day 1 hello!

Greet people, say thank you, you're welcome and sorry, and ask how someone is.

Hello, thank you and sorry open every door in Taiwan, from the breakfast shop to the classroom.

words

word	pinyin	meaning	example
你好	nǐhǎo	hello	你好，安娜！ Hello, Anna!
早安	zǎoān	good morning	早安，美玲！ Good morning, Meiling!
再見	zàijiàn	goodbye	再見，陳老師！ Goodbye, Teacher Chen!
不客氣	bùkèqì	you're welcome	謝謝你！不客氣！ Thank you! You're welcome!
謝謝	xièxie	thank you	謝謝你！ Thank you!
對不起	duìbùqǐ	sorry	對不起，王阿姨！ Sorry, Auntie Wang!
沒關係	méiguānxi	it's OK; never mind	沒關係，我很好。 It's OK, I'm fine.
我	wǒ	I, me	我很好。 I'm fine.
你	nǐ	you	你好嗎？ How are you?
您	nín	you (polite)	陳老師，您好！ Hello, Teacher Chen!
好	hǎo	good, well; fine	我很好。 I'm well.
很	hěn	very	我很好，謝謝！ I'm fine, thanks!
嗎	ma	(makes a yes/no question)	美玲好嗎？ How is Meiling?

pattern 嗎 for yes/no questions; 很 + adjective

statement | 嗎 | ?

Take any statement and put 嗎 at the end: now it is a yes/no question. Nothing else moves. To describe someone, put 很 before the adjective: 我很好 (I'm fine). Without 很 it sounds unfinished.

你好嗎？ **nǐ hǎo ma** How are you?

我很好，謝謝你。 **wǒ hěn hǎo xièxie nǐ** I'm fine, thank you.

美玲好嗎？ **Měilíng hǎo ma** How's Meiling?

陳老師好嗎？ **Chénlǎoshī hǎo ma** How's Teacher Chen?

dialogue the first morning

anna	早安，美玲！ **zǎoān Měilíng** · Good morning, Meiling!
meiling	早安，安娜！你好嗎？ **zǎoān Ānnà nǐ hǎo ma** · Good morning, Anna! How are you?
anna	我很好，謝謝！你好嗎？ **wǒ hěn hǎo xièxie nǐ hǎo ma** · I'm fine, thanks! How are you?
meiling	我很好。 **wǒ hěn hǎo** · I'm fine.
anna	對不起！ **duìbùqǐ** · Oh, sorry!
auntie wang	沒關係，沒關係！ **méiguānxi méiguānxi** · That's OK, that's OK!
anna	您好！您好嗎？ **nín hǎo nín hǎo ma** · Hello! How are you?
auntie wang	我很好！早安！ **wǒ hěn hǎo zǎoān** · I'm very well! Good morning!
anna	謝謝，再見！ **xièxie zàijiàn** · Thank you, bye!
auntie wang	不客氣！再見！ **búkèqì zàijiàn** · You're welcome! Bye!

write it trace the grey, then write your own

你
nǐ
you

好
hǎo
good, well; fine

早
zǎo
early; morning!

安
ān
peace, calm

good to know · In Taiwan you will hear 早安, or just 早, all morning. 早上好 is understood but sounds like the mainland. To 謝謝, answer 不客氣 (you're welcome). People in Taiwan also say 不會 ("not at all"); 沒關係 is for 對不起. Older people like Auntie Wang get 您 at first. Most people in Taiwan are happy with 你.

Hello, thanks, sorry and goodbye: you can already be polite in Taipei.
Do this day interactively, with audio and games, free at **wishyou.today/learning**

day 2 what's your name?

Say your name and surname, ask someone's name, and say "nice to meet you".

Names are the first thing you swap in class, at work and on every form.

words

word	pinyin	meaning	example
叫	jiào	be called; call	我叫安娜。 My name is Anna.
什麼	shénme	what	你姓什麼？ What's your surname?
名字	míngzi	name	你叫什麼名字？ What's your name?
姓	xìng	surname; be surnamed	她姓陳。 Her surname is Chen.
他	tā	he, him	他叫志明。 His name is Zhiming.
她	tā	she, her	她是老師。 She's a teacher.
是	shì	be (am, is, are)	我是學生。 I'm a student.
不	bù	not, no	我不是老師。 I'm not a teacher.
老師	lǎoshī	teacher	他是老師嗎？ Is he a teacher?
學生	xuéshēng	student	她是學生嗎？ Is she a student?
呢	ne	and you? what about…?	我叫安娜，你呢？ I'm Anna. And you?
認識	rènshì	know (a person), meet	很高興認識你！ Nice to meet you!
高興	gāoxìng	happy, glad	我很高興！ I'm so happy!

pattern a 是 b; 不是; question words stay in place

A (不) 是 B

是 links two nouns: 我是學生 (I'm a student). Put 不 before it for "not": 我不是老師. To ask, put the question word exactly where the answer would go: 你叫什麼名字？ → 我叫安娜.

