

## 1. 汉字基本笔画 Basic strokes of Chinese characters

Chinese characters are written by combining various kinds of “strokes”. These strokes can be divided into “basic” strokes and “combined” strokes.

### Basic strokes of Chinese characters

stroke	Name	Example	Way to Write
、 ↘	diǎn	门	The dot is written from top to bottom-right, as in the first stroke of “门”.
— →	héng	一	The horizontal stroke is written from left to right.
↓	shù	木	The vertical stroke is written from top downward to bottom, as in the second stroke of “木”.
ノ ↙	piě	力	The downward-left stroke is written from top to bottom-left, as in the second stroke of “力”.
乚 ↘	nà	八	The downward-right stroke is written from top to bottom-right, as in the second stroke of “八”.
一 ↗	tí	我	The upward stroke is written from bottom-left to top-right, as in the fourth stroke of “我”.

## 2. 认写基本汉字 Learn and write basic Chinese characters

(1) 一 一  
yī one 1 stroke



(2) 八 八  
bā eight 2 strokes



(3) 力 力  
lì strength 2 strokes



(4) 门 (門) 门 门  
mén door 3 strokes



(5) 也 也  
yě too; also 3 strokes

(6) 马 (馬)

馬 马

mǎ horse

3 strokes

Note: “马” is written as “馬” on the left side of a character.



(7) 女

女 女 女

nǚ female

3 strokes

Note: “女” is written as “女” on the left side of a character.



(8) 五

一 二 五 五

wǔ five

4 strokes



(9) 木

一 十 才 木

mù wood

4 strokes

Note: “木” is written as “木” on the left side of a character.



(10) 火

、 丶 丶 火

huǒ fire

4 strokes

Note: “火” is written as “灬” at the bottom of a character.



### 3. 认写课文中的汉字 Learn and write the Chinese characters appearing in the texts

林 lín

林 → 木 + 木



## 1. 认写基本汉字 Learn and write basic Chinese characters

(1) 丁 一丁

dīng nail

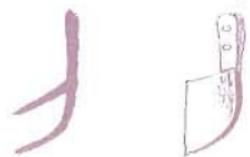
2 strokes



(2) 刀 丂刀

dāo knife

2 strokes



Note: “刀” is written as “丂” on the right side of a character.

(3) 又 丂又

yòu again

2 strokes



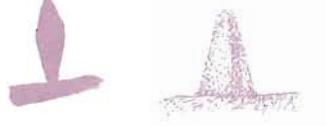
Note: “又” was originally a pictograph of “the right hand”.

(4) 大 一 大

dà big

3 strokes



(5) 口	1 口口		
kǒu	mouth	3 strokes	
(6) 土	一十土		
tǔ	earth	3 strokes	
Note: “土” is written as “𡊐” on the left side of a character.			
(7) 六	丶一六六		
liù	six	4 strokes	
(8) 不	一ノ才不不		
bù	no, not	4 strokes	
(9) 尼	ノニ尸尼尼		
ní	Buddhist nun	5 strokes	
(10) 可	一一可可可		
kě	can, may	5 strokes	

## 2. 认写课文中的汉字 Learn and write the Chinese characters appearing in the texts

(1) 呀 ma (嗎)

吗 → 口 + 马

(“口” denotes the meaning of speaking, “马” denotes the pronunciation)

(2) 呢 ne

呢 → 口 + 尼

(“口” denotes the meaning of speaking, “尼” denotes the pronunciation)

(3) 妈妈 māma (媽媽)

妈 → 女 + 马

(“女” denotes the meaning of woman, “马” denotes the pronunciation)

(4) 哥哥 gēge

哥 → 可 + 可

## 1. 认写基本汉字 Learn and write basic Chinese characters

(1) 人

ノ人

rén

people, person

2 strokes

Note: On the left side of a character, “人” is written as “ノ”.



(2) 十	一十	shí	ten	2 strokes	
(3) 匕	丶匕	bǐ	dagger	2 strokes	
(4) 中	丨𠂔𠂔中	zhōng	middle	4 strokes	
(5) 日	丨𠂔𠂔𠂔	rì	sun	4 strokes	
(6) 贝(貝)	丨𠂔𠂔贝贝	bèi	shell	4 strokes	
(7) 玉	一=干玉	yù	jade	5 strokes	
		Note: On the left side of a character, “玉” is written as “玆”.			
(8) 矢	丨𠂔𠂔𠂔矢	shǐ	arrow	5 strokes	
(9) 生	丨𠂔𠂔生	shēng	to be born; suffix denoting person	5 strokes	
(10) 者	一+土步者者者者 (步+日)	zhě	person; thing	8 strokes	

## 2. 认写课文中已出现的汉字 Learn and write the Chinese characters appearing in the texts

(1) 她 tā

她 → 女 + 也

(The “female” side, “女”, denotes something related to a woman.)

(2) 他 tā

他 → 亻 + 也

(The “standing person” side, “亻”, denotes something related to a person.)

(3) 们 men (們)

们 → 亻 + 门

(The meaning side is “亻”, and the phonetic side is “门”.)

(4) 你 nǐ

你 → 亻 + 尔

(尔: 亼 尔 尔 尔 尔 5 strokes)

(The “standing person” side “亻” denotes something related to a person.)

阝 (yòu'ěrduo) (the “right-ear” side) ㄔ 2 strokes

𠂔 (nàzipáng) (the “that” side) 𠂔 𠂔 𠂔 𠂔 4 strokes

(5) 那 nà

那 → 𠂔 + 阝

(6) 哪 nǎ

哪 → 口 + 那

(The meaning side is “口”, and the phonetic side is “那”.)

(7) 娜 nà

娜 → 女 + 那

(The meaning side is “女”, and the phonetic side is “那”.)

(8) 都 dōu

都 → 者 + 阝

𠂔 (lǎozítóu) (the “old” top) 𠂔 + 土 𠂔 4 strokes

巾 (jīnzhī) (the “towel” character) 𠂔 口 中 3 strokes

𠂔 (shīzìpáng) (the “teacher” side) 𠂔 𠂔 𠂔 2 strokes

(9) 老师 lǎoshī (老師)

老 → 耂 + 匕

师 → 师 + 一 + 冂



口 (guózìkuàng) (The “country” frame, “口”, denotes the boundary of a country.)

