 guì rén 25
restaurant 饭店 fàn diàn 107
return home 回家 huí jiā 63
rice and dishes 饭菜 fàn cài 107
room 间/房间 jiān/fáng jiān 90

S

same as 那样 nà yàng 76
same class 同班 tóng bān 45
same school 同校 tóng xiào 46
same time 同时 tóng shí 45
same way 那么 nà me 76
sandwich 三明治 sān míng zhì 12
Saturday 星期六 xīng qī liù 15
say hello to... 问好 wèn hǎo 24
school 学校 xué xiào 46
school boy 男生 nán shēng 77
school girl 女生 nǚ shēng 74
school reopens 开学 kāi xué 37
school term 学期 xué qī 100
school uniform 校服 xiào fú 46
schoolmate 校友 xiào yǒu 46

script 文字 wén zì 41
second 第二 dì èr 11
second elder brother 二哥 èr gē 67
second elder sister 二姐 èr jiě 68
second hand 二手 èr shǒu 11
second younger sister 二妹 èr mèi 11
secondary school 中学 zhōng xué 37
see 见/看见 jiàn/kàn jiàn 54
seek advice 请教 qǐng jiào 23
self 自我 zì wǒ 34
semester 学期 xué qī 100
September 九月 jiǔ yuè 18
sequence 号 hào 94
seven 七 qī 16
seven hundred 七百 qī bǎi 16
seventeen 十七 shí qī 16
seventh 第七 dì qī 16
seventy-seven 七十七 qī shí qī 16
several 几 jǐ 93
several (of something) 几个 jǐ ge 93
several days 几天 jǐ tiān 93
several dots 几点 jǐ diǎn 93
several times 几次 jǐ cì 93
she 她 tā 28
shout 叫/叫喊 jiào/jiào hǎn 29
shut up 住口 zhù kǒu 71
sign of zodiac 星座 xīng zuó 99
signal 号 hào 94
singer 歌星 gē xīng 99

single 一 yī 10
sisters 姐妹 jiě mèi 68, 70
six 六 liù 15
six days 六天 liù tiān 15
six months 六个月 liù ge yuè 15
sixteen 十六 shí liù 15
sixth 第六 dì liù 15
sixty-three 六十三 liù shí sān 15
size 大小 dà xiǎo 36; 号 hào 94
size nine 九号 jiǔ hào 18
size ten 十号 shí hào 94
sky 天 tiān 92
small 小 xiǎo 47
snack 小吃 xiǎo chī 105
so... 那么 nà me 31
so far 至今 zhì jīn 91
so on... 什么的 shén me de 30
some 有的 yǒu de 62, 82; 有些 yǒu xiē 82
someday 哪天 nǎ tiān 109
something is wrong 不对 bú duì 60
sometimes 有时/有时候 yǒu shí/yǒu shí hou 89
somewhat 有点儿 yǒu diǎnr 82; 几分 jǐ fēn 93
son 儿子 ér zi 75, 79; 子 zǐ 79
son and daughter 子女/儿女 zǐ nǚ/ér nǚ 79
soon 早日 zǎo rì 101
sooner or later 早晚 zǎo wǎn 101
sorry 对不起 duì bu qǐ 60
star 星/星星 xīng/xīng xing 99
star (celebrity) 明星 míng xīng 99

start serving a meal 开饭 kāi fàn 107
stationery 文具 wén jù 41
still alright 还好 hái hǎo 22
still there 还在 hái zài 72
stop 住 zhù 71
story 故事 gù shì 84
student 学生 xué sheng 38
study 学习 xué xí 37
such/so 这么 zhè me 73
such small amount... 那么点儿 nà me diǎnr 76
suffix 儿 r 75; 子 zi 79
surname 姓 xìng 26

T

table 桌子 zhuō zi 79
take leave 请假 qǐng jià 23
tasty 好吃 hǎo chī 105
teacher 老师 lǎo shī 43, 44; 教师 jiào shī 44
teacher and student 师生 shī shēng 44
teenage girl 少女 shào nǚ 88
teenager 青少年 qīng shào nián 88
temporarily 一时 yī shí 89
ten 十 shí 19
ten points 十分 shí fēn 19
ten thousand 十千/一万 shí qiān/yí wàn 19
tend to 多少 duō shǎo 87
tenth 第十 dì shí 19
tenth (mathematics) 什 shí 30
tenth (of a month) 十号 shí hào 94

