

《第 12 课 吃饭》

(Lesson 12 Dining)

一. 独体字。(Single component characters)

根据组成汉字的部件的个数是否大于一，可以把汉字分成独体字和合体字。独体字只有一个部件，不能拆分；合体字有两个或两个以上的部件，可以拆分。

(Depending on whether the number of components is greater than one, Chinese characters can be categorized into those with single component or with multiple components.)

1. 瓜: (melon)



“瓜”是一个象形字，是横枝错节的瓜蔓中间结着一个大瓜的摹写。两边的“厂”和“勹”表示瓜蔓，中间的“厶”表示瓜的果实。

“瓜”是一个独体字。

瓜的种类很多，如“黄瓜”、“冬瓜”、“西瓜”等。

(“瓜” is a pictographic character; the character resembles the crossing of the horizontal and vertical vines with the fruit in the center. The “厂” and “勹” on the two sides represent the vines, the “厶” in the middle represents the fruition of the melon.)

“瓜” is a single component character.

There are many types of “瓜”, such as “黄瓜” (cucumber), “冬瓜” (winter melon/squash), “西瓜” (watermelon), etc.)

2. 鱼: (fish)



“鱼”是一个象形字。上边是鱼头，中间是鱼身，下边的“一”是鱼尾巴。本来这三个部分是连在一起的，可是随着汉字形体的演变，笔画之间渐渐分离，看起来已经不像独体字了。

“鱼”的种类很多，如“金鱼”、“带鱼”、“鲤 (lǐ) 鱼”等。

（“鱼” is a pictographic character. On the top is the fish head, the middle part is the body of the fish, and the“一” on the bottom is the tail. Originally these three parts were connected together, but as the character develop and evolve, the strokes gradually space out, and it no longer appears like a single component character.

There are many types of “鱼”, such as “金鱼” (goldfish), “带鱼” (hairtail), “鲤 (lǐ) 鱼” (carp), etc.)

问题:

看看下列汉字哪些是独体字，哪些是合体字。请拆分你找出来的合体字。

(Question: Take a look at the following characters to categorize them as either 独体字 or 合体字. Analyze and breakdown the multi-component character.)

日 月 看 人 子 女 男 片 因 而 牛 米

二. 从这一课找出三个表示味道的词，给它们加上拼音，并且说出一种有这种味道的中国菜。(Find three words from this lesson that describe taste, write out their Pinyin and a Chinese dish with this taste.)

三. 找出下列汉字的部首，写在括号里，并写出一个有相同部首（可以是变形部首）的汉字。(Write the radicals of the following characters in the parentheses and write a character with the same radical, (those with transformed radicals are fine).)

- ◇ 桌: ()
- ◇ 素: ()
- ◇ 饿: ()
- ◇ 傅: ()
- ◇ 烧: ()
- ◇ 菜: ()

四. 请找出下列形声字的声旁，给形声字和它们的声旁都加上拼音。(Please find the phonetic components of the following characters and write out the Pinyin for both the characters and their phonetic components)

- ◇ 饿: ()
- ◇ 放: ()
- ◇ 杯: ()
- ◇ 拌: ()
- ◇ 题: ()

五. 给下列形声字加上拼音, 并且各组一个词。(Please write the pinyin for the following characters and include a word that has the character for each.)

- ◇ 渴:
- ◇ 喝:
- ◇ 饺:
- ◇ 校:
- ◇ 精:
- ◇ 清:
- ◇ 完:
- ◇ 园:
- ◇ 级:
- ◇ 极:

六. 在括号中写出一个部件, 使它和左边的部件、右边的部件分别都能组成一个合体字。(Write a character component in the parentheses so that it can be combined with the parts from either side to make a multi-component character.)

例子: (Example:)

者 (卩) 余: 都; 除

讠 () 甘:

又 () 寸:

禾 () 未:

讠 () 昔:

女 () 亥:

***每课一个部首。 (*A radical for every lesson)**

酉: (bottle)



“酉”是一个装了液体的瓶子的象形, 可以作汉字的一般部件, 也可以作部首。以“酉”作部首的字意义多与瓶装或长时间在密闭的容器内发酵有关。

(“酉” has the figure of a bottle with fluid inside; it can be either regular component or a radical in characters. Characters with “酉” as the radical usually have meaning associated with bottles or enclosing in a container for a long time for fermentation.)

从这一课找出两个以“酉”作部首的字。(Please find two characters from this lesson that has the radical “酉”.)