口 口 口

3 strokes

(10) 中国 Zhōngguó (中國)

国 → 口 + 玉

匚 (yīzìkuàng) (the “doctor” frame) 一匚

2 strokes

(11) 医生 yīshēng (醫生)

医 → 匚 + 矢

(医: 一匚疒疒疒疒疒疒疒疒)

7 strokes

疒 (pǐzìdǐ) (the “foot” bottom) 一疒疒疒疒疒疒

5 strokes

(12) 是 shì

是 → 日 + 疒

## 1. 笔顺规则 Rules of stroke order

Example	Stroke Order	Rule to Write
十	一 十	Horizontal before vertical
人	ノ 人	Downward-left before downward-right
妈	女 妈	From left to right
只	口 只	From top to bottom
月	月 月	From outside to inside
国	口 国 国	Outside before inside before closing
小	丨 小 小	Middle before two sides

## 2. 认写基本汉字 Learn and write basic Chinese characters

(1) 七 一七

qī seven

2 strokes



(2) 小 丿 小 小

xiǎo small, little

3 strokes



(3) 心 丶 心 心 心

xīn heart

4 strokes



(4) 水 丶 水 水

shuǐ water

4 strokes



(5) 月 丶 月 月 月

yuè moon

4 strokes



(6) 手 丶 二 三 手

shǒu hand

4 strokes



(7) 田 丶 𠂔 𠂔 𠂔

tián field

5 strokes



(8) 白 丶 𠂔 白 白 白 ( 𠂔 + 𠂔 )

bái white

5 strokes

(9) 只 丶 𠂔 𠂔 只 只 ( 𠂔 + 𠂔 )

zhǐ only

5 strokes



(10) 言 丶 𠂔 𠂔 言 言 言

yán speech

7 strokes

Note: On the left side of a character, “言” is written as “讠”, as in “认识”.

### 3. 认写课文中的汉字 Learn and write the Chinese characters appearing in the texts

(1) 认识 rènshí (認識)

认 → 讠 + 人

(“讠”, the meaning side plus the phonetic side, “人”.)

识 → 讠 + 只

(“讠”, the meaning side, denotes language-related behavior.)

(2) 语言 yǔyán (語言)

语 → 讠 + 五 + 口

亅 (sāndiǎnshuǐ) (the “three-drops-of-water” side) 亅 亅 亅 3 strokes

(3) 汉语 Hányǔ (漢語)

汉 → 亅 + 又

(4) 您 nín

您 → 亻 + 心

才 (yōuzítóu) (the “to have” top) 一 才 2 strokes

(5) 朋友 péngyou

朋 → 月 + 月

友 → 才 + 又

(6) 贵姓 guìxìng (貴姓)

贵 → 中 + 一 + 贝

姓 → 女 + 生

匚 (jiàozi pánɡ) (the “calling” side) 匚 匚 2 strokes

(7) 叫 jiào

叫 → 口 + 卩

勺 (sháozipáng) (the “ladle” side) 亅 勹 勹

3 strokes

(8) 的 de

的 → 白 + 勹

## 七. 汉字

## Chinese Characters

### 1. 汉字复合笔画(1) Combined character strokes (1)

Stroke	Name	Example	Way to Write
フ	hénggōu	你	The horizontal stroke with a hook, is written like the fourth stroke in “你”.
フ	héngzhé	马	The horizontal stroke with a downward turn, is written like the first stroke in “马”.
フ	héngpiě	又	The horizontal stroke with a downward turn to the left, is written like the first stroke in “又”.
フ	héngzhégōu	门	The horizontal stroke with a downward turn and a hook, is written like the third stroke in “门”.
フ	héngzhétí	语	The horizontal stroke with a downward turn, and then an upward turn to the right, is written like the second stroke in “语”.
フ	shùgōu	丁	The vertical stroke with a hook, is written like the second stroke in “丁”.

### 2. 认写基本汉字 Learn and write basic Chinese characters

(1) 二

一 二

èr two

2 strokes



(2) 儿(兒)

儿

ér son

2 strokes



(3) 子

フ 了 子

zǐ son

3 strokes



(4) 井

一 二 才 井

jǐng well

4 strokes



(5) 文

フ 二 丶 丶 文

wén written language

4 strokes

(6) 见 (見) 丨 冂 贝 见

jiàn to see

4 strokes



(7) 且 丨 冂 日 日 且

qiě and

5 strokes

Note: “且” is the original character for “祖”(zǔ, ancestor). When it became a loaned function word, “祖” was substituted for the original character.

(8) 四 丨 冂 冂 四 四

sì four

5 strokes



(9) 我 一 二 扌 扌 我 我 我

wǒ I, me

7 strokes



(10) 青 一 = ㄑ ㄑ 青 青 青

qīng blue-green

8 strokes

### 3. 认写课文中已出现的汉字 Learn and write the Chinese characters appearing in the texts

才 (zàiítóu) (the “location” top) 一 才 才

3 strokes

(1) 在 zài

在 → 才 + 土

(2) 坐 zuò

坐 → 人 + 人 + 土



(3) 请问 qǐngwèn (請問)

请 → 讠 + 青

(The meaning side is “讠”, and the phonetic side is “青”.)

问 → 门 + 口

辵 (zǒuzhīdǐ) (the “hurrying” side) 、 辵 3 strokes

(4) 这 zhè (這)

这 → 文 + 辵

(5) 进 jìn (進)

进 → 井 + 辵

(6) 再见 zàijiàn (再見)

再 → 一 + 丂 + 土

(一 丂 丂 丂 丂 再 6 strokes)

𠂇 (xuézítóu) (the “study” top) 𠂇 𠂇 𠂇 𠂇 𠂇 𠂇 5 strokes

(7) 学 xuésheng (學生)

学 → 𠂇 + 子

(8) 好 hǎo

好 → 女 + 子

(9) 小姐 xiǎojiě

姐 → 女 + 且

𠂇 (yòngzìkuàng) (the “use” frame) 𠂇 𠂇 2 strokes

(10) 不用 búyòng

用 → 𠂇 + 丶

( 丶 = 丶 )

## 1. 汉字复合笔画(2) Combined character strokes (2)

Stroke	Name	Example	Way to Write
ㄣ	shùzhé	山	The vertical stroke with a horizontal turn to the right, is written like the second stroke in “山”.
ㄣ	shùtí	以	The vertical stroke with an upward turn to the right, is written like the first stroke in “以”.
ㄣ	shùzhézhégōu	马	The vertical stroke with a horizontal turn to the right, and then a downward turn and a hook, is written like the second stroke in “马”.
乙	héngzhéwān gōu	九	The horizontal stroke with a vertical turn, and then a horizontal turn to the right and an upward hook, is written like the second stroke in “九”.
ㄥ	piězhé	么	The downward stroke to the left, and then a horizontal turn to the right, is written like the second stroke in “么”.
ㄥ	piědiǎn	女	The downward stroke to the left and then an extended dot to the right, is written like the first stroke in “女”.

## 2. 笔画组合 Combination of strokes

The relationship between strokes in a Chinese character can be essential to its meaning.

There are three ways to combine strokes in a character:

- (1) Adjacent (not attached) like “八”, “儿”, “二”, “小”;
- (2) Crossing like “十”, “大”, “九”, “夫”;
- (3) Connecting like “厂”, “丁”, “人”, “山”, “天”.