我是學生。 **wǒ shì xuéshēng** I'm a student.

他不是老師。 **tā bú shì lǎoshī** He isn't a teacher.

她叫什麼名字？ **tā jiào shénme míngzi** What's her name?

你姓什麼？ **nǐ xìng shénme** What's your surname?

dialogue first class

teacher chen 你好！我是陳老師。你叫什麼名字？
nǐhǎo wǒ shì Chénlǎoshī nǐ jiào shénme míngzi · Hello! I'm Teacher Chen. What's your name?

anna 老師好！我叫安娜。
lǎoshī hǎo wǒ jiào Ānnà · Hello, teacher! My name is Anna.

anna 陳老師，他叫什麼名字？
Chénlǎoshī tā jiào shénme míngzi · Teacher Chen, what's his name?

teacher chen 他叫志明。
tā jiào Zhìmíng · His name is Zhiming.

zhiming 你好！我姓陳，叫志明。
nǐhǎo wǒ xìng Chén jiào Zhìmíng · Hi! My surname is Chen, and my name is Zhiming.

anna 你好！很高興認識你。
nǐhǎo hěn gāoxìng rènshì nǐ · Hi! Nice to meet you.

zhiming 很高興認識你！你是學生嗎？
hěn gāoxìng rènshì nǐ nǐ shì xuéshēng ma · Nice to meet you too! Are you a student?

anna 我是學生。你呢？
wǒ shì xuéshēng nǐ ne · I'm a student. And you?

zhiming 我不是學生。
wǒ bú shì xuéshēng · I'm not a student.

write it trace the grey, then write your own

再
zài
again; then

見
jiàn
see, meet

謝
xiè
thank

對
duì
right, correct; yes

good to know · Surname first, always: 陳志明 is Chen Zhiming, and his teacher-aunt is 陳老師. Greet a teacher with 老師好! It sounds warmer than 你好.

Name, surname, who and what: you can start a real introduction now.
Do this day interactively, with audio and games, free at **wishyou.today/learning**

day 3 where are you from?

Say where you are from, where you live and what you study, and ask “and you?”.

Where are you from? is the question every taxi driver, shop owner and classmate in Taiwan will ask you.

words

word	pinyin	meaning	example
人	rén	person, people	我是英國人。 I’m British.
國	guó	country	你是哪國人？ Where are you from?
哪	nǎ	which	你們是哪國人？ Where are you all from?
美國	měiguó	the US, America	他是美國人。 He’s American.
日本	rìběn	Japan	她是日本人。 She’s Japanese.
臺灣	táiwān	Taiwan	我住在臺灣。 I live in Taiwan.
也	yě	also, too	我也是學生。 I’m a student too.
我們	wǒmen	we, us	我們是學生。 We’re students.
你們	nǐmen	you (more than one)	你們是哪國人？ Where are you from? (to a group)
在	zài	be at, be in; at, in	我在臺北。 I’m in Taipei.
住	zhù	live (somewhere)	我住在臺北。 I live in Taipei.
學	xué	learn, study	你學什麼？ What are you studying?
中文	zhōngwén	Chinese (language)	我學中文。 I’m learning Chinese.

pattern 在 / 住在 + place; 也 also; 呢 and you?

who | **(也)** | **住在 / 在** | **place**

在 + place says where someone is: 我在臺北. To say where you live, use 住在 + place. 也 (also) always sits before the verb, and 呢 after a name or "you" turns the question back: 你呢? (and you?). 們 makes a group of people: 我們 (we), 你們 (you, all of you).

你們住在臺北嗎？ **nǐmen zhù zài Táiběi ma** Do you all live in Taipei?

美玲住在臺北。 **Měilíng zhù zài Táiběi** Meiling lives in Taipei.

他是美國人，也住在臺北。 **tā shì měiguó rén yě zhù zài Táiběi** He's American, and he lives in Taipei too.

