

## 《第4课 爱好》

### (Lesson 4 Hobbies)

#### 一. 指事字。(Ideograms)

末: (end)



指事是汉字的造字方法之一。指事字是在象形字的基础上加上指事符号来表意。“末”由象形字“木”和指事符号“一”组成，指树梢部分。

(Some Chinese characters are made from pictorial representations of the morpheme represented. For example, the character “末” came from the pictogram “木” and diagrammatic symbol “一”, meaning the end of a branch.)

猜一猜:

“本”是一个指事字,猜一猜它是什么意思? 请用英文回答并画图表示。(The word “本” is also an ideogram. Take a guess, what is its meaning? Please answer using English and pictures.)

#### 二. 会意字。(Radical-Radical Compounds)

看: (to watch; to look)

(图片: 一人手搭在眼睛上方向远处张望)

“看”由两个部件“手”和“目”组成,手搭在眼睛上方是为了看远处看得更加清楚。

会意字是汉字的造字方法之一。会意字一般由两个或两个以上的象形字联合起来,组成一个具有新义的新字。

想一想:

在第一课我们已经学过了会意字“名”。你能不能解释“名”的字形构意?

(The character “看” is formed by two elements: “手” and “目”. Placing the hand (手) on the eyes (目) allows one to see farther away.)

#### 三. 简体字和繁体字。(Simplified and Traditional Characters)

书: (book)



“书”的繁体字是“書”，笔画繁多。“书”是把“書”的草书形式加以楷书化以后的效果。

草书楷化是汉字简化的方法之一。简化以后的汉字称为简体字。

(The traditional character of “书” is “書”, with many extra strokes. “书” came from adding regular script to the draft script of “書”. Regularized-draft script is also a way some Chinese characters are formed. They become the simplified characters.)

问题:

请把下列繁体字的简体字写在括号里。(For the traditional characters below, please write their simplified version in the bracket provided.)

聽 ( )	還 ( )	幾 ( )
樂 ( )	歲 ( )	國 ( )
鐘 ( )	醫 ( )	歡 ( )

#### 四. 动词。(Verbs)

有的单个汉字可以独立用作动词，并且可以跟名词一起组成动宾词组。如：动词“吃”+名词“饭”=动宾词组“吃饭”。

(Some standalone characters can be used as verbs. When placed with a noun, they form a verb-noun. For example, the verb eat “吃”+ noun “饭” meal = verb-noun “吃饭” eat meal)

问题:

请在横线上填写合适的动词，与后面的名词组成动宾词组。(Please write a verb on the line to form a verb-noun.)

\_\_\_\_球  
\_\_\_\_舞  
\_\_\_\_歌  
\_\_\_\_书  
\_\_\_\_音乐  
\_\_\_\_电视  
\_\_\_\_电影

#### 五. 同义替换。(Synonym Exchange)

有的词意义相同或相近，在一定环境下(\*不是所有的时候)可以互相替换。

(Some words have similar meanings, sometimes (\*not always) they can be interchanged.)

想一想:

“周一”还可以怎么说? (What’s another word for Monday “周一”?)

## 六. 别字。(Wrong Application of Words)

由于汉字之间字形相近或读音相同、相近而误用此作彼的现象称作写别字。

(Among Chinese words and characters, many have similar form, pronunciation, and meaning. Wrong application of characters is a common mistake.)

问题:

请圈出下列词语中的别字, 并把正确的汉字写在括号里。(Please circle the wrong character below and write the correction in the bracket.)

时候 shihou ( )

在见 zaijian ( )

## 七. 多音字。(Polyphonic Characters)

汉字“觉”有两个读音: jue 和 jiao。读音不同, 意思也不同。(The character “觉” have two pronunciations: “jue” and “jiao”, each with different meanings.)

问题:

请把“觉”字在词语中的读音写在括号里。(Please write the pronunciation of the “觉” in the bracket below.)

睡觉 ( )

觉 ( ) 得

## \*每课一个部首。(One Radical Each Lesson)

目 (eye)



部首“目”是一只眼睛的象形, 尤其突出了两个瞳仁。以“目”作部首的字意义一般与眼睛的动作有关。如“睡”意思是眼睛闭上休息。

(The radical “目” is the pictogram of an eye, emphasizing on the pupils. The characters that use “目” as radical are usually related to the eyes. For example, the character “睡” means to close one’s eyes to rest.)

## \*手和足: “扌”和“足”。(Hand and Foot)

“扌”是“手”的变形。当“手”在汉字的左边作部首时一般写作“扌”。以“扌”作部首的字意义一般与手的动作有关。如“打”。

“足”是“足”的变形。当“足”在汉字的左边作部首时一般写作“足”。以“足”作部首的字意义一般与足的动作有关。如“踢”(ti)。

(“扌” is a transfiguration of “手”, used when “手” is the left-radical of a

character. Characters involving the radical “扌” are usually related to the hand. For example, “打” means to hit.

“足” is a transfiguration of “足”, used when “足” is the left-radical of a character. Characters involving the radical “足” are usually related to the foot. For example, “踢” means to kick. )

智力小测验 (Mini-IQ Test):

请在横线上填写适当的汉字 (“打” or “踢”): (Please write either “打” or “踢” in the lines provided.)

_____	篮球 lanqiu	(Basketball)
_____	网球 wangqiu	(Tennis)
_____	足球 zuqiu	(Soccer)
_____	橄榄球 ganlanqiu	(Football/Rugby)

课文中还有什么字的部首是 “扌” 或 “足”, 请写在下面。(Please write the words involving “扌” and “足” from our text.)

扌:

足: