

《第 10 课 谈天气》

(Lesson 10 Talking about the Weather)

一. 字形比较。(Character form comparisons)

1. 比 (to compare)



“比”是一个会意字。两个人紧紧靠在一起，引申有“比较”的意思。

(“比” is a knowing character. Two persons standing together closely, explicate the meaning of comparison.)

2. 北 (north)



“北”是一个会意字。两个人背靠背站在一起，本来是“背”的本字。因为中国传统心理以南方为正，有“坐北朝南”的习惯，所以“北”引申有“北方”、“北面”的意思。

(“北” is a knowing character. Two persons standing together back-to-back originally means back “背”. Because traditionally the Chinese take south as the base of direction, which derives a custom of sitting the north facing the south, therefore, “北” explicate “北方” the north and “北面” the north side.)

3. 从 (from)



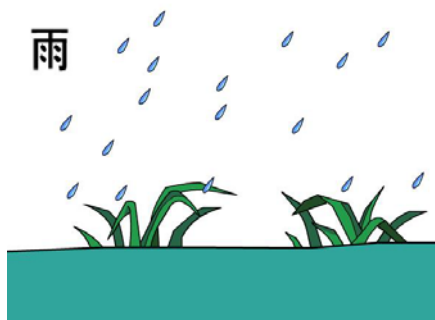
“从”是一个会意字。两个人一人在前，一人在后，有“跟着”的意思，

引申有“从……（出发/开始）”的意思。

（“从” is a knowing character. Two persons one in front and the other at the back with a meaning of following, explicating the meaning of from (start/set off)
“从……（出发/开始）”）

二. 汉字说源。(Indicating sources)

1. 雨 (rain)



“雨”是一个象形字。其中“一”表示天，“冂”表示云，中间的“丨”和四个“丶”描写雨点零落的样子。

（“雨” is a glyph, in which “一” means sky, “冂” means clouds, “丨” and the four “丶” describe rain drops.）

问题 (Questions):

请从这一课再找出一个象形字，说说它是什么意思。(Please find out from this lesson a glyph and explain its meaning.)

2. 而 (and; in addition)



“而”是一个假借字。它本来是“胡须”的象形，被借来表示抽象的连词。

问题: (Questions)

请写出一个你知道的假借字，说说它原来的意思和假借以后的意思。(Please write down one borrowed character, and explain its original meaning and the meaning after being borrowed.)

三. 形声字的读音。(Phonogram 英文)

例子: 凉 (cool)

“凉”是一个形声字，但是这个字的读音跟声旁“京”的读音已经相差很远了。

（“凉” is a phonogram, but the pronunciation is very different from the one of its sound segment “京” .）

问题 (Questions):

读一读下面三个形声字，看看形声字的读音和声旁的读音是不是相同，写出

形声字和声旁的汉语拼音。(Read out the following three characters to see if the pronunciations of the characters are the same as the ones of their sound segments. Write down the Bopomofo of the phonograms and the sound segments.)

园 海 闷

四. 形义关系。(Relation of forms and meanings)

热 (hot)



根据“热”的意思，猜一猜其中的“灷”是我们学过的什么部首？(Based on the meaning of “热”， guess what radical it is by “灷”， which we have learnt.)

五. 读一读，想一想。(Read out and think)

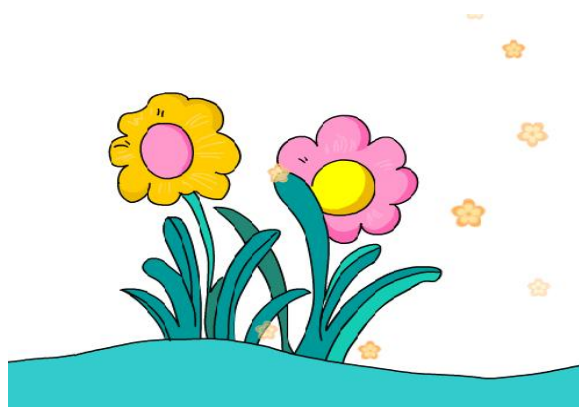
读一读：(Read it out)

冷 冬 海 湾

想一想：(Think)

以“冫”、“冫”作部首的字意思有什么不同。(What is the difference in meaning of characters with the above radicals)

六. 请从课文中找出四个表示季节的汉字。(Find out from this lesson four characters expressing seasons.)



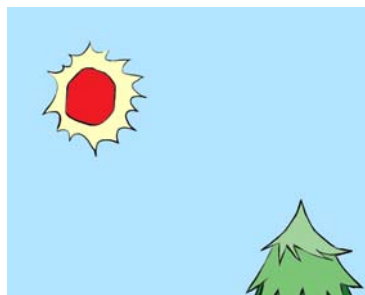


七. 请用下列部件/部首组成合体汉字, 看看你能组成多少个, 请写出你组成的汉字和它们的拼音。*同一个部件/部首可以用多次。(Please use the following segments and radicals to form Chinese characters and see how many you can make. Please write down the characters you form with their Bofomopo. You can use the segment and radicals repeatedly.)

十 心 日 冫 口
 舍 厶 彡 冂 火
 彳 弯 禾 京 冈
 予 又 彡 勺 令

*每课一个部首。(One radical each lesson)

日:



“日”是太阳的象形, 以“日”作为部首的汉字一般来说都跟太阳的特点有关系, 很可能是以下三种意思中的一种:

1. 明亮 (太阳可以给我们光)
2. 暖和 (太阳可以给我们热)
3. 时间 (看太阳能知道时间)

(“日” is the image of the Sun. Characters with this radical usually have relations with the features of the Sun, which have most likely one of the following meanings:

1. brightness (the Sun gives light)

2. warmness (the Sun gives heat)
3. time (we can tell time by the Sun)

你能不能给每一种意思找到一个汉字的例子？（Can you find a character against each meaning?）

汉字小游戏：猜字谜。（Character game: word puzzle）

谜面：（The puzzle）

画（hua）时圆（yuan），写时方，冬天短（duan），夏天长。

（it is round when drawing, it is square when writing, it is short in the winter, it is long in the summer）

你知道这是什么字吗？