### 3. 认写基本汉字 Learn and write basic Chinese characters

(1) 九 九

jiǔ nine

2 strokes



(2) 𠂇 𠂇

sī private

2 strokes

(3) 寸 一寸寸

cùn a unit of inch

3 strokes



(4) 工 一工

gōng labour

3 strokes



(5) 亡 一亡

wáng to die

3 strokes

(6) 三 一三

sān three

3 strokes



(7) 气(氣) 一气

qì air

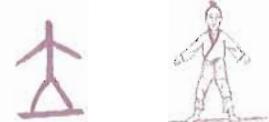
4 strokes



(8) 立 一立

lì to stand

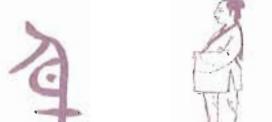
5 strokes



(9) 身 一身

shēn body

7 strokes



Note: On the left side or in the middle of a character,  
“身” is written as “𦥑”.

(10) 兑 一兑

duì to exchange

7 strokes

#### 4. 认写课文中的汉字 Learn and write the Chinese characters appearing in the texts

(1) 去 qù

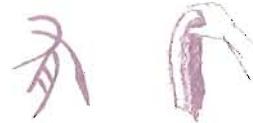
去 → 土 + 亼

(2) 有意思 yǒu yìsì

有 → 夂 + 月

意 → 立 + 曰 + 心

思 → 田 + 心



(3) 天气 tiānqì (天氣)

天 → 一 + 大



(4) 太 tài

太 → 大 + 丶

(5) 什么 shénme (甚麼)

什 → 亼 + 十

么 → 亼 + 亼

(6) 时候 shíhou (時候)

时 → 日 + 寸

(“日”, the “sun” side denotes time.)

候 → 亼 + 亼 + 亼 + 亼 + 矢

(亼亼亼亼亼亼亼亼亼亼亼亼亼)

10 strokes

(7) 现在 xiànzài (現在)

现 → 王 + 见

(8) 明天 míngtiān

明 → 日 + 月

(“日”, the “sun” side and the “moon” side, “月”, denote light.)

(9) 时间 shíjiān (時間)

间 → 门 + 日

(10) 说 shuō (說)

说 → 言 + 兑

忄 (shùxīnpáng) 丨 丶 丨

3 strokes

(On the left side of a character, “心” is written as “忄”.)

(11) 忙 máng

忙 → 忄 + 亡

(12) 谢谢 xièxie (謝謝)

谢 → 言 + 身 + 寸

## 1. 汉字的部件 Chinese character components

There are three aspects to the structure of a Chinese character: the strokes, the components and the whole character. For example, the character “木” consists of four strokes: “一”, “|”, “/”, “\”. It is a basic character and is also used as a component for some other characters. For example, “林” consists of two “木” characters. The components are the core structure of a Chinese character. Chinese characters can be divided into character-parts and non-character-parts. For example, “院” can be divided into the following three parts: “阝”, “宀”, “元” of which “元” is a character-part, while “阝” and “宀” are the non-character-parts. The key to learning Chinese characters well is to master their components.

## 2. 认写基本汉字 Learn and write basic Chinese characters

(1) 开 (開) 一 二 才 开

kāi to open

4 strokes

開



(“开” looks like the bar or the bolt of a door; when the “二” in “开” is removed, the door opens.)

(2) 目 丨 𠂔 𠂔 𠂔 𠂔 目

mù eye

5 strokes

目



(3) 下 一 丨 下

xià below, bottom

3 strokes

(in contrast with “上”, the “丨” under “一” denotes “bottom” or “beneath”)



(4) 元 一 二 丂 元

yuán first; primary

4 strokes

元



(5) 片 丶 丶 丶 片

piàn a flat, thin piece; slice

4 strokes

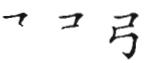
片



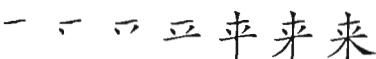
(6) 皮 丶 丶 丶 丶 皮

pí skin

5 strokes

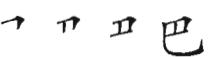
(7) 弓  gōng an archer's bow 3 strokes  

(8) 长 (長)  zhǎng to grow 4 strokes

(9) 来 (來)  lái to come 7 strokes

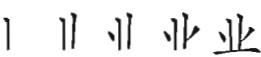
(10) 介  jiè be situated between; interpose 4 strokes

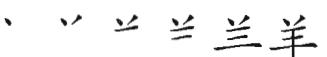
(11) 父  fù father 4 strokes 

(12) 巴  bā wait anxiously; cling to 4 strokes  
(“巴” stands on the right side or at the bottom of a Chinese character, and denotes the pronunciation of the character.)

(13) 习 (習)  xí to study 3 strokes

(14) 专 (專)  zhuān special 4 strokes  
(Note that the third stroke of “专” is one stroke, not two strokes.)

(15) 业 (業)  yè line of business; trade 5 strokes

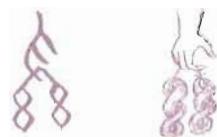
(16) 羊  yáng sheep 6 strokes  

(17) 术 (術)  shù art; skill 5 strokes  
(Note that “术” has one more dot than “木”.)

(18) 系 一 丶 丶 丶 丶 丶 丶

xì department; system

7 strokes



(19) 为 (爲) 丶 ノ 为 为

wéi act; to do

4 strokes

### 3. 认写课文中的汉字 Learn and write the Chinese characters appearing in the texts

彳 (shuānglìrén) ("彳" is called the "single-standing-person" side; "彳" is called the "double-standing-person" side.) 彳 彳 彳 3 strokes

艮 gèn 艮 艮 艮 艮 6 strokes

(1) 很 hěn

很 → 彳 + 艮 9 strokes

乚 (liùzítóu) (the "six" top) 乚 乚 2 strokes

乚 (xìngzítóu) (the "excitement" top) 乚 乚 乚 4 strokes

(2) 高兴 gāoxìng (高興)

高 → 乚 + 口 + 乚 + 口 10 strokes

兴 → 乚 + 八 6 strokes

乚 (kānzítóu) (In a multi-component character the vertical stroke with a hook "乚" in "手" is written as a downward stroke to the left "乚"). 乚 = 乚 4 strokes

(3) 看 kàn

看 → 乚 + 目 9 strokes

(Holding a hand "手" above one's eyes "目" to gaze.)

阝 (zuǒ'ěrduo) (the "left-ear" side) 阝 阝 2 strokes

(4) 学院 xuéyuàn (學院)

院 → 阝 + 宀 + 元 9 strokes

(5) 名片 míngpiàn

名 → 夂 + 口 6 strokes

(6) 啊 à

啊 → 口 + 𠂔 + 可 10 strokes

子 (zǐzìpáng) (the “son” side) (The horizontal stroke in the character “子” is written as an upward stroke, when the character becomes the left side component of another character.) 子 3 strokes

文 (fānwénpáng) (the “tapping” side) (The dot in “文” is written as “フ”, a downward stroke to the left, when the character becomes the right side component of another character) 文 4 strokes

𠂔 (shòuzítóu) (the “acceptance” top) 𠂔 4 strokes

𠂊 (tūbǎogāi) (the “bald cover” top) 𠂊 2 strokes

(7) 教授 jiàoshòu

教 → 扌 + 子 + 文 11 strokes



授 → 扌 + 𠂔 + 𠂊 + 又 11 strokes

(8) 丁力波 Dīng Lìbō

波 → 氵 + 皮 8 strokes

(9) 张 zhāng (張)

张 → 弓 + 长 7 strokes

(The meaning side is “弓”, and the phonetic side is “长”.)