我們是學生，你們呢？ **wǒmen shì xuéshēng nǐmen ne** We're students. And you?

dialogue where are you from?

zhiming 安娜，你是哪國人？
Ānnà nǐ shì nǎ guó rén · Anna, where are you from?

anna 我是英國人。你呢？
wǒ shì Yīngguó rén nǐ ne · I'm British. And you?

zhiming 我是臺灣人。我住在臺北。
wǒ shì táiwān rén wǒ zhù zài Táiběi · I'm Taiwanese. I live in Taipei.

anna 我也住在臺北！
wǒ yě zhù zài Táiběi · I live in Taipei too!

zhiming 你在臺北學中文嗎？
nǐ zài Táiběi xué zhōngwén ma · Are you learning Chinese in Taipei?

anna 我在臺北學中文。
wǒ zài Táiběi xué zhōngwén · Yes, I'm learning Chinese in Taipei.

zhiming 你們是英國人嗎？
nǐmen shì Yīngguó rén ma · Are you all British, in your class?

anna 不是。我們是美國人、日本人、英國人……
bú shì wǒmen shì měiguó rén rìběn rén Yīngguó rén · No. We're American, Japanese, British...

write it trace the grey, then write your own

不
bù
not, no

起
qǐ
(from ... on: 從……起)

沒
méi
not (have)

關 guān close, shut; turn off														

good to know · Country + 人 is the person: 美國人 (an American), 日本人 (a Japanese person), 臺灣人 (a Taiwanese person). In quick chat people often drop 在: 你住哪？ (Where do you live?). 們 makes a group of people: 我們, 你們, and tomorrow 他們. A teacher in Taiwan often greets a class with 同學們好！ (hello, students!).

Where you're from, where you live, and "and you?": that's a whole first chat.
Do this day interactively, with audio and games, free at **wishyou.today/learning**

day 4 meet my friends

Introduce your friends, ask who someone is, and say whose someone is.

In Taiwan you are often introduced through friends: “this is my friend…” opens every group.

words

word	pinyin	meaning	example
朋友	péngyǒu	friend	她是我的朋友。 She’s my friend.
同學	tóngxué	classmate	他是我的同學。 He’s my classmate.
大家	dàjiā	everyone	大家好！ Hello, everyone!
介紹	jièshào	introduce	陳老師，我介紹我的朋友，她叫美玲。 Teacher Chen, let me introduce my friend: her name is Meiling.
這	zhè	this	這是我的朋友。 This is my friend.
那	nà	that	那是誰？ Who’s that?
都	dōu	all, both	我們都是學生。 We’re all students.
的	de	(’s: 我的 = my)	這是我的老師。 This is my teacher.
對	duì	right, correct; yes	對，她是我的同學。 Yes, she’s my classmate.
請問	qǐngwèn	excuse me, may I ask	請問，您是陳老師嗎？ Excuse me, are you Teacher Chen?
誰	shéi	who	他是誰？ Who’s he?
他們	tāmen	they, them	他們是日本人嗎？ Are they Japanese?
來	lái	come	我來臺灣學中文。 I’ve come to Taiwan to learn Chinese.

pattern 的 for ’s; 這, 那 and 哪

who **的** **person / thing**

的 after a person works like 's: 我的朋友 (my friend), 陳老師的學生 (Teacher Chen's student), 誰的 (whose). With close people you can drop it: 我朋友. 這 is "this", 那 is "that", and 哪 asks "which": 哪國人?

這是我的同學。 **zhè shì wǒ de tóngxué** This is my classmate.

她是陳老師的學生。 **tā shì Chénlǎoshī de xuéshēng** She's Teacher Chen's student.

那是我朋友志明。 **nà shì wǒ péngyǒu Zhìmíng** That's my friend Zhiming.

他們都是我的朋友。 **tāmen dōu shì wǒ de péngyǒu** They're all my friends.

dialogue meet my friend

teacher chen 大家好！
dàjiā hǎo · Hello, everyone!

anna 老師好！
lǎoshī hǎo · Hello, teacher!

teacher chen 安娜，你的朋友是誰？
Ānnà nǐ de péngyǒu shì shéi · Anna, who's your friend?

anna 老師，我介紹我的朋友：這是美玲。
lǎoshī wǒ jièshào wǒ de péngyǒu zhè shì Měilíng · Teacher, let me introduce my friend: this is Meiling.

teacher chen 你好！請問，你也是學生嗎？
nǐhǎo qǐngwèn nǐ yě shì xuéshēng ma · Hello! May I ask, are you a student too?

meiling 對，我是學生。老師好！
duì wǒ shì xuéshēng lǎoshī hǎo · Yes, I'm a student. Hello, teacher!

teacher chen 你們都住在臺北嗎？
nǐmen dōu zhù zài Táiběi ma · Do you both live in Taipei?

anna 對，我們都住在臺北。
duì wǒmen dōu zhù zài Táiběi · Yes, we both live in Taipei.

meiling 安娜，那是誰？是你的同學嗎？
Ānnà nà shì shéi shì nǐ de tóngxué ma · Anna, who's that? Is he your classmate?

