MVC Mandarin Year 7 Vocabulary Book



Name:

JINBU 1 Chapters 1—4

1.	Greetings and Numbers	问候和数字
2.	Age	年龄
3.	Name	名字
4.	Family	家人
5.	Pets	宠物
6.	Birthday	生日
7.	Hobbies 1	爱好 一
8.	Hobbies 2	爱好 二
9.	Sports	运动
10.	Days of the week	星期
11.	School subjects	学科
12.	Time	时间
13.	Timetable	时间表
14.	Class	班级
15.	Nationality	国籍

1. Greetings and Numbers (问候和数字)

Character	Pinyin	English Meaning
你 好	nĭ hǎo	Hello
谢 谢	xiè xie	Thank you
再 见	zài jiàn	Good-bye
	yī	one
	èr	two
	sān	three
四	SÌ	four
Ŧī.	wǔ	five
六	liù	six
七	qī	seven
八	bā	eight
九	jiŭ	nine
+	shí	ten
+	shí yī	eleven
+ $-$	shí èr	twelve
十三	shí sān	thirteen
十四	shí sì	fourteen
十五	shí wǔ	fifteen

		•
十六	shí liù	sixteen
十七	shí qī	seventeen
十八	shí bā	eighteen
十九	shí jiů	nineteen
<u> </u>	èr shí	twenty
三十	sān shí	thirty
四 十	sì shí	forty
五十	wǔ shí	fifty
六十	liù shí	sixty
七十	qī shí	seventy
八十	bā shí	eighty
九十	jiǔ shí	ninety

二. Basic strokes and stroke order (see Appendix)

Ξ . Numbers

Learning numbers in Chinese is really easy! Numbers above 10 are simple to remember, you just say '+(ten)-(one)' for 11, '+(ten) \equiv (two)' for 12, etc. For higher numbers, you say ' \equiv (two)+(ten)' for 20, ' \equiv (three)+(ten)' for 30, etc. Therefore, ' \pm (five)+(ten) \uparrow (six)' for 56, ' \pm (seven)+(ten) \pm (nine)' for 79, etc.

2. Age (年龄)

-. Vocabulary list

Character	Pinyin	English Meaning
你	nĭ	you
我	wǒ	Ι
岁	suì	years old
多	duō	lots, many
大	dà	big
多大	duō dà	how big

二. Grammar—Asking and talking about age

• What is Chinglish?

Chinglish is formed by using Chinese grammatical structures in English.

The word Chinglish is a mixture of the words "Chinese" and "English", making it Chinglish and tends to be used in a humorous.

• To ask someone's age: 你多大? (how old are you)

Chinglish: You how big? – **person** + 多大(**how big**)?

• To talk about your age: 我十二岁。(I am 12 years old)

Chinglish: I twelve years old. – **person** + **number** + 岁(**years old**)

3. Name (名字)

-. Vocabulary list

Character	Pinyin	English Meaning
他	tā	he
她	tā	she
ΠЦ	jiào	to call (to be called)
什么	shén me	what?

二. Grammar—Asking and talking about name

• To ask someone's name: 你叫什么? (What is your name?)

you are called what? – **Subject** + $\mu \downarrow$ (call) + what?

• To talk about your name: 我叫 Grace。(My name is Grace)

I am called Grace. – Subject + PI(call) + name

• Verbs in Chinese are simple! Unlike other foreign languages you may have studied, in Chinese the form of the verb stays the same whatever the subject (he, she, you, etc). For example:

我叫 TOM。(I am called TOM.)

他叫 TOM。(He is called TOM.)

In both sentences the verb $\parallel \downarrow \parallel$ stays the same

4. Family (家人)

Character	Pinyin	English Meaning
爸爸	bà ba	dad
妈 妈	mā ma	mum
	gē ge	older brother
姐姐	jiě jie	older sister
弟 弟	dì di	younger brother
妹 妹	mèi mei	younger sister
两	liàng	two
נייק	liǎng	(before a measure word)
	GO	most commonly used
	ge	measure word
家	jiā	home/family
	kǒu	measure word for total
	KOU	number of family
和	hé	and,
有	yǒu	to have
没有	méi yǒu	not to have
人	rén	person/people

• The use of '和'

和, which means 'AND', is only used between nouns. It is not used to connect clauses or sentences in Chinese. Notice the difference:

爸爸和妈妈 =dad and mum

爸爸叫 David, 妈妈叫 Jenny = Dad is called David, (and) mum is called Jenny.