隹 zhuī 隹 隹 隹 隹 隹 隹 隹 隹 隹 8 strokes

(10) 谁 shéi (誰)

谁 → 舛 + 隹 10 strokes

丝 (jiǎosīpáng) (絲) (the “floss silk” side) 丝丝 3 strokes

(11) 介绍 jièshào (介绍)

绍 → 丝 + 刂 + 口 8 strokes

宀 (bǎogàitóu) (the “roof” top) 宀 3 strokes

(12) 名字 míngzì

字 → 宀 + 子

(13) 爸爸 bàba

爸 → 父 + 巴 8 strokes

(“父” suggests the meaning and “巴” denotes the pronunciation.)

彑 (tūwěiyáng) 彑 彑 彑 彑 彑 彑 6 strokes

(14) 美术 měishù (美术)

美 → 彑 + 大 9 strokes

(15) 加拿大 Jiānádà

加 → 力 + 口 5 strokes

拿 → 人 + 一 + 口 + 手 10 strokes

(Hands joined together to denote the meaning of “taking”.)

## 1. 汉字的结构 (1) Structure of Chinese characters(1)

Structurally speaking, Chinese characters fall into two categories: The single-component characters and the multi-component characters. All of the basic Chinese characters we have learned so far are simple-component characters, such as “人”, “手”, “刀”, “马”, “牛”, “羊”, “日”, “月”, “水”, “木”, “上”, “下”. The multi-component characters consist of two or more components, such as “爸”, “妈”, “你”, “们”, “哪”, “语”. The order of writing components in a character is similar to the stroke order of writing a character. There are three basic types of configuration for multi-component characters:

The left-right structure ①

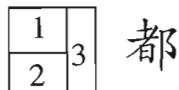
a. Equal left-right: (the numbers in the figure indicate the order of writing the components.)



b. Small left-big right



c. Big left-small right



## 2. 认写基本汉字 Learn and write basic Chinese characters

(1) 几(幾) 亼 几

jǐ how many 2 strokes

(2) 禾

hé standing grain 5 strokes

一 二 千 禾 禾



(3) 个(個) 亼 个

gè (measure word) 3 strokes

(4) 两

liǎng two 7 strokes

一 二 丂 丂 丂 丂 丂

(5) 未 一 二 卦 未  
wèi have not 5 strokes

(6) 犬 一 ナ 大 犬  
quǎn dog 4 strokes

(7) 云 (雲) 一 二 云 云  
yún clouds 4 strokes

(8) 少 一 小 小 少  
shǎo few; less 4 strokes

(9) 士 一 十 士  
shì person 3 strokes

(10) 欠 ノ フ ケ 欠  
qiàn to owe 4 strokes

(11) 夕 ノ ク 夕  
xī evening 3 strokes

(12) 卜 丨 卜  
bǔ divination 2 strokes

(13) 百 (一 + 白)  
bǎi hundred 6 strokes



### 3. 认写课文中的汉字 Learn and write the Chinese characters appearing in the texts

豕 shǐ 一 二 三 五 五 五 五 五 五 五 7 strokes

(1) 家 jiā

家 → ⺋ + 犭

10 strokes



(The “roof top”, “宀”, denotes a hut. A hut with a pig represents a house. The character “家” reflects the history of the ancient Chinese people advancing from hunting to animal husbandry.)

灬 (sìdiǎndǐ) (The character “火” is written as “灬” at the bottom of a multi-component character, and is called the “four-dots” bottom.) 火 + 灬 4 strokes

(2) 照片 zhàopiàn

照 → 日 + 刂 + 口 + 灬 13 strokes

(The meaning part is “日”, and the phonetic part is “召”.)

(3) 和 hé

和 → 禾 + 口

8 strokes

𠂇 (dìzítóu) (the “younger-brother” top) 𠂇 2 strokes

(4) 弟弟 dìdì

弟 → 𠂇 + 弟 (𠂇 = 弓 弟弟) 7 strokes

(5) 还 hái (還)

还 → 不 + 丶

7 strokes

(6) 一共 yígòng

共 → 丂 + 八

6 strokes

(7) 妹妹 mèimeimei

妹 → 女 + 未

8 strokes

(The “female” side “女”, indicates the character has a feminine connotation.)

犭 (quǎnzǐpáng) (the “dog” side) 犭 3 strokes

匚 (bāozítóu) (the “wrapping” top) 匚 2 strokes

(8) 狗 gǒu

狗 → 犭 + 匚 + 口 8 strokes

(“犭” is the original character for “狗”. It is written as “犭” on the left side of characters indicating animals.)

𠂇 (dāngzítóu) (the “matching” top) 𠂇 3 strokes

𠂇 (héngshān) 𠂇 3 strokes

(9) 当然 dāngrán (當然)

当 → 𠂇 + 𠂇 6 strokes

然 → 夂 + 犬 + 𠂇 12 strokes

(The combination of a “flesh” side, a “dog” side and a “fire” side, indicating “to roast dog meat over the fire”, produces the character, “然”, which originally meant “burning”. Now this character carries other meanings.)

(10) 真 zhēn

真 → 一 + 且 + 八 10 strokes

(11) 可爱 kě'ài (可愛)

爱 → 亻 + 一 + 友 10 strokes

殳 shū 亼 亼 亼 亼 4 strokes

(12) 没 méi

没 → 沫 + 殆 7 strokes

(13) 男 nán

男 → 田 + 力 7 strokes

(14) 做 zuò

做 → 亻 + 古 + 文 11 strokes

乍 zhà 乍 乍 乍 乍 5 strokes

(15) 工作 gōngzuò

作 → 亻 + 乍 7 strokes

(16) 多少 duōshao

多 → 夂 + 夂 6 strokes

(17) 喜欢 xǐhuan (喜歡)

喜 → 士 + 口 + 丶 + 一 + 口 12 strokes

欢 → 又 + 欠 6 strokes

(On the left side of a multi-component character, the second stroke of “又” is written as an extended dot.)

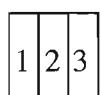
(18) 外语 wàiyǔ (外語)

外 → 夂 + 卌 5 strokes

## 1. 汉字的结构(2) Structure of Chinese characters (2)

The left-right structure ②

a. Equal left-middle-right



谢 娜

## 2. 认写基本汉字 Learn and write basic Chinese characters

(1) 今

ノ 人 人 今

jīn

present day

4 strokes

(2) 年

ノ ホ ホ ホ 年

nián

year

6 strokes

(3) 果

ノ 口 口 曰 旦 早 果

guǒ

fruit

8 strokes



(4) 其

一 千 千 甘 其 其

qí

he(his); she(her)

8 strokes

(5) 上

丨 卜 上

shàng

above

3 strokes

(Placing “上” on top of “一” means “above”.)