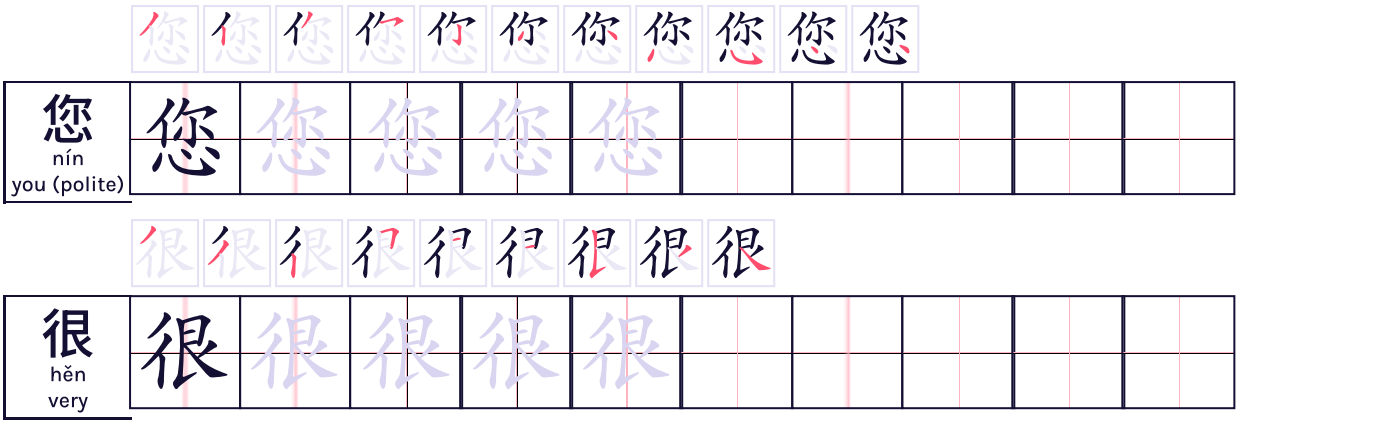
anna 不是，他是我的朋友志明。志明，你來！
bú shì tā shì wǒ de péngyǒu Zhìmíng Zhìmíng nǐ lái · No, he's my friend Zhiming. Zhiming, come over here!

write it trace the grey, then write your own

係
xi
tie, link

我 我 我 我 我 我 我

我
wǒ
I, me



good to know · 請問 is a phrase, not a pattern: put it in front of any question to a stranger, a shop assistant or a teacher, and ask as usual: 請問，您是陳老師嗎？ Titles follow the surname: 陳老師 (Teacher Chen) now; 林小姐 (Miss Lin) and 陳先生 (Mr Chen) come later. 他們 is “they”: 們 again.

This, that, my and all: you can bring your friends into the conversation now.
Do this day interactively, with audio and games, free at **wishyou.today/learning**

day 5 one, two, three

Count to 99 and say how many people there are.

Numbers come up everywhere from day one: how many of you, what time, how much.

words

word	pinyin	meaning	example
一	yī	one	她是一個很好的老師。 She's a very good teacher.
二	èr	two (in numbers)	十二、二十、二十二 12, 20, 22
三	sān	three	這三個人都是我的朋友。 These three people are all my friends.
四	sì	four	我們四個人都是學生。 All four of us are students.
五	wǔ	five	一、二、三、四、五！ One, two, three, four, five!
六	liù	six	那六個人是誰？ Who are those six people?
七	qī	seven	那七個學生都是美國人。 Those seven students are all American.
八	bā	eight	我們八個人。 There are eight of us.
九	jiǔ	nine	他們九個人都住在臺北。 All nine of them live in Taipei.
十	shí	ten	六、七、八、九、十！ Six, seven, eight, nine, ten!
兩	liǎng	two (before a measure word)	我們兩個人。 There are two of us.
幾	jǐ	how many (a few)	你們幾個人？ How many of you are there?
個	ge	(measure word for people, things)	那個人是誰？ Who's that person?

pattern number + 個 + noun; 兩 vs 二

number **個** **noun**

In Chinese a number does not go straight onto a noun: a measure word goes between them. 個 is the all-purpose one: 三個人 (three people). For “two” before a measure word say 兩: 兩個人. Inside numbers keep 二: 十二 (12), 二十 (20). 都 (all, both) goes before the verb: 他們都是學生.

我們三個人。 **wǒmen sān ge rén** There are three of us.

那兩個學生是美國人。 **nà liǎng ge xuéshēng shì měiguó rén** Those two students are American.

這四個人都是老師。 **zhè sì ge rén dōu shì lǎoshī** These four people are all teachers.