• The use of measure word '个'

In Chinese, a measured must be used between a number and a noun. Such as: number + measure word + noun

'个' is the **most commonly used** measure word. For example:

三个哥哥 (three elder brothers)

Three (number) + measure word ' \uparrow ' + elder brother

一个妹妹 (one younger sister).

One (number) + measure word '个' + younger sister

• The use of measure word '口'

' \Box ' is a measure word which is used to describe **the total number of people** in a family. ' \Box ' literally means 'mouth', so here it means the number of mouths to feed. For example:

我家有<u>六口人</u> (There are <u>six people</u> in my family).

Six (number) + measure word '□' + people

• The use of '两'(two)

While '二' (two) is used in counting or saying a number by itself, '两' is used to talk about **an amount of something**, such as:

两个哥哥 (two elder brothers)

5. Pets (宠物)

Character	Pinyin	English Meaning
应	niǎo	bird
狗	gǒu	dog
猫	māo	cat
兔 子	tù zi	rabbit
	-la -	measure word for most
月 月	zhī	animals and birds
鱼	yú	fish
蛇	shé	snake
条	tiáo	measure word for long
示	liao	thin animals
吗	ma	question word
大	dà	big
小	xiǎo	small

• Measure word '只' and '条'

The most **common measure word used for animals** and birds is '只', such as '三只兔子' (three rabbits), '九只鸟' (nine birds). However, '条' is a measure word used for **animals with a long thin body, or some long thin things**, such as '四条鱼' (four fishes), '两条蛇' (two snakes)

• The use of question word '吗'

In Chinese, put the question word '吗' at the end of the sentence to

turn it into a yes/no question. For example:

Statement	Yes/no question
他有猫。	他有猫吗?
He has a cat.	Does he have cat?
你有三只兔子。	你有三只兔子吗?
You have three rabbits.	Do you have three rabbits?

• To ask someone has or does not have something:

你有狗吗? (Do you have dog?)

Chlinglish: You have dog?

Sb + 有(have) + Sth + 吗(question word)?

你没有狗吗? (Don't you have dog?)

Chinglish: You don't have dog?

Sb + 没有(not have) + Sth + 吗(question word)?

To answer these questions, the replier just repeats the sentence with verb '有' (have) or '没有' (not to have) and without the question word '吗', such as: 我有狗 (I have dog). or 我没有狗 (I don't have dog).

6. Birthday (生日)

Character	Pinyin	English Meaning
一月	yī yuè	January
二月	èr yuè	February
三月	sān yuè	March
四月	sì yuè	April
五月	wǔ yuè	May
六 月	liù yuè	June
七月	qī yuè	July
八月	bā yuè	August
九月	jiǔ yuè	September
十月	shí yuè	October
十一月	shí yī yuè	November
十二月	shí èr yuè	December
	rì	date; sun

月	yuè	month; moon
生日	shēng rì	birthday
的	de	possessive word
是	shì	to be; yes
今天	jīn tiān	today
明 天	míng tiān	tomorrow
昨天	zuó tiān	yesterday

• Date format

Date format in Mandarin is 'number+月(month)+number+日(day)' In Chinese culture, people like to describe things from big to small. Therefore, the date format will start form year to month, then day, which is opposite way to the English date format. For example, 25^{th} May will be '五月二十五日' in Mandarin.

- The use of verb '是'
 - '是' can be used as 'YES', while the negative word '不是' means NO, they are used to answer yes/no question. For example: 这是你的狗吗? (Is this your dog?)
 是,这是我的狗。(Yes, this is my dog.)
 不是,这不是我的狗。(No, this is not my dog.)