(6) 午

ノ ホ 午

wǔ

noon

4 strokes

(7) 出

レ ホ 中 出

chū

to go/come out

5 strokes

("出" denotes a cave, and "中" denotes one foot stepping out of the cave.)



(8) 面 (麵)

一 十 丨 而 而 而 而 面

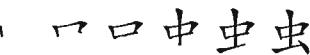
miàn

noodles

9 strokes

(9) 尸   
shī corpse  
(“尸” denotes a dead body or a carcass.)

(10) 了   
le (particle)  
2 strokes

(11) 虫 (蟲)   
chóng insect; worm  
6 strokes

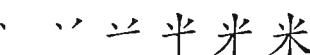


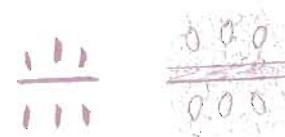
(12) 耳   
ěr ear  
6 strokes



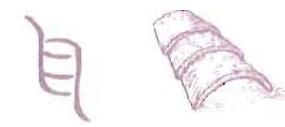
(13) 乞   
qǐ to beg  
3 strokes



(14) 米   
mǐ rice  
6 strokes  
(The four dots in “米” stand for grains of rice.)



(14) 头 (頭)   
tóu head  
5 strokes



(15) 瓦   
wǎ tile  
4 strokes



### 3. 认写课文中的汉字 Learn and write the Chinese characters appearing in the texts

(1) 岁 suì (歲)

岁 → 山 + 夕  
6 strokes

(2) 怎么样 zěnmeyàng (怎麼樣)

怎 → 乍 + 心  
9 strokes

样 → 木 + 羊  
10 strokes

(3) 课 kè (課)

课 → ㄎ + 果 10 strokes

(4) 星期 xīngqī

星 → 曰 + 生 9 strokes  
期 → 其 + 月 12 strokes

万 (hàozìdǐ) (the “number” bottom) 一 万 2 strokes

(5) 号 hào (號)

号 → 口 + 万 5 strokes

(6) 属 shǔ (屬)

属 → 尸 + 一 + 虫 + 丂 12 strokes

夊 (jùzìdǐ) 一 丨 丨 𠂔 𠂔 夊 6 strokes

(7) 聚会 jùhuì (聚會)

聚 → 耳 + 又 + 夊 14 strokes  
会 → 人 + 云 6 strokes

夊 (shìzìpáng) (the “manifestation” side) 一 𠂔 𠂔 夊 4 strokes

(8) 祝贺 zhùhè (祝賀)

祝 → 夊 + 兄 9 strokes  
贺 → 力 + 口 + 贝 9 strokes

(9) 吃 chī

吃 → 口 + 乞 6 strokes

(to use mouth “口” to eat “吃”)

疋 (pǐzítóu) (the “foot” top) 一 丨 丨 𠂔 疋 5 strokes

(10) 蛋糕 dàngāo

蛋 → 疋 + 虫 11 strokes  
糕 → 米 + 糕 16 strokes

(On the left side of a character, the sixth stroke in “米” is written as a dot.)

乚 (hénggōu) (a horizontal stroke with a hook) 1 stroke

(11) 买 mǎi (買)

买 → 乚 + 头 6 strokes

(12) 瓶 píng

瓶 → 乚 + 丌 + 瓦 10 strokes

(13) 红 hóng (紅)

红 → 丶 + 纟 + 工

艹 (cǎozítóu) (the “grass” top) 一 一 一 3 strokes

甫 fǔ 一 一 一 丶 丶 丶 甫 7 strokes

缶 fǒu 一 一 一 丶 丶 丶 犭 缶 6 strokes

(14) 葡萄 pútao

葡 → 艹 + 丂 + 甫 12 strokes

萄 → 艹 + 丂 + 缶 11 strokes

酉 yǒu 一 一 一 丶 丶 丶 酉 7 strokes

(15) 酒 jiǔ

酒 → 丶 + 酉 10 strokes

丶 (sānpiěr) (the “three-downward-strokes-to-the-left” side) 丶 丶 丶 3 strokes

(16) 参加 cānjiā (參加)

参 → 丶 + 大 + 丶 8 strokes

(17) 宋华 Sòng Huá (宋華)

宋 → 丶 + 木 7 strokes

华 → 丶 + 十 6 strokes

丶 丶 丶 3 strokes

(18) 北京 Běijīng

北 → 丶 + 丶 5 strokes

京 → 亠 + 口 + 小

8 strokes

夊 (juézìpáng) (the “decision” side) ㄐ ㄔ ㄤ 夊

4 strokes

(19) 快乐 kuàilè (快樂)

快 → 丷 + 夊

7 strokes

西 (xīzítóu) (the “west” top) 一 一 二 西 西 西

6 strokes

(20) 漂亮 piàoliang

漂 → 氵 + 西 + 二 + 小

14 strokes

亮 → 亠 + 口 + 一 + 几

9 strokes

(21) 烤鸭 kǎoyā (烤鴨)

烤 → 火 + 丂 + 丂

10 strokes

( 丂 : 一 丂 )

鸭 → 甲 + 鸟

10 strokes

( 甲 : 亠 亠 亠 亠 亠 亠 ; 鸟 : 亼 亼 亼 鸟 鸟 )

(22) 喝 hē

喝 → 口 + 曰 + 勹 + 亼 + 亼 + 亼

12 strokes

(23) 寿面 shòumiàn (壽麵)

寿 → 丂 + 寸

7 strokes

( 丂 : 一 = 三 丂 )

## 1. 汉字的结构(3) Structure of Chinese characters (3)

The top-bottom structure:

a. Equal top-bottom

1
2

男 是

b. Big top-small bottom

1
2

兴

1	2
3	

然

1	2
3	

您

c. Small top-big bottom

1
2

家

1
2

宿

d. Equal top-middle-bottom

1
2

意 贵

## 2. 认写基本汉字 Learn and write basic Chinese characters

(1) 舟

舟 舟 舟 舟 舟

zhōu

boat

6 strokes



(2) 皿

皿 皿 皿 皿 皿

mǐn

house hold utensils

5 strokes



(3) 乐 (樂)

乐 乐 乐 乐 乐

yuè

music

5 strokes



(4) 足

足 足 足 足 足

zú

foot

7 strokes



(5) 书 (書)

书 书 书 书

shū

book

4 strokes



(6) 本 一十才木本

běn root of a tree 5 strokes

(The “一” at the bottom of “木” indicates the root.)

(7) 平 一ノ平

píng flat 5 strokes

(8) 走 一十土牛牛走走

zǒu to walk 7 strokes

(The ancient character looks like a person running.)