text 课文 kè wén 42
textbook 课本 kè běn 42
thank 谢 xiè 52
thank you 谢谢 xiè xie 52
thank you speech 谢词 xiè cí 52
that 那 nà 76; 那个 nà ge 76, 86
that type 那样 nà yàng 76
That's right! 对了 duì le 108
the same 同样 tóng yàng 45; 没两样 méi liǎng yàng 85
their (female) 她们的 tā men de 28
their (male) 他们的 tā men de 27
theirs (female) 她们的 tā men de 28
theirs (male) 他们的 tā men de 27
them (female) 她们 tā men 28
them (male) 他们 tā men 27
then 那么 nà me 76
there 那里/那儿/那边 nà li/nàr/nà biān 76
there's only... 只有 zhǐ yǒu 82
these 这些 zhè xiē 73
they (female) 她们 tā men 28
they (male) 他们 tā men 27
third 第三 dì sān 12
third younger sister 三妹 sān mèi 70
thirteen 十三 shí sān 12
thirty 三十 sān shí 12
this 这 zhè 73
this evening 今晚 jīn wǎn 91
this month 这个月 zhè ge yuè 97
this morning 今早 jīn zǎo 91

this one 这个 zhè ge 73, 86
this time 这次 zhè cì 73
this way 这样 zhè yàng 73
this year 今年 jīn nián 91
those 那些 nà xiē 76
three 三 sān 12
three months 三个月 sān ge yuè 12
Thursday 星期四 xīng qī sì 13
time 时/时间 shí/shí jiān 89, 90; 日子 rì zi 98
to be 是 shì 35
to be or not to be 是不是 shì bu shì 35
to invite 请 qǐng 23
today 今天 jīn tiān 91; 今日 jīn rì 91, 98
together 一同/一起 yī tóng/yī qǐ 10, 45
tomorrow 明天 míng tiān 92, 95; 明日 míng rì 95, 98
tomorrow morning 明早 míng zǎo 101
tonight 今晚 jīn wǎn 91
too 也 yě 59
too expensive 太贵了 tài guì le 25
top 上面 shàng mian 102
topic (of lessons) 课题 kè tí 42
treat 请客 qǐng kè 23
trivial matter 小事 xiǎo shì 84
Tuesday 星期二 xīng qī èr 11
twelve 十二 shí èr 11
twenty 二十 èr shí 11
20 per cent discount 八折 bā zhé 17
twice 两次 liǎng cì 85
two 两次 liǎng 85

two (number) 二 èr 11
two doors 两个门 liǎng ge mén 86
two hundred 两百 liǎng bǎi 85
two months 两个月 liǎng ge yuè 85
two types 两样 liǎng yàng 85

U

unbearable 受不了 shòu bu liǎo 108
under 下 xià 103
underestimate 小看 xiǎo kàn 47
underneath 下面 xià mian 103
understand 明白 míng bai 95
United States of America 美国 měi guó 55
up to now 至今 zhì jīn 91
urine/urinate 小便 xiǎo biàn 47
us 我们/咱们 wǒ men/zán men 34, 50

V

valuable 贵/名贵 guì/míng guì 25
vehicle (small scale) 车子 chē zi 79
very 十分 shí fēn 19
very beautiful 很美/太美了 hěn měi/tài měi le 55
very few/little 很少 hěn shǎo 88
very good 很好 hěn hǎo 22
VIP 贵客/贵宾 guì kè/guì bīn 25
visit 访问 fǎng wèn 24

W

washroom 洗手间 xǐ shǒu jiān 90
we 我们/咱们 wǒ men/zán men 34, 50

weather 天气 tiān qì 92
Wednesday 星期三 xīng qī sān 12
week 星期 xīng qī 99
well-known 出名 chū míng 32
what 什么 shén me 30, 31
what's up? 有事吗? yǒu shì ma 58
what date? 几号? jǐ hào 94
what kind? 哪样? nǎ yàng 109
what size? 几号? jǐ hào 94
what time? 几点? jǐ diǎn 93
whatever 哪样 nǎ yàng 109
when? 什么时候? shén me shí hòu 30; 几时? jǐ shí 93
when the time comes 到时 dào shí 89
where? 哪里? nǎ li 109
Where's the person? 人呢? rén ne 51
whether or not 有没有? yǒu méi yǒu 82
which? 哪?/哪个? nǎ/nǎ ge 109
which day? 哪天? nǎ tiān 109
which number? 几号? jǐ hào 94
which of those? 哪些? nǎ xiē 109
who 谁 shéi/shuí 61
whose 谁的 shéi de 61, 62
why? 为什么? wèi shén me 31
wife 女人 nǚ rén 74; 妻子 qī zi 79
wife (informal) 老婆 lǎo po 43
win a prize 中奖 zhòng jiǎng 39
wise 英明 yīng míng 40
without 没 méi 81
woman 女人 nǚ rén 74; 妇女 fù nǚ 74

wonderful 美好 měi hǎo 55
work 做工 zuò gōng 83; 做事 zuò shì 84
worker 工人 gōng rén 57
worry 七上八下 qī shàng bā xià 16
write word 写字 xiě zì 33
written character 字 zì 33
written language 文 wén 41
writing 文/文字 wén/wén zì 41