- Another meaning of '是' can be translated into English as 'to be', such as 'is/am/are/be/been/being'. For example:
 今天是我的生日。(Today is my birthday.)
 我是哥哥。(I am elder brother.)
- The use of possessive word '的'

In Chinese, the possessive is made by adding '的' after the pronoun

(I, you, he, etc) **or noun**. For example:

我 (I)	我的 (my) — 我的小猫 (my little cat)
你 (you)	你的 (your) — 你的大鸟 (your big bird)
他 (he)	他的 (his)— 他的兔子 (his rabbit)
爸爸 (dad)	爸爸的 (dad's) — 爸爸的鱼 (dad's fish)
狗 (dog)	狗的 (dog's) — 狗的生日 (dog's birthday)

Note: '的' is often omitted where there is a close relationship, such as 我 (的)姐姐=my elder sister; 她(的)家=her family/home.

7. Hobbies 1 (爱好 1)

Character	Pinyin	English Meaning
看书	kàn shū	to read books
听 音乐	tīng yīn yuè	to listen to music
买 东西	mǎi dōng xi	to go shopping

上网	shàng wǎng	to surf the internet
不	bù	negative word
爱好	ài hào	hobby

• The use of negative word '不'

In Chinese, by **adding the word** '不' **in front of most verbs** can turn the sentence into a negative. For example:

我听音乐. (I listen to music)	我不听音乐. (I don't listen to music)
他看书. (He reads books)	他不看书. (He doesn't read books)
妈妈买东西.	妈妈不买东西.
(Mum goes shopping)	(Mum doesn't go shopping)

• Position of time words

In Chinese, time words are at the very beginning of a sentence or

straight after the subject. This is different from English, in which

the time words are often put at the end of the sentence. For example:

今天我不买东西。or 我今天不买东西

(I am not going shopping today)

• To ask someone's hobby

你的爱好是什么? (What is your hobby?)

Chinglish: Your hobby is what?

Someone's 爱好(hobby) + is + what?

To answer this question, just repeat the sentence and change the question word '什么' (what) into your answer. Such as:

我的爱好是看书。 (My hobby is to read books.)

8. Hobbies 2 (爱好 2)

-. Vocabulary list

Character	Pinyin	English Meaning
看 电影	kàn diàn yǐng	to watch films
看 电视	kàn diàn shì	to watch TV
玩 电脑游戏	wán diàn nǎo	to play computer
	yóu xì	games
玩 滑板	wán huá bǎn	to skateboard
喜欢	xǐ huan	to like
不 喜欢	bù xǐ huan	to dislike
也	yě	also, too
呢	ne	question word

二. Grammar

• The use of '也'

The character '也' means 'ALSO' or 'TOO'. Its position is always just before the verb in Chinese sentences – it is not as flexible as English. For example:

我也喜欢看电影。(I like watching films, too)

Chinglish: I also like watching film.

```
Sb + 也(also, too) + verb + doing /to do Sth
```

• The use of question word '呢'

The question word '呢' can be used to ask reciprocal questions, also known as **"bounce back" questions**. '呢' can also be used to form simple questions asking 'what about...?" or "how about...?"

For example:

你好吗? (How are you?)

我很好, 你呢? (I am fine, how about you?)

Chinglish: you how about?

Subject + 呢(how about)?

9. Sports (运动)

Character	Pinyin	English Meaning
运动	yùn dòng	sport
踢 足球	tī zú qiú	to play football
打 篮球	dǎ lán qiú	to play basketball
打 乒乓球	dǎ pīng pāng qiú	to play table tennis
打 网球	dǎ wǎng qiú	to play tennis

跑步	pǎo bù	to run
游泳	yóu yǒng	to swim
谁	shéi/shuí	who
会	huì	can

• The use of the question word '谁'

The question word '谁' can be used **at the beginning or end of a question**, wherever the answer to '**WHO**?' is required. When you use question words like this in Chinese, you don't have to change the word order as you do in English. You answer by taking out the question word and replacing it with the answer. Such as:

他是谁? (Who is he?)	他是我爸爸. (He is my father.)
Chinglish: He is who? $-$ Sb + is + 谁(who)?	
谁喜欢看书? (Who likes reading?) 我喜欢看书. I like reading.	
Chinglish: Who likes reading? – 谁(who) + verb + doing/to do Sth	

• The use of '会'

The verb '会' (can) refers to a skill rather than being physically able to do something. To make the negative, you just put '不'(negative word) in front of '会' to make '不会' (can't). For example: 我哥哥会打篮球,不会踢足球。

My elder brother can play basketball. He can't play football.

10. Days of the week (星期)

-. Vocabulary list

Character	Pinyin	English Meaning
星期	xīng qī	week
星期一	xīng qī yī	Monday
星期 二	xīng qī èr	Tuesday
星期 三	xīng qī sān	Wednesday
星期 四	xīng qī sì	Thursday
星期 五	xīng qī wǔ	Friday
星期 六	xīng qī liù	Saturday
星期 日/天	xīng qī rì/tiān	Sunday

二. Grammar

• Days of the week

It is easy to remember the days of the week in Mandarin. From Monday to Saturday, you just **put the numbers after '星期'** (week), such as '星期一' (Monday), '星期二' (Tuesday), etc. However, **Sunday** in Mandarin will be **'星期日' or '星期天**' because it is the 'Day of the Sun (日)'.

11. School subjects (学科)

-. Vocabulary list

Character	Pinyin	English Meaning
中 文	zhōng wén	Chinese
英 文	yīng wén	English
法 文	fǎ wén	French
徳 文	dé wén	German
科学	kē xué	science
数 学	shù xué	maths
历 史	lì shǐ	history
地 理	dì lĭ	geography
体育	tǐ yù	PE
音 乐	yīn yuè	music
学 校	xué xiào	school
课	kè	lesson

二. Grammar

- The use of question word '什么'
 - Question word '什么' is usually put at the end of the sentence and means 'WHAT?', such as the grammar learned in Hobbies 1 to ask someone's hobby.
 - Sometimes a noun (such as 'person', 'pet', 'book', 'lesson', etc)

你喜欢什么?	What do you like? (The answer could be anything)
你喜欢什么课	What lesson do you like? (The answer must be a lesson)
我喜欢数学课。	I like maths. (It is one of the possible answers)

follows it to specify the question. For example:

12. Time (时间)

-. Vocabulary list

Character	Pinyin	English Meaning
点	diǎn	o'clock; dot
分	fēn	minute; separate
半	bàn	half
几	jĭ	how many/much
几 点	jĭ diǎn	what time
现 在	xiàn zài	now
上午	shàng wǔ	morning
下午	xià wǔ	afternoon
廿	jié	a measure for lessons

二. Grammar

• The use of '几'

'几' means 'HOW MANY?' or 'HOW MUCH'. It is always used with a measure word and when expecting a low number (10 or less) in

reply. Its place in a question depends on where the answer is going to be. For example:

Q: 今天星期几?	A: 今天星期三。
What day of the week is it today?	It is Wednesday today.
Q: 你有几只猫?	A: 我有三只猫。
How many cats you have?	I have three cats.

• To ask current time

现在几点? (What time is it now?)

Chinglish: Now what time?

Q:现在几点? (What time is it now?)	A:现在三点半. (It is 3:30)
Chinglish — Now what time?	Chinglish — Now 3:30

• The order of time words

The order of time words in a Chinese sentence is always from the least specific (the month, the day of the week, etc.) to the most specific (the time). In short, it is **from big to small**. For example:

我星期三下午一点有中文课.

Chinglish: — I Wednesday afternoon 1:00 have Mandarin lesson.

• Measure word '节'

"节" is the measure word for section of bamboo, sugarcane, branch of tree, etc. It also is the measure word for carriage of train (as it looks like a section of bamboo). "节" is a measure word for lessons because every lesson takes a period of time and those lessons are in sequences like sections of bamboo.

13. Timetable (时间表)

-. Vocabulary list

Character	Pinyin	English Meaning			
们	men	plural word			
上学	shàng xué	to go to school			
放 学	fàng xué	to finish school			

二. Grammar

• Making plural pronouns

To make plural pronouns in Chinese, you just need to add plural

word '们' to the singular pronoun. Such as:

Singular	我 (I)	你 (you)	他	她 (she)
Plural	我们 (we)	你们 (you)	他们 (they)	她们 (they)
			(all male or mixed)	(all female)

14. Class (班级)

-. Vocabulary list

Character	Pinyin	English Meaning
男	nán	male
女	nů	female
学生	xué shēng	student
班	bān	class
多少	duō shǎo	how many/much

二. Grammar

• To ask how many students in the class

你们班有多少(男/女)学生?