我們兩個人都是學生。 **wǒmen liǎng ge rén dōu shì xuéshēng** We’re both students.

dialogue how many of you?

auntie wang 早安！你們幾個人？
zǎoān nǐmen jǐ ge rén · Morning! How many of you?

meiling 早安，王阿姨！我們兩個人。
zǎoān Wángāyí wǒmen liǎng ge rén · Morning, Auntie Wang! Two of us.

auntie wang 好！這是你的朋友嗎？
hǎo zhè shì nǐ de péngyǒu ma · Right! Is this your friend?

meiling 對，這是我的朋友安娜。她是英國人。
duì zhè shì wǒ de péngyǒu Ānnà tā shì Yīngguó rén · Yes, this is my friend Anna. She’s British.

anna 王阿姨好！
Wángāyí hǎo · Hello, Auntie Wang!

auntie wang 安娜，你好！那三個人也是英國人！
Ānnà nǐhǎo nà sān ge rén yě shì Yīngguó rén · Hello, Anna! Those three people are British too!

meiling 不是，他們是美國人。
bú shì tāmen shì měiguó rén · No, they’re American.

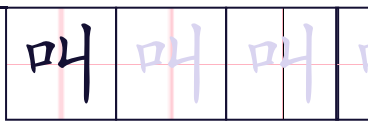
auntie wang 美國人，英國人……都很好！
měiguó rén Yīngguó rén dōu hěn hǎo · American, British… they’re all lovely!

write it trace the grey, then write your own

嗎
ma
(makes a yes/no question)



叫
jiào
be called; call



什
shén
(assorted)



麼
me
(word
ending)

good to know · Numbers to 99 are built like sums: 十一 (10 + 1), 二十 (2 × 10), 九十九 (9 × 10 + 9). In Taiwan people count on one hand: six is the thumb and little finger.

With ten digits and 個 you can count people, and soon money, time and dates.
Do this day interactively, with audio and games, free at **wishyou.today/learning**

day 6 my family

Talk about your family: who is in it, how many, how old.

In Taiwan people soon ask about your family: it is a friendly question, not a nosy one.

words

word	pinyin	meaning	example
家	jiā	home; family	我家在英國。 My home is in the UK.
爸爸	bàba	dad	這是我爸爸。 This is my dad.
媽媽	māma	mum	我媽媽是老師。 My mum is a teacher.
哥哥	gēge	older brother	我有一個哥哥。 I have an older brother.
弟弟	dìdi	younger brother	我沒有弟弟。 I don't have a younger brother.
姊姊	jiějie	older sister	你有沒有姊姊？ Do you have an older sister?
妹妹	mèimei	younger sister	我妹妹也是學生。 My younger sister is a student too.
有	yǒu	have; there is, there are	我有兩個妹妹。 I have two younger sisters.
沒有	méiyǒu	not have; there isn't	我沒有哥哥。 I don't have an older brother.
沒	méi	not (have)	我沒姊姊。 I don't have an older sister.
歲	suì	years old	我妹妹九歲。 My younger sister is nine.
多少	duōshǎo	how many, how much	陳老師有多少學生？ How many students does Teacher Chen have?
和	hé	and (between nouns)	我有一個哥哥和一個妹妹。 I have an older brother and a younger sister.

pattern 有 / 沒有; a-not-a questions; 幾 or 多少

who **有 / 沒有** **number + 個 + who**

有 means have, and its “not” is always 沒: 沒有, never 不有. Say the verb twice with 不 or 沒 in between for a yes/no question: 有沒有, 是不是. Ask “how many” with 幾 + measure word for small numbers, or 多少 for any number.

我有一個哥哥。 **wǒ yǒu yí ge gēge** I have an older brother.

我沒有妹妹。 **wǒ méiyǒu mèimei** I don’t have a younger sister.

你有沒有弟弟？ **nǐ yǒu méiyǒu dìdi** Do you have a younger brother?

你是不是學生？ **nǐ shì bu shì xuéshēng** Are you a student?

dialogue family photos

meiling 安娜，這是你爸爸和媽媽嗎？
Ānnà zhè shì nǐ bàba hé māma ma · Anna, are these your dad and mum?

anna 對！這是我爸爸，這是我媽媽。
duì zhè shì wǒ bàba zhè shì wǒ māma · Yes! This is my dad, and this is my mum.

meiling 你家有幾個人？
nǐ jiā yǒu jǐ ge rén · How many people are in your family?

anna 五個人。我有一個哥哥，一個妹妹。
wǔ ge rén wǒ yǒu yí ge gēge yí ge mèimei · Five. I have an older brother and a younger sister.

meiling 你有沒有姊姊？
nǐ yǒu méiyǒu jiějie · Do you have an older sister?

anna 我沒有姊姊，也沒有弟弟。你呢？
wǒ méiyǒu jiějie yě méiyǒu dìdi nǐ ne · I don’t have an older sister or a younger brother. And you?

