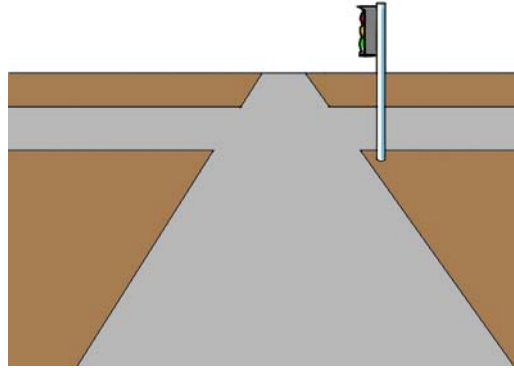


《第 6 课 约时间》

(Lesson 6 Making Appointment)

一. 汉字说源。(Characters and their origin)

行 (be all right; OK)



汉字“行”是一个摹写十字路口的象形字，十字路口四通八达，而且有秩序，所以又引申有“通行”、“整齐”、“排列”、“可以”等意思。

(The character “行” pictures a counter-drawn cross-section. A cross-section is orderly, and can extend to all directions. Hence could also amplify to words such as “通行” passing through, “整齐” trimness, “排列” order, and “可以” okay.)

二. 形近部首比较。(Comparison of the look-alike radicals)

宀 (house): 室

穴 (hole): 空



“宀”是房屋的象形。以“宀”作部首的字意义一般与房屋或覆盖有关。如“家”、“室”。

“穴”是洞穴的象形。上面的“宀”表示洞穴上方的覆盖物（石头等），其中的“八”不是数字“八”，只表示空间。以“穴”作部首的字一般有“空洞”或“空无”的意思。如“空”。

(The radical “宀” pictures the shape of a house. Hence the character that uses “宀” are usually related to the house. For example, the characters “家” home and “室” room.)

三. 请为下列部首各写出两个汉字。(Please write 2 characters for each radical.)

𠂔:
彡:
趾:
讠:
卩:

四. 把下列形近汉字的拼音写在横线上, 并组一个词写在括号里。(Please write the pinyin for the characters below. Form a word for each character in the bracket)

开: ___ ()
午: ___ ()
会: ___ ()
公: ___ ()
为: ___ ()
办: ___ ()
后: ___ ()
同: ___ ()
周: ___ ()

五. 形声字形旁和声旁的位置。(The position of particles in a Phonogram)

形声字由形旁和声旁两部分组成。形旁表示形声字的意义范围, 声旁提示形声字的读音。形旁和声旁在形声字中的位置并不固定, 呈现出各种各样的结构类型。主要有:

(Phonograms are made from two major particles: the sound-denoting and the meaning denoting particle. The sound-denoting particle gives the broad sense of the pronunciation of the character. The meaning denoting particle, on the other hand, gives the relative meaning of the character. With the variation on the positions of the particles, different phonogram characters are formed. Some main structures are :)

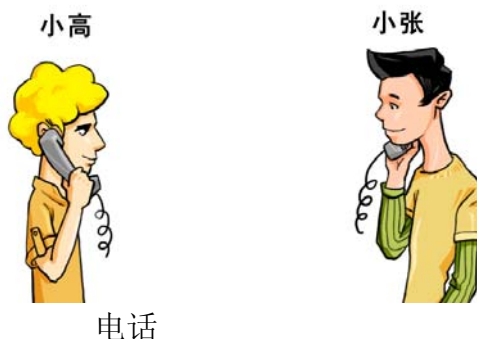
1. 形旁在左, 声旁在右。如“们”。(Meaning on the left, sound on the right)
2. 形旁在右, 声旁在左。如“玩”。(meaning on the right, sound on the left)
3. 形旁在外, 声旁在内。如“图”。(meaning on the outside, sound in the inside)
4. 形旁在内, 声旁在外。如“问”。(meaning inside, sound outside)
5. 形旁在上, 声旁在下。如“室”。(meaning on top, sound on the bottom)
6. 形旁在下, 声旁在上。如“常”。(meaning on the bottom, sound on top)
7. 形旁在形声字的一角。如“题”。(meaning wrapped by the sound)
8. 声旁在形声字的一角。如“起”。(sound wrapped by meaning)

问题:

请写出下列形声字的拼音, 看看这些形声字属于上面的哪种结构类型。
(Please write the pinyin, and the location of the particles for the phonograms below.)

钟 空 考 意 瓶 进 歌 星

六. 根据上下文的意思, 在横线上填写合适的汉字。(Please write on the blanket a character that correspond to the meaning of the paragraph)



小高: ____, ____问小张在家____?
小张: 我____是。您是哪____?
小高: 我是你的朋友小白的同学, 我____高。
小张: 啊, 我知____你。小高你好! 你有什么____?
小高: 明天我有中文考____, 但是我现在还有几个问____, ____以想请你今天晚上____我练____一下中文。不知道你几点方____?
小张: 我晚上有一____课, 七点三____以____有空儿。八点怎么____?
小高: ____好了! 我们在____儿见?
小张: 在____书馆见____!
小高: 好, 今天晚上八点我在那儿____你。谢谢!

七. 请用下列部件(作部首时可以变形)组合新字, 一个部件可以用多次。

(Use the listed characters below to form new characters. You may use them as radicals.)

口	人	日	门	口
立	木	心	田	不
八	目	手	大	月

*每课一个部首。(One Radical a Lesson)

讠 (言): (to speak)

(图片: 一人嘴部特写, 有语词从嘴巴里流出的样子。)

“讠”是“言”作部首时的简化。以“讠”作部首的字意义一般与语言行为有关。如“话”。

我们以前学过部首“口”。表示嘴巴的“口”有两种功能: 说话和吃饭。所以用“口”作部首的汉字意义或者跟“说”有关, 或者跟“吃”有关。

有了部首“讠”以后, “讠”可以分化“口”的说话的功能。

(The radical “讠” came from the character 言. The characters that use “讠” as radical are usually related to language or actions related to speaking. For example, 话.

We have learned before the radical “口”, which carries two related meanings: speaking, and eating. Now we have the radical “讠” to differentiate between the eating and speaking functions.)

*汉字小知识：问 VS. 间 (Character Knowledge)

问：(to ask)

间：(space; time)

(图片：两张图片并列。一张是教室中一个学生正在向老师问一个问题。学生手指着黑板问：“老师，那是什么字？”图片要注意突出“？”以表示这是一个问题。另一张图片是太阳光从门缝中照射进来。)

“问”和“间”虽然字形相近，但造字方法却完全不同。“问”是一个声旁在外（“门”）形旁在内（“口”）的形声字，提示“问”的读音与“门”接近、意义与嘴巴动作有关；而“间”却是一个会意字，从太阳光从门缝中照射进来会意，引申有“缝隙”、“分开”、“空间”、“时间”等等意思。

(The character “问” and “间” looks similar, but the way they were made is very different. “问” has the sound particle on the outside and meaning particle on the inside. It denotes an action that involves the opening and closing of the mouth. “间” on the other hand, denotes the meaning of a ray of light entering through the gap of the door, which amplifies to words with meanings such as aperture, separation, space, and time, etc.)