How many (male/female) students are there in your class?

Chinglish—Your class has how many (male/female) students?

15. Nationality (国籍)

Character	Pinyin	English Meaning			
国	guó	country			
中国	zhōng guó	China			
英国	yīng guó	Britain			
法国	fǎ guó 23	France			

德 国	dé guó	Germany
在	zài	to be located; in, on, at
吃	chī	to eat
午饭	wǔ fàn	lunch

• Nationality

In Chinese, you just put '人' (human/person) after your country's name to say your nationality. For example:

中国人	China + person = Chinese
英国人	Britain + person = British
法国人	France + person = French
德国人	Germany + person = German

- The use of '在'
 - '在' means 'to be located (in, on, at)'. For example:

我在中国。(I am in China)

Chinglish: I in China — Sb + 在(in) + Somewhere

 The sentence can be extended as someone in somewhere to do something. For example:

我在中国学习。(I am studying in China)

Chinglish: I in China study.

— Sb + 在(in) + Somewhere + to do sth

Radical

Definition:

Radicals are part of Chinese characters which can give you clues about the meaning of the character.

Radical	Number of strokes /	Positions in	Examples
Nauicai	meaning	character	Lxamples
ſ	2 / person	left	nǐ tā xiū tǐ pú 你,他,休,体,仆
ì	2 / speech	left	lùn shuō jiǎng tán yǔ 论,说 ,讲 ,谈,语
#	3 / grass, plant	top	cǎo huā chá yīng yá 草,花,茶,英,芽
	3 / mouth	left, top	chī hē jiào tīng hào 吃,喝,叫 , 听 , 号
\	3 / hand	left	dă bā lā bàn zhuā 打,扒,拉,拌, 抓
<i>\</i> →	3 / roof	top	jiā bǎo ān zì fù zāi 家,宝,安,字,富,灾
Ŷ	3 / water	left	hé zhī xǐ hǎi méi 河, 汁,洗, 海, 没
X	3 /dog	left	māo gǒu láng 猫,狗,狼
土	3 / earth,	left, base	dì chăng chéng chén 地, 场 , 城 , 尘 ,
ì	3 / to walk	left	zhè biān hái jìn 这, 边, 还, 进,

女	3 / women	tā hǎo jiě mā 她, 好, 姐, 妈				
木	4 / wood, tree	left, top, base	cūn xiāng jià lín tiáo 村, 相,架,林,条			
日	4 / day, sun	left, top, base	shí míng zuó zǎo qíng 时, 明, 昨, 早, 晴			
田	5 / field	top, base, left	nán lèi jiè wèi 男,累,界,畏			
足	7 / foot	left	lù tī pǎo tiào jù 路,踢,跑,跳,距			

Basic Rules for writing Chinese characters

Basic strokes

1. The horizontal stroke is written from left to right.



2. The vertical stroke is written from the top downward.



3. The downward stroke to the left is written from top-right to bottom-left.



4. The downward stroke to the right is written from top-left to bottom-right.



5. The dot is usually written from the top to the bottom-right. Sometimes it is written from the top to the bottom-left.



6. The stroke with a hook: the hook is written by lifting the pen quickly as you approach the end of the hook.





7. The upward stroke to the right is written from bottom-left to top-right.



8. The horizontal stroke with a downward turn is written first from left to right and then downward.



9. The vertical stroke with a horizontal turn to the right is written first from the top downward and then horizontally to the right.



10. The horizontal stroke with a downward turn and hook is written first from left to right, then downward, and finally a turn is made toward the top-left by quickly lifting the pen to make the hook.



11. The vertical stroke with a right turn and a hook is written first from the top downward, then toward the right. Finally, an upward turn is added by quickly lifting the pen to make the hook.



12. The horizontal stroke with a turn to the bottom-left is written first from left to right and then toward the bottom-left.