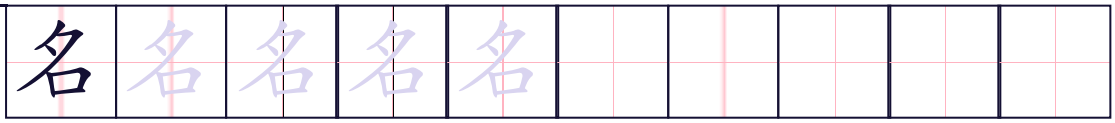
meiling 我有一個弟弟。他十八歲，也是學生。
wǒ yǒu yí ge dìdi tā shíbā suì yě shì xuéshēng · I have a younger brother. He’s eighteen, and he’s a student too.

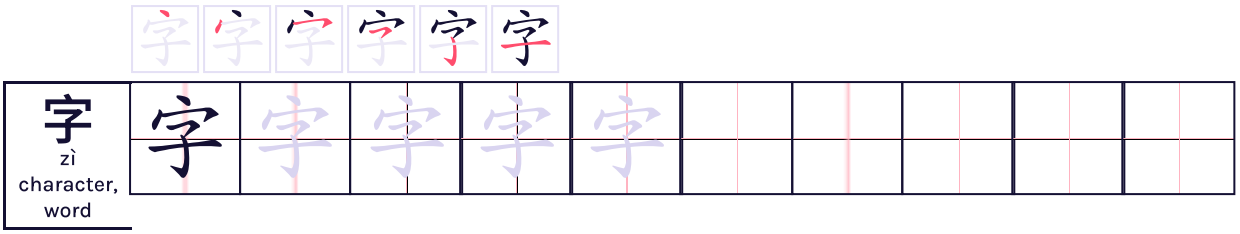
anna 你弟弟也住在臺北嗎？
nǐ dìdi yě zhù zài Táiběi ma · Does your brother live in Taipei too?

meiling 不，他在臺南。我爸爸、媽媽和弟弟都在臺南。
bù tā zài Táinán wǒ bàba māma hé dìdi dōu zài Táinán · No, he’s in Tainan. My dad, mum and brother are all in Tainan.

write it trace the grey, then write your own



名 míng (measure word: place in a ranking; people)	



字
zì
character, word



姓
xìng
surname; be surnamed



他
tā
he, him

good to know · Chinese has a word for each sibling: 哥哥 older brother, 弟弟 younger brother, 姊姊 older sister, 妹妹 younger sister. Taiwan writes 姊姊; the mainland 姐姐. Family words usually go without 的: 我媽媽, 我妹妹. 和 (and) joins nouns, never two sentences: 爸爸和媽媽. The word list reads it hé; many people in Taiwan say hàn.

Mum, dad, brothers and sisters: you can show your family photos in Chinese now.
Do this day interactively, with audio and games, free at **wishyou.today/learning**

day 7 big, small, tall

Describe people and places, ask “what’s it like?”, say “but”, and say where you go and what you eat and drink.

Big, small, tall, pretty: a few adjectives let you describe almost anyone and anything.

words

word	pinyin	meaning	example
孩子	háizi	child; son or daughter	王阿姨有兩個孩子。 Auntie Wang has two children.
兒子	érzi	son	這是我兒子。 This is my son.
女兒	nǚér	daughter	她女兒很漂亮。 Her daughter is very pretty.
老	lǎo	old (people); long-time	他是我爸爸的老朋友。 He’s an old friend of my dad’s.
大	dà	big; old (in age)	臺北很大。 Taipei is big.
小	xiǎo	small, little; young	我家很小。 My home is small.
高	gāo	tall, high	我哥哥很高。 My older brother is tall.
漂亮	piàoliàng	pretty, beautiful	臺北很漂亮。 Taipei is beautiful.
怎麼樣	zěnmeyàng	how is…? what is … like?	臺北怎麼樣？ What’s Taipei like?
可是	kěshì	but	我家很小，可是很漂亮。 My home is small, but it’s pretty.
去	qù	go	你去哪？ Where are you going?
吃	chī	eat	你吃什麼？ What are you having?
喝	hē	drink	你喝什麼？ What would you like to drink?

pattern .....怎麼樣? how is...?; 可是 but

person / place | 怎麼樣 | ?

Put 怎麼樣 after a person or place to ask what it is like: 臺北怎麼樣？ Answer with 很 + adjective: 很漂亮.
Join two ideas that pull different ways with 可是 (but): 我家很小，可是很漂亮.

你的老師怎麼樣？ **nǐ de lǎoshī zěnmeyàng** What’s your teacher like?

