

Further Reading

Chinese numerals

Chinese numerals are used in dates, money, addresses, phone numbers, measurements and in counting. To form numbers beyond 10, you combine characters e.g 11 = 十一 (shí yī), $20 = = \pm +$ (èr shí), $35 = = \pm \pm \pm$ (sān shí wǔ), $100 = -\mp$ (yī bǎi) and $1,000 = -\mp$ (yī qiān) etc.

The number — (yī) is pronounced \measuredangle (yāo) when reading phone numbers, addresses, or serial numbers. For example: 1501 - yāo wǔ líng yī (phone or room number). The number \square (èr) is used in numbers and mathematical contexts. For example: $+\square$ (shí èr) – Twelve. The number $\overline{\bowtie}$ (liǎng) is used when referring to quantities, time, and with measure words. Examples:

- 两个人 (liǎng gè rén) Two people.
- 两杯水 (liǎng bēi shuǐ) Two cups of water.

两点 (liǎng diǎn) – Two o'clock