Basic rules for stroke order

1. A horizontal stroke precedes a vertical stroke or a downward stroke either to the left or to the right.



2. A downward stroke to the left precedes one to the right.



3. The strokes are usually written from the top down.

liù
 六: 1)
 2)

$$\rightarrow$$
 3)
 \rightarrow 4)
 \rightarrow

 yán
 盲: 1)
 2)
 \rightarrow 3)
 \rightarrow 4)
 \rightarrow
 5)
 \rightarrow 6)
 \rightarrow 7)
 \rightarrow

4. The strokes are usually written from left to right.

5. When strokes are enclosed by another stroke or strokes on the top-right, top-left, or left-top-right sides (that is, with an open bottom), the enclosing strokes usually precede the enclosed strokes.

6. When strokes are enclosed by another stroke or strokes on the bottom-left, or leftbottom-right sides (that is, with an open top), the enclosed strokes usually precede the enclosing strokes.

7. When strokes are enclosed by other strokes on all four sides, the strokes on the left, top and right sides are written first, then the enclosed strokes, and finally the stroke at the bottom. This is commonly described as "putting everything inside before the door is closed".

8. A vertical stroke in the middle usually precedes strokes on either side.

9. If a vertical stroke in the middle crosses other strokes, it is usually written last.

$$zh\bar{o}ng \ \oplus: 1$$
 $2)$
 $3)$
 $4)$
 ψ
 $f\bar{e}ng \ \pm: 1$
 $2)$
 $3)$
 $4)$
 ψ
 $4)$
 ψ









东				1							
西				- F T	两	西	西	西	西	西	西
X			-7]-		- X	· 网	- M	- N	- X	· 网	·····································
爱		T	T	TP		57		7	D.	应及	一度文
好	Ļ	Ļ	ţ	ţ	Ŋ	y	好	好	好	好	Y
不											
电											
影			F	囬	Щ.	III	E.	EF.	ULL I	THE T	J 国 人
皇泉	泉	泉	影	影	影	影	影	影	影	影	R.
视	~	Ż	Ì	Ì	Ż	- ÀT	Ż	视	视	视	视
玩	1	1		J	Ţ	Ţ	F	玩	玩	玩	玩
滑	~	~			- jH						
板	Ŋ	ł	才	才	*	杉	杤	板	板	拔	板

脑)		·月	月	月	月	A	AX	版	脑	脑
游	<u>\</u>	- 1	1		N.	27 77	Ŵ	Ŵ	ÿ	洴	
游	游	游	游	游	游	游	游	游	游	游	游
戏		·· X ····	7	X	X	X	戏	戏	戏	戏	戏
曹								-			
欢	.7	X	X	X	X	灰	灰	灰	欢	欢	欢
也		1	Ł		Ł	Ł	Ł	Ł			
呢			p			-y-	罗	児	鬼	児	兜
运	••••				1.1.5	1					
动	1	V	Ī	Ī	Ē	动	动	动	动	动	动
谁	~		Y	Y	Y				¥	Æ	AH.
踢		н	L				F	F	E E	F	Ц Ц
HE U	助	助	助	助	踢	助	助	助	助	弱	助
足			H	Ħ	H	F	Æ	Ł	Æ	炭	k

球	1	1	Ŧ	Ŧ	Ţ	Ŧ,	F.	B	B	Ŧĸ	Ŗ
打											
篮		×	K	. Kl	K	AA	At	.At			XX
	- AF	体	蓧	篮	篮	篮	篮	篮	篮	篮	依
球	1	1	Ţ	J	Ţ	Ę,	F.	Ŗ			K
F	1					1 Alexandre					- All
Ę	Ņ										
跑			Þ		Ŧ	Ŧ	H H H	F	F	E	HAN IN
	跑	跑	跑	跑	跑	跑	R	跑	跑	跑	跑
步				<u>}</u>	H	¥	F	F	¥	ł	¥
游	~	12		1	Y	X	泷	ÿ	浙	浙	浙
游	游	游	游	游	游	游	游	游	游	游	游
泳	~		1					X	X	泳	
숲					Å	Á			Á	Á	
星			Ħ	Ħ			Ē	早	E	星	- PE