(9) 己 ㄢㄢ 己

jǐ oneself 3 strokes

(10) 穴 一ノ宀宀穴

xué cave 5 strokes



(11) 勿 ㄩㄩㄩㄩ

wù do not 4 strokes

(12) 金 人人金金金金

jīn gold 8 strokes

(13) 斤 ㄤㄤㄤㄤ

jīn (measure word) 4 strokes

(The ancient character resembles an axe. It is used as a unit of weight now.)

(14) 毛 一三毛

máo (dime) 4 strokes

(15) 戈 一戈戈

gē an ancient weapon 4 strokes

### 3. 认写课文中的汉字 Learn and write the Chinese characters appearing in the texts

(1) 光盘 guāngpán (光盤)

光 → 卂 + 兀

6 strokes

盘 → 舟 + 皿

11 strokes

(2) 音乐 yīnyuè (音樂)

音 → 立 + 日

9 strokes

 (tǔzìpáng) (On the left side of a character, the third stroke of “土” is written as an upward stroke. It is called the “earth” side.)  3 strokes

 (chǎngzìbìān) (the “arena” side)  3 strokes

(3) 商场 shāngchǎng (商場)

商 → 宀 + 丶 + 门 + 入 + 口 11 strokes

场 → 土 + 圧 7 strokes

 (chángzítóu) (the “constant” top)  5 strokes

(4) 常常 chángcháng

常 → 宀 + 口 + 巾 11 strokes

 (zúzìpáng) (On the left side of a character, the seventh stroke in “足” is written as an upward stroke.)  7 strokes

(5) 跟 gēn

跟 → 止 + 艮 13 strokes

 (dān'ěrduo) (the “single-ear” side)  2 strokes

(6) 报 bào (報)

报 → 扌 + 耳 + 又 7 strokes

 (liángzìjǐǎo) (the “millet” corner)  4 strokes

(7) 梁祝 Liáng Zhù

梁 → 梁 + 刂 + 木 11 strokes

**牛** (tūwěiniú)(the “tail-less ox” top) 亼 𠂇 𠂇 𠂇 𠂇 4 strokes

(8) 先生 xiānshēng

先 → 生 + 儿 6 strokes

(9) 要 yào

要 → 西 + 女 9 strokes

(10) 师傅 shīfù (師傅)

傅 (fù) → 亼 + 甫 + 寸 12 strokes

(The meaning side is “亼”, and the phonetic side is “甫”.)

(11) 香蕉 xiāngjiāo

香 → 禾 + 日 9 strokes

蕉 → 丶 + 佳 + ⺄ 15 strokes

(12) 苹果 píngguǒ (蘋果)

苹 → 丶 + 平 8 strokes

(The meaning is indicated by “丶”, and the pronunciation is indicated by “平”.)

(13) 对不起 duìbuqǐ (對不起)

对 → 又 + 寸 5 strokes

起 → 走 + 已 10 strokes

(14) 容易 róngyì

容 → 穴 + 人 + 口 10 strokes

易 → 日 + 勿 8 strokes

金 (jīnzipáng) (the “metal” side). (On the left side of a character, “金” is written as “钅”.) 亼 亊 亊 亊 亊 亊 5 strokes

(15) 钱 qián (錢)

钱 → 金 + 一 + 戈 10 strokes

(16) 块 kuài (塊)

块 → 扌 + 夂 7 strokes

(17) 分 fēn

分 → 八 + 刂 4 strokes

(To cut things in half with a knife.)

(18) 送 sòng

送 → 丶 + 夂 + 辵 9 strokes

(19) 给 gěi (給)

给 → 丶 + 合 9 strokes

(20) 找 zhǎo

找 → 扌 + 戈 7 strokes

## 1. 汉字的结构(4) Structure of Chinese characters (4)

The enclosure structure ①

a. Four-side enclosure



国 回

b. Left-top-right enclosure



用 问

c. Top-left enclosure



应 属

d. Top-left-bottom enclosure



医

e. Top-right enclosure



可 司

## 2. 认写基本汉字 Learn and write basic Chinese characters

(1) 占 丨 卄 卅 占 占

zhàn to occupy

5 strokes

(2) 里(裏) 丨 冂 口 曰 甲 里 里

lǐ inside

7 strokes

(3) 至 一 冂 卅 至 至 至

zhì to

6 strokes

(4) 央 丨 冂 丂 央 央

yāng center

5 strokes

(5) 东(東) 一 卅 丂 东 东 东

dōng east

5 strokes

(6) 西 一 丂 丂 西 西

xī west

6 strokes

(7) 免 丨 亼 亼 亼 免 免

miǎn be excused from

7 strokes

(8) 半 丨 丂 卌 半 半

bàn half

5 strokes

(9) 与(與) 一 与 与

yǔ and

3 strokes

(Please differentiate “与” from “马”.)

(10) 页(頁) 一 丂 丂 百 页 页

yè page

6 strokes

(11) 以 丨 丨 以 以

yǐ to use

4 strokes

### 3. 认写课文中的汉字 Learn and write the Chinese characters appearing in the texts

(1) 司机 sījī (司機)

司 → 亼 + 一 + 口 5 strokes

机 → 木 + 几 6 strokes

(2) 点钟 diǎnzhōng (點鐘)

点 → 占 + 丶 9 strokes

钟 → 钅 + 中 9 strokes

羊 (piěwěiyáng) (the “slanting-tailed-goat” top) (On the top of a character, the vertical

stroke in “羊” is written as a downward stroke to the left “＼”.)

羊 羊 羊 羊 羊 6 strokes

(3) 差 chà

差 → 羊 + 工 9 strokes

刂 (lìdāopáng) (On the right side of a multi-component character, “刀” is written as “刂”.)

It is called the “standing knife” side.) 刂 2 strokes

亥 hái 亥 亥 亥 亥 亥 6 strokes

(4) 刻 kè

刻 → 亥 + 刂 8 strokes

(5) 回 huí

回 → 口 + 口 6 strokes

(6) 能 néng

能 → 亼 + 月 + 匕 + 匕 10 strokes

(7) 到 dào

到 → 至 + 刂 8 strokes

(8) 英语 Yīngyǔ (英语)

英 → 廿 + 夂

8 strokes

(9) 孙女儿 sūnnür (孙女兒)

孙 → 子 + 小

6 strokes

(10) 岁数 suìshu (歲數)

数 → 米 + 女 + 文

13 strokes

手 piěshǒu (the “slanting-hand” side) (On the left side of a character, the fourth stroke in “手” is written as “フ”.) 一 二 三 手 4 strokes

(11) 拜拜 báibái

拜 → 手 + 一 + 丰

9 strokes

(12) 昨天 zuótiān

昨 → 日 + 乍

9 strokes

(The “sun” side, “日”, shows the character has a temporal connotation.)

(13) 玩儿 wánr (玩兒)

玩 → 王 + 元

8 strokes

(14) 写 xiě (寫)

写 → 亼 + 与

5 strokes

(15) 晚上 wǎnshàng

晚 → 日 + 兔

11 strokes

(The “sun” side, “日”, shows the character has a temporal connotation.)