***小方法巧记“买”和“卖”。(*An mnemonic device to differentiate “买” and “卖”)**

买: (to buy)

卖: (to sell)



“买”和“卖”虽然声调不同，意义也不一样，但由于读音和字形差别很小，常常容易混淆。

有一个小方法可以帮助记忆这两个字：“卖”字比“买”字多一个“十”。“十”有“多”的意思。东西多了才可以卖，没有的时候才需要买。所以，没有“十”的就是“买”，有“十”的就是“卖”。

(Although “买” and “卖” have different pitches and different meanings, the difference in the pronunciations and the shape is very minute, therefore easy to get confused by.

A small mnemonic device can help you remember these two characters. “卖” has an extra “十” compared to “买”. “十” has the connotation of “多” (a lot). You can only sell when you have a lot of something, and you need to buy when you don't have it. So without the “十” is “买” (buy); with the “十” is “卖” (sell).)

Exercise:

一、看看下列汉字哪些是独体字，哪些是合体字。请拆分你找出来的合体字。

(Question: Take a look at the following characters to categorize them as either 独体字 or 合体字. Analyze and breakdown the multi-component character.)

日 月 看 人 子 女 男 片 因 而 牛 米

二、从这一课找出三个表示味道的词，给它们加上拼音，并且说出一种有这种味道的中国菜。(Find three words from this lesson that describe taste, write out their Pinyin and a Chinese dish with this taste.)

三、找出下列汉字的部首，写在括号里，并写出一个有相同部首（可以是变形部首）的汉字。(Write the radicals of the following characters in the parentheses and write a character with the same radical, (those with transformed radicals are fine).)

- ◇ 桌：()
- ◇ 素：()
- ◇ 饿：()
- ◇ 傅：()
- ◇ 烧：()
- ◇ 菜：()

四、请找出下列形声字的声旁，给形声字和它们的声旁都加上拼音。(Please find the phonetic components of the following characters and write out the Pinyin for both the characters and their phonetic components)

- ◇ 饿：
- ◇ 放：
- ◇ 杯：
- ◇ 拌：
- ◇ 题：

五、给下列形声字加上拼音，并且各组一个词。(Please write the pinyin for the following characters and include a word that has the character for each.)

- ◇ 渴：
- ◇ 喝：
- ◇ 饺：
- ◇ 校：
- ◇ 精：

- ◇ 清:
- ◇ 完:
- ◇ 园:
- ◇ 级:
- ◇ 极:

六、在括号中写出一个部件，使它和左边的部件、右边的部件分别都能组成一个合体字。(Write a character component in the parentheses so that it can be combined with the parts from either side to make a multi-component character.)

例子: (Example:)

者 (阝) 余: 都; 除

讠 () 甘:

又 () 寸:

禾 () 未:

彳 () 昔:

女 () 亥:

七、从这一课找出两个以“酉”作部首的字。(Please find two characters from this lesson that has the radical “酉”.)

第十二课汉字练习:

1. 看看下列汉字哪些是独体字, 哪些是合体字。请拆分你找出来的合体字。

(Question: Take a look at the following characters to categorize them as either 独体字 or 合体字. Analyze and breakdown the multi-component character.)

日 月 看 人 子 女 男 片 因 而 牛 米

2. 从这一课找出三个表示味道的词, 给它们加上拼音, 并且说出一种有这种味道的中国菜。(Find three words from this lesson that describe taste, write out their Pinyin and a Chinese dish with this taste.)

3. 找出下列汉字的部首, 写在括号里, 并写出一个有相同部首(可以是变形部首)的汉字。(Write the radicals of the following characters in the parentheses and write a character with the same radical, (those with transformed radicals are fine).)

- ◇ 桌: ()
- ◇ 素: ()
- ◇ 饿: ()
- ◇ 傅: ()
- ◇ 烧: ()
- ◇ 菜: ()

4. 请找出下列形声字的声旁, 给形声字和它们的声旁都加上拼音。(Please find the phonetic components of the following characters and write out the Pinyin for both the characters and their phonetic components)

- ◇ 饿:
- ◇ 放:
- ◇ 杯:
- ◇ 拌:
- ◇ 题:

5. 给下列形声字加上拼音, 并且各组一个词。(Please write the pinyin for the following characters and include a word that has the character for each.)

- ◇ 渴:
- ◇ 喝:
- ◇ 饺:
- ◇ 校:
- ◇ 精:
- ◇ 清:
- ◇ 完:
- ◇ 园:
- ◇ 级:
- ◇ 极:

6. 在括号中写出一个部件，使它和左边的部件、右边的部件分别都能组成一个合体字。(Write a character component in the parentheses so that it can be combined with the parts from either side to make a multi-component character.)

例子: (Example:)

者 (冫) 余: 都; 除

讠 () 甘:

又 () 寸:

禾 () 未:

讠 () 昔:

女 () 亥:

7. 从这一课找出两个以“酉”作部首的字。(Please find two characters from this lesson that has the radical “酉”.)