理	<u>_</u>	1		J	Ŧ	Ŧ	JF	JE	Ħ	理	Ŧ
体					1		4	4	4		
育			X								
音	v	<u> </u>		- <u>k</u> -	N. N			÷ F	- E		
乐	1	, L	Ŧ	Ę	H.	天	大	长	长	F.	K
校	V	Ŧ	才	才	才	*	*	*	t.	校	校
课	<i>r</i>			T	T	JE		H	语	课	课
几)										
点		1							K		
半		<u> </u>	<u>\\</u>		X	X	X	X		X	X
分				<u>/</u>	1	1	1	<u>/</u> /	<u>/</u> /	1	7
现	1	1	Ţ	Ţ	Ŧ	FT	IJ	现	现	现	现
在		, J	1		4	Æ	Æ	Æ	Æ	在	Æ
<u> </u>											
4	/			H	Æ	Æ	4	4	Æ	Æ	Æ











东				1							
西				- 7 7	两	西	西	西	西	西	西
X			-7]-		- X	· 网	- 网	- N	- X	· 网	·····································
爱		T	T	TP		<u></u>		7	D.	应及	一度文
好	Ļ	Ļ	ţ	ţ	K	y	好	好	y	y	好
不											
电											
影			F	囬	Щ.	III	E.	EF.	ULL I	THE T	J 国 人
皇泉	泉	泉	影	影	影	影	影	影	影	影	R.
视	~	Ż	Ì	Ż	Ż	- ÀT	Ż	视	视	视	视
玩	1	1		J	Ţ	Ţ	F	玩	玩	玩	玩
滑	~	~									
板	Ŋ	ł	才	才	*	杉	杤	板	板	拔	板

脑)		·月	月	月	月	A	AX	版	脑	脑
游	<u>\</u>	- 1	1		N.	27 77	Ŵ	Ŵ	ÿ	洴	
游	游	游	游	游	游	游	游	游	游	游	游
戏		·· X ····	7	X	X	X	戏	戏	戏	戏	戏
曹								- HP			
欢	.7	X	X	X	X	灰	灰	灰	欢	欢	欢
也		1	Ł		Ł	Ł	Ł	Ł			
呢			p			-9 ⁻	罗	児	鬼	児	兜
运	••••				1.1.5	1					
动	1	V	Ī	Ī	Ē	动	动	动	动	动	动
谁	~		Y	Y	Y				¥	Æ	AH.
踢		н	L				F	F	E E	F	Ц Ц
HE U	助	助	助	助	踢	助	助	助	助	踢	助
足			H	Ħ	H	F	Æ	Ł	Æ	炭	k

球	1	1	Ŧ	Ŧ	Ţ	Ŧ,	F.	B	B	Ŧĸ	Ŗ
打											
篮		×	K	. Kl	K	AA	At	.At			XX
	- AF	体	蓧	篮	篮	篮	篮	篮	篮	篮	依
球	1	1	Ţ	J	Ţ	Ę,	F.	Ŗ			K
F	1					1 Alexandre					- All
Ę	Ņ										
跑			Þ		Ŧ	Ŧ	H H H	F	F	E	HAN IN
	跑	跑	跑	跑	跑	跑	R	跑	跑	跑	跑
步				<u>)</u> E	<u>}</u>	¥	F	F	¥	ł	¥
游	~	12		1	Y	X	泷	ÿ	浙	浙	浙
游	游	游	游	游	游	游	游	游	游	游	游
泳	~		1					X	X	泳	
숲					Å	Á			Á	Á	A
星			Ħ	Ħ			Ē	F	E	星	- PE



理	<u>_</u>	1		J	Ŧ	Ŧ	F	JE	Ħ	理	Ŧ
体					1		4	4	4		
育			X								
音	¥	<u> </u>		- <u>k</u> -	N. N			÷ F	- E		
乐	1	, L	Ŧ	Ę	H.	天	大	长	长	F.	K
校	V	Ŧ	才	才	才	*	*	*	t.	校	校
课	<i>r</i>			T	T	JE		H	语	课	课
几)										
点		1							K		
半		<u> </u>	<u>\\</u>		X	X	X	X		X	X
分				<u>/</u> /	1	1	1	<u>/</u> /	<u>/</u> /	1	7
现	1	1	Ţ	Ţ	Ŧ	FT	IJ	现	现	现	现
在		, J	1		4	Æ	Æ	Æ	Æ	在	Æ
<u> </u>											
4	/			H	Æ	Æ	4	4	Æ	Æ	Æ