Y

yeah 是啊 shì a 35
year 年 nián 96
year after next year 后年 hòu nián 96
year before last year 前年 qián nián 96
yell 叫喊 jiào hǎn 29
yes 是/是的/是啊 shì/shì de/shì a 35
yesterday 昨天 zuó tiān 92; 昨日 zuó rì 98
you 你 nǐ 20
you (plural) 你们 nǐ men 20, 50
you (polite) 您 nín 21
young 少 shào 88
young and old 男女老少 nán nǚ lǎo shào 88
younger brother 弟/弟弟 dì/dì di 69
younger brother and sister 弟妹 dì mèi 69
younger sister 妹/妹妹 mèi/mèi mei 70
youngest sister 小妹 xiǎo mèi 70
youngest son 小儿子 xiǎo ér zi 75
your family name? 您贵姓? nín guì xìng 21
your honorable surname? 贵姓 guì xìng 25

your/yours 你的 nǐ de 20, 62

your/yours (plural) 你们的 nǐ men de 20

List of Radicals

— 1 stroke—

1	丶	dot
2	一	one
3	丨	down
4	丿	left
5	㇇	“back-turned stroke”
6	㇇	“top of 刁”
7	乙	twist

— 2 strokes—

8	冫	ice
9	宀	lid
10	讠	(side-) words
11	二	two
12	十	ten
13	厂	slope
14	ナ	“top of 左”
15	匚	basket
16	卜	(上) divine
17	刂	(side) knife
18	冫	crown
19	冂	borders
20	㇇	“top of 每”
21	亻	(side-)man

22	厂	“top of 后”
23	人	(入) person (enter)
24	八	(丷) eight
25	乂	“bottom of 义”
26	勹	wrap
27	刀	(夕) knife
28	力	strength
29	儿	son
30	几	(几) table
31	マ	“top of 予”
32	冫	seal
33	阝	(on the left) mound
34	阝	(on the right) city
35	又	right hand
36	彳	march
37	ム	cocoon
38	凵	bowl
39	匕	ladle

— 3 strokes—

40	丶	“three-dots water”
41	忄	(side-) heart
42	爿	bed
43	亡	to flee
44	广	lean-to
45	宀	roof
46	门	gate
47	辶	halt
48	工	work
49	土	(士) earth (knight)
50	艹	grass

51	井	clasp
52	大	big
53	尢	lame
54	寸	thumb
55	扌	(side-) hand
56	弋	dart
57	巾	cloth
58	口	mouth
59	囗	surround
60	山	mountain
61	屮	sprout
62	彳	step
63	彡	streaks
64	夕	dusk
65	攴	follow, slow
66	丸	bullet
67	尸	corpse
68	饣	(side-) food
69	犭	(side-) dog
70	豕	(豕, 彘) pig's head
71	弓	bow
72	己	(巳) self
73	女	woman
74	子	(子) child
75	马	horse
76	幺	coil
77	纟	(糸) silk
78	川	river
79	小	(小) small

80	灬	“fire-dots”
81	心	heart
82	斗	peck
83	火	fire
84	文	pattern
85	方	square
86	户	door
87	礻	(side-) sign
88	王	king
89	土	“top of 青”
90	夭	(夭) heaven (tender)
91	韦	walk off
92	耂	“top of 老”
93	廿	twenty
94	木	tree
95	不	not
96	犬	dog
97	歹	chip
98	瓦	tile
99	牙	tooth
100	车	car
101	戈	lance
102	止	toe
103	日	sun
104	曰	say
105	中	middle
106	贝	cowrie
107	见	see
108	父	father
109	气	breath
110	牛	cow
111	手	hand

112	毛	fur
113	攴	knock
114	片	slice
115	斤	ax
116	爪	(𠂇) claws
117	尺	foot (length)
118	月	moon/meat
119	攴	club
120	欠	yawn
121	风	wind
122	氏	clan
123	比	compare
124	聿	“top of 聿”
125	水	water

— 5 strokes —

126	立	stand
127	疒	sick
128	穴	cave
129	衤	(side-) gown
130	夫	“top of 春”
131	玉	jade
132	示	sign
133	去	go
134	艹	“top of 劳”
135	甘	sweet
136	石	rock
137	龙	dragon
138	戍	halberd
139	巾	“top of 常”
140	业	business

141	目	eye
142	田	field
143	由	from
144	申	stretch
145	罟	net
146	皿	dish
147	钅	(side-) gold
148	矢	arrow
149	禾	grain
150	白	white
151	瓜	melon
152	鸟	bird
153	皮	skin
154	背	back
155	矛	spear
156	疋	bolt