她很好，也很漂亮。 **tā hěn hǎo yě hěn piàoliàng** She’s nice, and very pretty too.

我哥哥很高，可是我不高。 **wǒ gēge hěn gāo kěshì wǒ bù gāo** My older brother is tall, but I’m not.

dialogue auntie wang's photos

anna 王阿姨，這兩個孩子是誰？
Wángāyí zhè liǎng ge háizi shì shéi · Auntie Wang, who are these two children?

auntie wang 這是我兒子，這是我女兒。
zhè shì wǒ érzi zhè shì wǒ nǚér · This is my son, and this is my daughter.

anna 您女兒很漂亮！她幾歲？
nín nǚér hěn piàoliàng tā jǐ suì · Your daughter is very pretty! How old is she?

auntie wang 她二十歲，是學生。
tā èrshí suì shì xuéshēng · She's twenty, a student.

anna 您兒子很高！他也是學生嗎？
nín érzi hěn gāo tā yě shì xuéshēng ma · Your son is so tall! Is he a student too?

auntie wang 對。他很高，可是他十六歲！
duì tā hěn gāo kěshì tā shíliù suì · Yes. He's tall, but he's only sixteen!

auntie wang 安娜，臺北怎麼樣？
Ānnà Táiběi zěnmeyàng · Anna, how do you like Taipei?

anna 臺北很大，很漂亮！可是我家很小。
Táiběi hěn dà hěn piàoliàng kěshì wǒ jiā hěn xiǎo · Taipei is big and beautiful! But my flat is small.

auntie wang 小，可是很好！好，你吃什麼？喝什麼？
xiǎo kěshì hěn hǎo hǎo nǐ chī shénme hē shénme · Small, but nice! Right, what will you have to eat and drink?

anna 我吃這個，喝這個。謝謝！
wǒ chī zhè ge hē zhè ge xièxie · I'll have this, and this to drink. Thanks!

write it trace the grey, then write your own

她
tā
she, her

是
shì
be (am, is, are)

老
lǎo
old (people); long-time

師
shī
master, teacher

good to know · Adjectives work like verbs in Chinese: no 是. Say 他很高 (he's tall), not 他是高. Praising someone's children is a kind thing to do; the polite reply is often a modest "not really!". 去 (go), 吃 (eat) and 喝 (drink) never change their form: 我吃, 她吃, 我們吃. 我吃這個 is how you order by pointing.

With 怎麼樣 and a few adjectives you can ask about anything, and say what you think.
Do this day interactively, with audio and games, free at **wishyou.today/learning**

day 8 mission: anna lands in taipei

Follow Anna's first day in Taipei: a new flat, breakfast, class and family photos.

Days 1–7 all meet in one story: greetings, names, countries, friends, numbers and family.

chapter 1 hello, flatmate!

meiling 你好！你是安娜嗎？
nǐhǎo nǐ shì Ānnà ma · Hi! Are you Anna?

anna 對，我是安娜。你是美玲嗎？
duì wǒ shì Ānnà nǐ shì Měilíng ma · Yes, I'm Anna. Are you Meiling?

meiling 對！我姓林，叫美玲。我是臺灣人，也是學生。
duì wǒ xìng Lín jiào Měilíng wǒ shì táiwān rén yě shì xuéshēng · Yes! My surname is Lin, and my name is Meiling. I'm Taiwanese, and a student.

anna 我也是學生！我是英國人，我來臺灣學中文。很高興認識你！
wǒ yě shì xuéshēng wǒ shì Yīngguó rén wǒ lái táiwān xué zhōngwén hěn gāoxìng rènshì nǐ · I'm a student too! I'm British, and I've come to Taiwan to learn Chinese. Nice to meet you!

meiling 這是我們的家。很小，可是很漂亮！
zhè shì wǒmen de jiā hěn xiǎo kěshì hěn piàoliàng · This is our home. It's small, but it's pretty!

anna 很漂亮！謝謝你，美玲。
hěn piàoliàng xièxie nǐ Měilíng · It's lovely! Thank you, Meiling.

meiling 不客氣！這是小黑。
búkèqì zhè shì Xiǎohēi · You're welcome! And this is Xiaohei.

anna 小黑，你好！你很漂亮！
Xiǎohēi nǐhǎo nǐ hěn piàoliàng · Hello, Xiaohei! You're so pretty!

chapter 2 two of us

auntie wang 早安！你們幾個人？
zǎoān nǐmen jǐ ge rén · Good morning! How many of you?

meiling 早安，王阿姨！我們兩個人。這是我的朋友安娜。
zǎoān Wángāyí wǒmen liǎng ge rén zhè shì wǒ de péngyǒu Ānnà · Morning, Auntie Wang! Two of us. This is my friend Anna.

auntie wang 安娜，你好！你是哪國人？
Ānnà nǐhǎo nǐ shì nǎ guó rén · Hello, Anna! Where are you from?

anna 我是英國人。您好嗎？
wǒ shì Yīngguó rén nín hǎo ma · I'm British. How are you?

auntie wang 我很好！這是我兒子，這是我女兒。
wǒ hěn hǎo zhè shì wǒ érzi zhè shì wǒ nǚér · I'm very well! This is my son, and this is my daughter.

anna 你們好！很高興認識你們！
nǐmen hǎo hěn gāoxìng rènshì nǐmen · Hello! Nice to meet you!

auntie wang 我女兒也是學生。安娜，你幾歲？
wǒ nǚér yě shì xuéshēng Ānnà nǐ jǐ suì · My daughter is a student too. Anna, how old are you?

anna 我二十三歲。
wǒ èrshísān suì · I'm twenty-three.

auntie wang 你們都很小！你們吃什麼？喝什麼？
nǐmen dōu hěn xiǎo nǐmen chī shénme hē shénme · You're all so young! What will you have to eat and drink?

meiling 我們吃這個和這個！
wǒmen chī zhè ge hé zhè ge · We'll have this and this!

chapter 3 teacher chen's class

teacher chen 大家好！我是陳老師。請問，你叫什麼名字？
dàjiā hǎo wǒ shì Chénlǎoshī qǐngwèn nǐ jiào shénme míngzi · Hello, everyone! I'm Teacher Chen. May I ask your name?

anna 老師好！我叫安娜。
lǎoshī hǎo wǒ jiào Ānnà · Hello, teacher! My name is Anna.

teacher chen 安娜，這是你的同學。這三個人是日本人，那兩個人是美國人。
Ānnà zhè shì nǐ de tóngxué zhè sān ge rén shì rìběn rén nà liǎng ge rén shì měiguó rén · Anna, these are your classmates. These three are Japanese, and those two are American.

anna 你們好！
nǐmen hǎo · Hello, everyone!

anna 陳老師，那是誰？
Chénlǎoshī nà shì shéi · Teacher Chen, who's that?

teacher chen 那是志明。他是我哥哥的兒子。
nà shì Zhìmíng tā shì wǒ gēge de érzi · That's Zhiming. He's my older brother's son.

zhiming 你好！我姓陳，叫志明。我不是學生。很高興認識你！
nǐhǎo wǒ xìng Chén jiào Zhìmíng wǒ bú shì xuéshēng hěn gāoxìng rènshì nǐ · Hi! My surname is Chen, and my name is Zhiming. I'm not a student. Nice to meet you!

anna 你家有幾個人？
nǐ jiā yǒu jǐ ge rén · How many people are in your family?

zhiming 四個人。我有一個姊姊。
sì ge rén wǒ yǒu yí ge jiějie · Four. I have an older sister.

chapter 4 my family

meiling 安娜，這是你爸爸和媽媽嗎？
Ānnà zhè shì nǐ bàba hé māma ma · Anna, are these your dad and mum?

anna 對，這是我爸爸，這是我媽媽。
duì zhè shì wǒ bàba zhè shì wǒ māma · Yes, this is my dad, and this is my mum.

meiling 你爸爸很高！你有沒有哥哥？
nǐ bàba hěn gāo nǐ yǒu méiyǒu gēge · Your dad is tall! Do you have an older brother?

anna 有，我有一個哥哥，也有一個妹妹。可是我沒弟弟。
yǒu wǒ yǒu yí ge gēge yě yǒu yí ge mèimei kěshì wǒ méi dìdi · Yes, I have an older brother and a younger sister. But no younger brother.

meiling 你妹妹很漂亮！她幾歲？
nǐ mèimei hěn piàoliàng tā jǐ suì · Your sister is pretty! How old is she?

anna 她十七歲。
tā shíqī suì · She's seventeen.

meiling 英國怎麼樣？
Yīngguó zěnmeyàng · What's the UK like?

anna 英國很好，可是臺北也很好！
Yīngguó hěn hǎo kěshì Táiběi yě hěn hǎo · The UK is great, but Taipei is great too!

meiling 再見，英國！你好，臺北！
zàijiàn Yīngguó nǐhǎo Táiběi · Goodbye, UK! Hello, Taipei!

anna 你好，臺北！你好，小黑！
nǐhǎo Táiběi nǐhǎo Xiǎohēi · Hello, Taipei! Hello, Xiaohei!

One week, and you can greet, introduce yourself, count and talk about family in Chinese.
Do this day interactively, with audio and games, free at **wishyou.today/learning**