垂 chuí (𠂇 + 𠂇 + 𠂇) 一 二 三 𠂇 𠂇 垂 垂

8 strokes

(16) 睡觉 shuìjiào (睡覺)

睡 → 目 + 垂

14 strokes

(Please note the left side of the character is the “eye” side “目”, not the “sun” side “日”. “Sleeping” is related to the “eyes”.)

觉 → 忄 + 见

9 strokes

(The top of this character is the “study” top, not the “constant” top.)

(17) 起床 qǐchuáng (起牀)

床 → 广 + 木

7 strokes

(18) 应该 yīnggāi (應該)

应 → 广 + 忄

7 strokes

该 → 讠 + 亥

8 strokes

(19) 问题 wèntí (問題)

题 → 是 + 页

15 strokes

(20) 陈 chén (陳)

陈 → 阝 + 东

7 strokes

## 1. 汉字的结构 (5) Structure of Chinese characters (5)

The enclosure structure ②

a. Left-bottom-right enclosure



出 画

b. Left-bottom enclosure



这 起 题

## 2. 认写基本汉字 Learn and write basic Chinese characters

(1) 予 亻 予

yǔ to give

4 strokes

(2) 母 乚 𠂔 母 母 母

mǔ mother

5 strokes

(3) 冬 乚 夂 夂 冬 冬

dōng winter

5 strokes

(4) 令 亼 人 人 令 令

lìng order

5 strokes

(5) 牙	一 二 牙 牙		
yá	tooth	4 strokes	
(6) 衣	一 二 三 衣 衣		
yī	clothes	6 strokes	
(7) 自	( ' + 目 )		
zì	self	6 strokes	
(8) 发(發)	一 二 三 发 发		
fā	to send out	5 strokes	
(9) 主	( 丶 + 王 )		
zhǔ	host	5 strokes	
(10) 厂(廠)	一 厂		
chǎng	factory	2 strokes	

### 3. 认写课文中的汉字 Learn and write the Chinese characters appearing in the texts

(1) 全身 quánshēn

全 → 人 + 王      6 strokes

(2) 舒服 shūfu

舒 → 人 + 舒 + 予      12 strokes  
服 → 月 + 卩 + 又      8 strokes

(měizítóu)      𠂇𠂇      2 strokes

(3) 每 měi

每 → 人 + 母      7 strokes

(bìngzìpáng) (the “illness” side, denoting disease or ailment.)

     𠂇𠂇𠂇𠂇      5 strokes

(4) 痛 téng

痛 → 扌 + 冂

10 strokes

(The “illness” side denotes the meaning, “冬” indicates the pronunciation.)

(5) 嗓子 sǎngzi

嗓 → 口 + ㄢ + ㄢ + ㄢ + 木

13 strokes

东 jiǎn 一 ㄔ 东 东 东

5 strokes

火 (huǒzìpáng, on the left side of a multi-component character, the fourth stroke in “火” is written as a dot. It is called the “fire” side.) 一 丨 丨 丨 丨 4 strokes

(6) 锻炼 duànliàn (鍛煉)

锻 → 钅 + 段

14 strokes

(The meaning side is “钅”, and the phonetic side is “段”.)

炼 → 火 + 东

9 strokes

(7) 想 xiǎng

想 → 木 + 目 + 心

13 strokes

(The meaning part is “心”, and the phonetic part is “相”).)

(8) 病 bìng

病 → 扌 + 丙

10 strokes

(The meaning side is “扌”, and the phonetic side is “丙”).)

(9) 身体 shēntǐ (身體)

体 → 亻 + 本

7 strokes

(10) 吧 ba

吧 → 口 + 巴

7 strokes

(The meaning side is “口”, and the phonetic side is “巴”).)

冂 (liǎngdiǎnshuǐ) (the “two-drops-of-water” side) 一 冂 2 strokes

(11) 冷 lěng

冷 → 冂 + 令

7 strokes

(12) 穿 chuān

穿 → 穴 + 牙 9 strokes

(13) 休息 xiūxi

休 → 亻 + 木 6 strokes  
息 → 自 + 心 10 strokes

(14) 挂号 guàhào (掛號)

挂 → 扌 + 土 + 土 9 strokes

(15) 发炎 fāyán (發炎)

炎 → 火 + 火 8 strokes

戈 (yáo zítóu) 一 七 戈

(the “eminent” top) (Please differentiate from “戈”.)

(16) 发烧 fāshāo (發燒)

烧 → 火 + 戈 + 兮 10 strokes

(17) 感冒 gǎnmào

感 → 戌 + 一 + 口 + 心 13 strokes  
冒 → 曰 + 目 9 strokes

(18) 住院 zhùyuàn

住 → 亻 + 主 7 strokes

(The meaning side is “亻”, and the phonetic side is “主”.)

(19) 中药 zhōngyào (中藥)

药 → 草 + 丶 + 勹 9 strokes

(20) 愿意 yuànyì (願意)

愿 → 厂 + 白 + 小 + 心 14 strokes

## 1. 部首查字法 Consulting a Chinese dictionary using radicals

Many Chinese character dictionaries are organized according to the order of the characters' "radicals". Radicals are common components, located on the top, bottom, left, right, or outer part of characters, which usually indicate the class of meaning to which a character belongs. For example, "好", "她", "妈", "姐", "妹", "姓", and "娜" are grouped under the radical "女", which is the common component on the left side of these characters. However, "意", "思", "想", "您", and "愿" are grouped under the radical "心", which is the common component at the bottom of these characters.

In the radical index of a dictionary, radicals are listed in order according to the number of their strokes. In the index of entries, characters of the same radical are arranged in groups according to the number of their strokes exceeding those of the radical.

Therefore, after determining the radical of a character, you should count the number of strokes in the radical and consult the radical index to obtain the page number where the radical entry can be found in the index of entries. Then, count the number of strokes in the character excluding the radical and consult the corresponding group to find the character and its page number in the dictionary. For example, the character "锻" will be found under the "钅" radical and in the section containing characters with 9 strokes more than those of the radical.

## 2. 认写基本汉字 Learn and write basic Chinese characters

(1) 古 (十+口)  
gǔ ancient 5 strokes

(2) 良 (丶+艮)  
liáng good 7 strokes

(3) 斤 𠂇𠂇𠂇𠂇𠂇  
chì scold 5 strokes

(4) 事 一 一 一 一 事  
shì matter 8 strokes

(5) 步 一 一 止 半 半 步  
bù step 7 strokes

(The ancient character depicts two feet walking.)



(6) 电(電) (曰+ 丶)

diàn electricity

(The ancient character depicts lightning.)

5 strokes



(7) 户 (丶+戸)

hù door

4 strokes

(The ancient character looks like a door with a single leaf.)



(8) 方 (丶+万)

fāng square

4 strokes



(9) 豆 一 丶 戸 口 戸 豆 豆

dòu bean

7 strokes

(The ancient character looks like a long-stemmed wine cup.)