— 6 strokes—

157	羊	(羊, 羴) sheep
158	卷	roll
159	米	rice
160	齐	line-up
161	衣	gown
162	亦	(亦) also
163	耳	ear
164	臣	bureaucrat
165	戔	“top of 裁”
166	西	(西) cover (west)
167	束	thorn
168	亚	inferior
169	而	beard

170	页	head
171	至	reach
172	光	light
173	虍	tiger
174	虫	bug
175	缶	crock
176	耒	plow
177	舌	tongue
178	竹	(竹) bamboo
179	臼	mortar
180	自	small nose
181	血	blood
182	舟	boat
183	羽	wings
184	艮	(艮) stubborn

— 7 strokes —

185	言	words
186	辛	bitter
187	辰	early
188	麦	wheat
189	走	walk
190	赤	red
191	豆	flask
192	束	bundle
193	酉	wine
194	豕	pig
195	里	village
196	足	foot
197	采	cull
198	豸	snake

199	谷	valley
200	身	torso
201	角	horn

— 8 strokes—

202	青	green
203	卓	“side of 朝”
204	雨	rain
205	非	wrong
206	齿	teeth
207	龟	toad
208	隹	dove
209	金	gold
210	鱼	fish

— 9 strokes—

211	音	tone
212	革	hide
213	是	be
214	骨	bone
215	香	scent
216	鬼	ghost
217	食	food

— 10 strokes—

218	高	tall
219	鬲	cauldron
220	髟	hair

— 11 strokes—

221	麻	hemp
222	鹿	deer

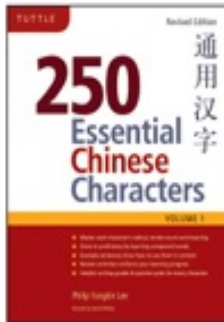
— 12 strokes—

223	黑	black
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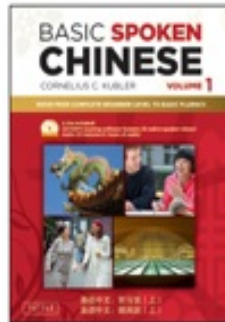
— 13 strokes—

224	鼓	drum
225	鼠	mouse
226	鼻	big nose

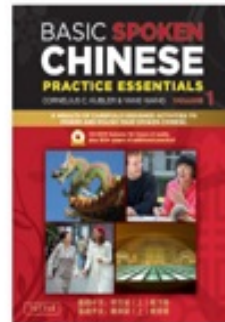
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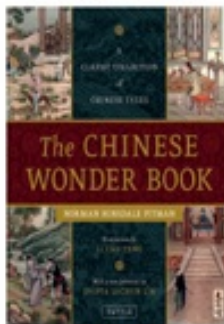
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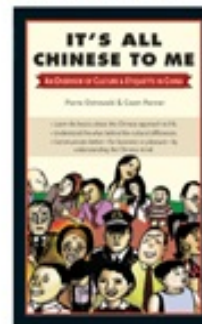
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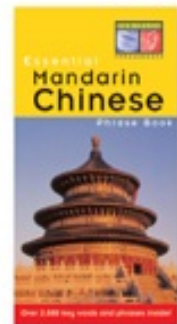
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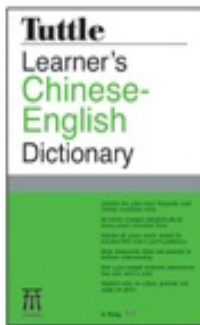
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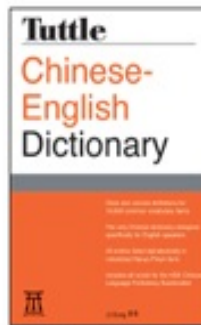
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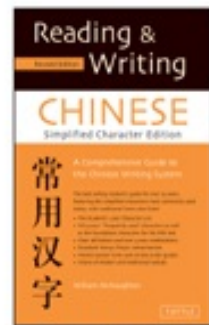
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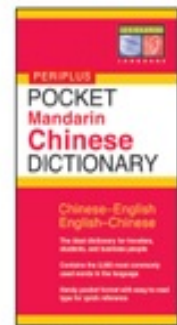
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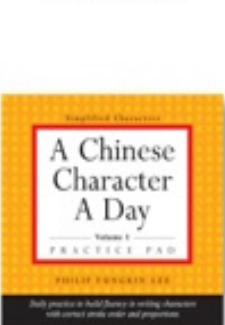
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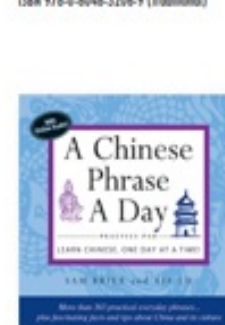
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