

《第7课 学中文》

(Lesson 7 Studying Chinese)

一. 汉字说源。(Characters and Their Origin)

笔(筆): (pen)



繁体字“筆”是一个形声字，形旁是“竹”，表示制作笔的材料；声旁为“聿”，提示“筆”的读音。

简化字“笔”是一个会意字，从竹从毛，分别说明了制作笔杆儿部分和笔尖部分的材料。“笔”是一个非常成功的简化字例。

(The traditional character is “筆” a phonogram. The meaning particle is “竹”, representing the material that writing tools are made of. The sound particle is “聿”, prompting the pronunciation of “筆”.)

The simplified character “笔” denotes the meaning that the writing tools are made of bamboo and hair. The character “笔” is a very successful simplification of its traditional version.)

问题:

请把下列汉字的简化字写在括号里。(Please write the simplified version of the traditional characters in the bracket.)

✧ 寫 ()

✧ 難 ()

✧ 裹 ()

✧ 漠 ()

二. 请从这一课各找出两个有下列部首的汉字。(Please find from this lesson two characters that use the following radicals.)

✧ 竹: () ()

✧ 卜: () ()

✧ 力: () ()

✧ 彳: () ()

✧ 讠: () ()

三. 合体汉字的结构。(The combined-form character structure.)

合体汉字的多个部件之间存在着一定的形体位置组织关系,主要有以下四种类型:(The particles in a combined-form character usually follow the 4 structural forms below.)

1. 左右结构。(Left-Right structure)

- (1) 左右相等。如“朋”。(Left equals right in size, e.g. 朋)
- (2) 左大右小。如“都”。(Left big, right small, e.g. 都)
- (3) 左小右大。如“难”。(Left small, right big, e.g. 难)
2. 上下结构。(Top-Bottom structure)
 - (4) 上下相等。如“男”。(Top equals bottom in size, e.g. 男)
 - (5) 上大下小。如“意”。(Top big, bottom small, e.g. 意)
 - (6) 上小下大。如“室”。(Top small, bottom big, e.g. 室)
3. 包围结构。(Wrapped structure)
 - (7) 全包围结构。如“国”。(Fully wrapped, e.g. 国)
 - (8) 多包围结构。如“周”。(Mostly wrapped, e.g. 周)
 - (9) 半包围结构。如“这”。(Half wrapped, e.g. 这)
4. 穿插结构。(Interlude structure)
 - (10) 嵌入结构。如“裹” (“里”的繁体字)。(Embed, e.g. 里)
 - (11) 对称结构。如“坐”。(Symmetry, e.g. 坐)

问题:

看看下列汉字属于上面介绍的哪种结构类型。(Determine what structural category the characters below each belong to.)

- ◇ 懂 ()
- ◇ 影 ()
- ◇ 起 ()
- ◇ 半 ()
- ◇ 点 ()
- ◇ 多 ()
- ◇ 星 ()
- ◇ 可 ()
- ◇ 来 ()
- ◇ 回 ()

四. 汉字小游戏: 改动一个或两个笔画, 变成一个新字。(Character game: Change one to two strokes on the character to form a new character.)

- ◇ 为 ()
- ◇ 天 ()
- ◇ 平 ()
- ◇ 午 ()
- ◇ 木 ()
- ◇ 中 ()
- ◇ 田 ()

五. 请在括号中写出下列各词的反义词。(Please write the antonym on for each of the characters below.)

- ◇ 来 ()
- ◇ 早 ()
- ◇ 上 ()

- ◇ 快 ()
- ◇ 难 ()
- ◇ 复习 ()

六. 请在横线上填写合适的汉字。(Write the necessary character on the blank)

- ◇ 听____音
- ◇ 生词很____易
- ◇ 现在开____上课
- ◇ 语____有点儿难
- ◇ 我们的____课真多
- ◇ 今天学习____七课
- ◇ ____常他来得很早
- ◇ 李老师____我们学中文
- ◇ 他每天学习到____里两点
- ◇ 这个女孩子很漂亮, 那个男孩子很____。

*每课一个部首。(One Radical Each Lesson)

力: (power)

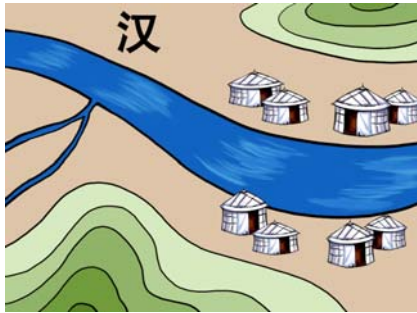


“力”是人筋的象形，力量的象征。以“力”作部首的字意义一般与“用力”有关。如“助”指用力量帮助别人，“功”指用力量去作什么。

(The character “力” is symbolic of tendon and power. The characters that use “力” as radical are usually related to applying force. For example, the character “助” means using force/energy to help another person, the character “功” means using force to do something.)

*汉字小知识：“汉字”名称的由来。(Character Knowledge: the origin of the name Han Zi)

汉: (Chinese)



“汉”本是一条江的名字，所以从“氵”。因为汉水流域处于中原地带，是居民的主要聚居地，再加上中国历史上曾经有过鼎盛的大汉朝代，所以后来多以“汉”作为中国的代称。占中国人口最多数的民族称作“汉族”，其语言称作“汉语”，用来记录汉语的文字称作“汉字”。

(“汉” originally is the name of a river. Because the water from the “汉” river flows by the land where people mainly resided, plus there existed the great Han Dynasty, hence “汉” became a name and a symbol for China in the past. The most populated folk people in China are called 汉族, and their spoken language is called 汉语, their written language is hence called the 汉字.)