《第 9 课 买东西》
（**Lesson 9 Shopping**）

一．汉字说源。（Indicate the source of characters）
　　双：（pair）

　　"双"字从二"又"，是一双手的摹写。"双"常常被用为量词。由于双手是常常在一起、不可分离的，"双"在作量词时也要求它的对象名词有两事物不分离的特点。如"一双袜子（wazi）"、"一双手套（shoutao）"、"一双眼睛（yanjing）"等等。
　　（"双" is from two "又", is an intimation of one pair of hands. "双" is often used as a measure word. Because a pair of hands always stays together and cannot be separated, when "双" is used as a measure word, it always requires the related nouns to have to characteristic of being together and cannot be separated. For example, a pair of socks (wazi), a pair of gloves (shoutao), a pair of eyes (yanjing), etc.）
　　问题：(Questions)
　　请从这一课找出一个可以用"双"作量词的名词。（Please find out from this lesson a noun that can be used with "双"）

二．意义引申。（Meaning Explication）
　　直接从汉字形体中表现出来的意义是汉字的本义。但在实际使用中的意义并不都是本义。很多时候用从汉字本义中发展演变出来的意义，即"引申义"引申义与本义之间一定存在着某种联系。
　　（The meaning coming from the form of a Chinese character is the root meaning of the character. Often times, we use meanings derived from the root meaning of a Chinese character, i.e. meaning explication. There is always a relation between the root meanings and explicated meanings.）
　　西：（west）

"西"字本来是鸟落在巢上的象形。因为鸟儿一般都是在太阳落山的时候回巢，所以鸟在巢上可以引申出"西方"的意思。

　　（"西" originally comes from the form of a bird landing on its nest. Because birds always get back to their nests during sunset, the meaning of "西方" derived from the form of a bird on its nest.）

　　问题：(Questions)

　　根据"东"的繁体字"東"的字形特点，利用意义引申的理论，用英文回答为什么"东"（東）有"东方"的意思。（Based on "東", the traditional form of "东", use the theory of meaning explication, answer in English why "东"（東） has a meaning of the East.）

三．人民币。（Ren Min Bi）

　　每个国家的钱有自己特别的名字。如美国的钱叫美元，中国的钱叫人民币（renminbi）。

　　(The currency of each country has its own special name. For example, the currency of the United States is US Dollar, the currency of China is renminbi.)

　　问题：(Question)

　　请用汉字写出下列人民币的数值。（Please write down the value of the following renminbi in Chinese.）

四．形近部首辨析：页 vs.贝（Analysis of similar radicals）

　　页：（head）

　　贝：（cowry shell）

页　　　　　贝

　　"页"是人头部的象形。以"页"作部首的字本义一般多与头或头部动作有关。如"题"，本义指人的额头，因为额头在人脸的上部，所以"题"引申而有"上面"或"前面"的意思，如"问题"（总是在答案前面）。

"贝"是贝壳的象形。因为中国古代曾经以贝壳作为物品流通的中介，也就是说，贝壳起过货币的中介作用，所以用"贝"作部首的字意义多与商品或买卖有关。如"買"（"买"的繁体字）。

　　（"页" is the form of a human head. Characters with "页" as their radical generally relate to head or movements of head. For example, "题" originally indicate forehead. Because forehead is at the upper part of face, "题" explicates above "上面", or front "前面". For example, "问题" questions always come in front of answers.

　　"贝" comes from the form of a shell. Because the ancient China used shells as media for commodity circulation, i.e. shells played roles of currency, characters with "贝" as radical mostly relate to commodities or buy and sell. For example, "買" which is the traditional form of "买".）

　　问题：(Questions)
　　请各写出两个有下列部首的汉字。（Please write down two characters with the following radicals）

- 页：（　　）（　　）
- 贝：（　　）（　　）
- 宀：（　　）（　　）
- 穴：（　　）（　　）
- 衤：（　　）（　　）
- 礻：（　　）（　　）

五．从这一课找出三个表示颜色的词。（Find out from this lesson three characters for colors）

- 颜色 1：
- 颜色 2：
- 颜色 3：

六．假借用字法。（Borrowed characters）

　　语言中有的词特别抽象，很难为这个词造出专门的代表字来记录，只好借用汉字系统中已经有的同音字或近音字来记录，这样不但解决了记录的问题，还使得有限的汉字可以发挥无限的作用。这种方法就是假借用字法。如"然"部首是"灬"（火），本义是燃烧，这里被借用来与"虽"一起表示转折连词。

　　（In languages, there are abstract characters, for which it is extremely difficult to make specific characters to express. Therefore, we borrow a specific existing character in the Chinese character system which has the same or similar pronunciation for them. It resolved not only the expression, but also maximized utilization of the limited number of characters. This method is called borrowed characters. For example, the radical of "然" is "灬"（火）fire, is borrowed here to be used together with "虽" as a connecting word for transition.）

　　问题：(Questions)
　　你还知道哪些字是假借用法？举一个例子。（Do you know any other ways of borrowed characters? Give an example.）

七．请给下列汉字注拼音。（Phoneticize the following characters）

- ✧ 这：（　　）
- ✧ 适：（　　）
- ✧ 话：（　　）
- ✧ 说：（　　）
- ✧ 舍：（　　）
- ✧ 合：（　　）
- ✧ 惯：（　　）
- ✧ 慢：（　　）
- ✧ 快：（　　）
- ✧ 块：（　　）
- ✧ 付：（　　）
- ✧ 对：（　　）

*每课一个部首。（One radical each lesson）

衤（衣）：（cloth）

　　"衤"是"衣"字作部首时的变形，是古代中国斜襟上衣的生动摹写。以"衤"作部首的字意义一般与衣服有关。如"裤"。

　　（"衤" is a radical from "衣", which is the vivid description of the traditional Chinese shirt. Characters with "衤" usually relate to clothes, for example "裤".）

　　问题：(Questions)

　　请找出这一课中以"衤"或"衣"作部首的汉字。（Please find out from this lesson the Chinese characters with "衤" or "衣" as their radical.）