(10) 办(辦) 刂 力 力 办

bàn to do

4 strokes

(11) 竹 丶 丶 丶 丶 丶 竹

zhú bamboo

6 strokes

(The ancient character resembles bamboo leaves.)



(12) 反 一 厂 反

fǎn reverse

4 strokes

### 3. 认写课文中的汉字 Learn and write the Chinese characters appearing in the texts

(1) 姑娘 gūniang

姑 → 女 + 古

8 strokes

(The meaning side is “女”, and the phonetic side is “古”.)

娘 → 女 + 良

10 strokes

(“女” suggests that the character is connected with females.)

(2) 听说 tīngshuō (聽說)

听 → 口 + 斤

7 strokes

(3) 得 dé

得 → 彳 + 日 + 一 + 寸 11 strokes

(4) 告诉 gàosu (告訴)

告 → 生 + 口 7 strokes

(The meaning side is “口”.)

诉 → 讠 + 斤 7 strokes

(The meaning side is “讠”. Note how it differs from “斤”.)

(5) 件 jiàn

件 → 亻 + 牛 6 strokes

(6) 散步 sàn bù

散 → 丷 + 月 + 文 12 strokes

(7) 电影 diànyǐng (電影)

影 → 曰 + 京 + 乡 15 strokes

(8) 咖啡 kāfēi

咖 → 口 + 力 + 口 8 strokes

啡 → 口 + 非 11 strokes

(The meaning side is “口”, and the phonetic side is “非”.)

(9) 宿舍 sùshè

宿 → 宀 + 亻 + 百 11 strokes

(“宀” denotes a house, “百” shows a mat, and “亻” suggests a person.)

舍 → 人 + 舌 8 strokes

(“人” denotes a shelter and “舌” indicates the pronunciation.)

(10) 房子 fángzi

房 → 戸 + 方 8 strokes

(The meaning is suggested by “戶”, and the pronunciation is shown by “方”.)

(11) 租 zū

租 → 禾 + 且 10 strokes

(12) 厨房 chúfáng (廚房)

厨 → 厂 + 厨 + 寸 12 strokes

(13) 厕所 cèsuǒ (廁所)

厕 → 厂 + 贝 + 刂 8 strokes

所 → 戸 + 斤 8 strokes

(14) 公司 gōngsī

公 → 八 + 丂 4 strokes

(15) 打 dǎ

打 → 扌 + 丁 5 strokes

(16) 电话 diànhuà (電話)

话 → 言 + 舌 8 strokes

(Speaking is related to the tongue.)

(17) 让 ràng (讓)

让 → 言 + 上 5 strokes

(18) 帮助 bāngzhù (幫助)

帮 → 邦 + 巾 9 strokes

(“邦” denotes the pronunciation.)

助 → 且 + 力 7 strokes

𠂇 → 一 𠂇 𠂇 𠂇 4 strokes

(19) 喂 wèi

喂 → 口 + 田 + 𠂇 12 strokes

(20) 位 wèi

位 → 亻 + 立

7 strokes

至 

5 strokes

(21) 经理 jīnglǐ (經理)

经 → 丝 + 至

8 strokes

理 → 王 + 里

11 strokes

(“里” indicates the pronunciation.)



(zhúzítóu)(The vertical stroke and the vertical stroke with a hook in “竹” are both written as a dot, when this character is the top of a multi-component character.)



6 strokes

(22) 等 děng

等 → 筴 + 土 + 寸

12 strokes

 (shízìpáng)  

3 strokes

(23) 吃饭 chīfàn (吃饭)

饭 → 饣 + 反

7 strokes

## 1. 音序查字法 Consulting a Chinese dictionary arranged by *pinyin* alphabetic order

In many Chinese dictionaries the entries are arranged alphabetically according to Chinese Phonetics (*Hanyu pinyin*). Characters with the same *pinyin* spelling are put under the same entry and then sub-divided according to their tones. Characters in the same tone group are arranged in order, according to their number of strokes. When the pronunciation of a character is known, characters are easy to find in this type of dictionary.

## 2. 认写基本汉字 Learn and write basic Chinese characters

(1) 才 一寸才  
cái just 3 strokes

### 3. 认写课文中的汉字 Learn and write the Chinese characters appearing in the texts

ㄐ (jiānzhīpáng) (the “construction” side) ㄐ ㄐ 2 strokes

(1) 圣诞 Shèngdàn (聖誕)

圣 → 又 + 土 5 strokes

誕 → ㄊ + 正 + ㄉ 9 strokes

(2) 刚才 gāngcái (剛纔)

刚 → 冈 + 丂 6 strokes

(The pronunciation is indicated by “冈”.)

(3) 邮局 yóujú (郵局)

邮 → 由 + 邑 7 strokes

(The pronunciation is shown by “由”.)

局 → 尸 + 司

7 strokes

(4) 寄 jì

寄 → 宀 + 夂 + 可

11 strokes

(5) 打扫 dǎsǎo (打掃)

扫 → 扌 + 丂

6 strokes

(The meaning is indicated by “扌”.)

(6) 脏 zāng (髒)

脏 → 月 + 广 + 土

10 strokes

(7) 洗 xǐ

洗 → 氵 + 先

9 strokes

(8) 外婆 wàipó

婆 → 波 + 女

11 strokes

(The meaning is suggested by “女”.)

羊

5 strokes

(9) 南方 nánfāng

南 → 十 + 门 + 羊

9 strokes

𠂇 (lǚzībiān) (the “travel” side)

4 strokes

亍 chù

3 strokes

(10) 旅行 lǚxíng

旅 → 方 + 乚 + 𠂇

10 strokes

行 → 彳 + 亍

6 strokes

𠂇 (liúzījǐǎo) (the “keeping” corner)

3 strokes

(11) 留学生 liúxuéshēng (留學生)

留 → 𠂇 + 刂 + 田

10 strokes

(12) 念 niàn (唸)

念 → 今 + 心 8 strokes

(13) 生词 shēngcí (生詞)

词 → 讠 + 司 7 strokes  
(The meaning side is “讠”.)

(14) 复习 fùxí (複習)

复 → 夂 + 日 + 夂 9 strokes

(15) 练习 liànxí (練習)

练 → 丝 + 东 8 strokes

(16) 语法 yǔfǎ (語法)

法 → 讠 + 去 8 strokes

(17) 节 jié (節)

节 → 丶 + 卂 5 strokes

牛

(niúzìpáng)(the “ox” side) (On the left side of a multi-component character, “牛” is written as “牛”.) 丶 卂 牛 牛 4 strokes

(18) 礼物 lǐwù (禮物)

礼 → 丶 + 丶 5 strokes

物 → 牛 + 勿 8 strokes

(The pronunciation is indicated by “勿”.)

(19) 欧洲 Ōuzhōu (歐洲)

欧 → 区 + 欠 8 strokes

洲 → 讠 + 州 9 strokes

(The meaning side is “讠”, and the phonetic side is “州”. The character “洲” means an islet in a river or a continent in the ocean.)

(20) 上海 Shànghǎi

海 → 讠 + 每 10 strokes