

## 《第 14 课 问路》

### (Lesson 14 Asking Directions)

#### 一. 汉字说源。(Origin of Characters)

田：(field; a surname)



田

“田”是一块规划整齐的田地的象形，田地用来种植谷物。四周的“口”和中间的“十”都是不同所有者的田地的分界线，象征阡陌之制。

本课中，“田”被用来作为一个姓，类似“李”、“王”、“张”、“高”等。

(“田” is the figure of a piece of field that shaped and divided perfectly. A field is used to plant crops; the enclosing “口” and the “十” in the center are the dividers of everyone’s properties, 象征阡陌之制。

In this lesson, “田” is used as a surname, similar to “李”、“王”、“张”、“高” etc.)

问题：

请用英文回答：“果”字上方的“田”是“田地”的意思吗？

(Please answer in English: Does the “田” on the top of “果” mean “田地” (field)?)

#### 二. 形近字辨析。(Analysis of similar looking words)

字形近似的汉字叫做形近字。形近字因为形体相近的关系很容易混淆，但是它们的意思和读音却截然不同。

(Characters that look similar are called 形近字. Although they are easily confused with each other, their pronunciations and meanings are very different )

问题：请给下面的形近字注音，组词。(Question: Please write the pinyin and a compound for the following characters.)

- { 心 \_\_\_\_\_ ( )  
  必 \_\_\_\_\_ ( )  
  往 \_\_\_\_\_ ( )  
  住 \_\_\_\_\_ ( )  
  床 \_\_\_\_\_ ( )  
  店 \_\_\_\_\_ ( )

活 \_\_\_\_\_ ( )  
话 \_\_\_\_\_ ( )

三. 请写出下面各词的反义词。(Please write the antonym for the following words.)

- ◇ 上——
- ◇ 远——
- ◇ 关——
- ◇ 单——
- ◇ 左——
- ◇ 小——
- ◇ 去——
- ◇ 北——
- ◇ 从——
- ◇ 这——

四. 给下列汉字增加两个笔画, 变成新的汉字。(Add two strokes to each of the following to change it to a new character)

- ◇ 言——
- ◇ 买——
- ◇ 上——
- ◇ 京——
- ◇ 木——
- ◇ 工——
- ◇ 看——
- ◇ 火——
- ◇ 直——
- ◇ 天——

五. 请圈出下面句子中的错别字, 把正确的汉字写在括号里。(Please circle the erroneous word and write the correct one in the parenthesis. )

- (2) 我没去讨中国城。( )
- (3) 学校图书馆在运动场旁边。( )
- (4) 你得高诉我怎么走。( )
- (5) 那个地方我闭着眼睛都能找到。( )
- (6) 请你一真开, 下一个路口就到了。( )
- (7) 小东京在中国城和运动场中问。( )

六. 请找出下列形声字的形旁, 写在括号里。(Please write the radical for each character next to them.)

2. 动: (     )
3. 路: (     )
4. 闭: (     )
5. 拐: (     )
6. 灯: (     )
7. 那: (     )
8. 想: (     )
9. 起: (     )
10. 到: (     )
11. 图: (     )

七. 请找出下列形声字的声旁, 写在括号里; 并且写出一个有相同声旁的形声字。

(Please write the phonetic component of the following characters; in addition, come up with another character that has the same phonetic component.)

例子 (Example) :

◇ 问: (门); 闷

◇ 远: (     ); \_\_\_\_\_

◇ 动: (     ); \_\_\_\_\_

◇ 还: (     ); \_\_\_\_\_

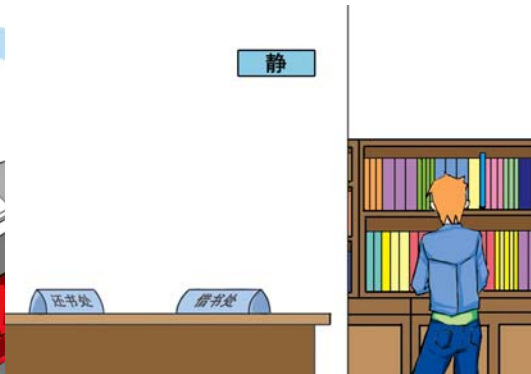
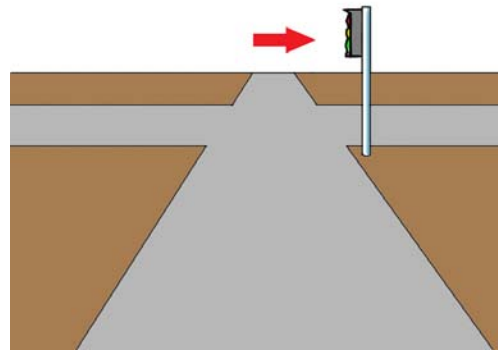
◇ 睛: (     ); \_\_\_\_\_

◇ 旁: (     ); \_\_\_\_\_

八. 根据所提供的汉语拼音, 选择正确的一个写成汉字填写在相应图片下方的横线上。(From the bank of pinyins below, choose the correct one for each picture and write out the words on the blank.)

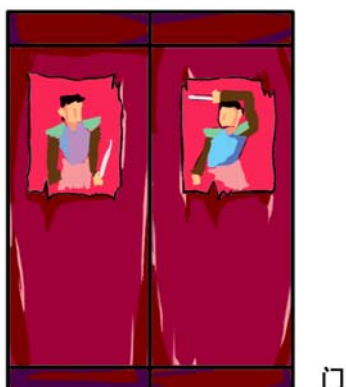
diannaο zhongxin; tushu guan; shudian; xuesheng huodong zhongxin; yundong chang; zhongguo cheng; honglv deng; danxing dao; ditu.





## \*每课一个部首。( \* A radical for each lesson.)

门 (門): (eye)



“门”(門)是两扇门以及门框的象形。可以单用，也可以用作部首。以“门”作部首的字意义一般与“门”这一事物或涉及“门”的动作有关。如“开”的繁体字“開”和“关”的繁体字“關”，部首都是“門”(门)。“开”、“关”本来只指“开门”、“关门”，后意义引申，可以用来表示“开灯”、“关灯”等。

(“门”(門) has the shape of a frame and two doors. It can be used by itself or as a radical. Characters with “门” as the radical usually have meanings associated with the object “门” or actions connotated with “门”. Examples are the traditional characters of “开” and “关”: “開” and “關”, both with “門”(门) as their radicals. Originally “开” and “关” are only used for “开门” and “关门” (opening and closing doors), but the meanings have extended beyond to represent “开灯” (turning on the light), “关灯” (turning off the light) and etc.)

请从这一课找出一个以“门”作部首的字，用英文解释它的意思。(Please find a character from this lesson that has the radical “门” and explain its meaning in English.)

## \*谜语。(Riddle)

谜面：上边毛，下边毛，中间一颗 (ke) 黑葡萄 (pu tao)。

(Upper lashes, lower lashes, and one black grape in the center)

提示：

谜底？从这一课的生词中找找看。(Hint: find the answer among the new vocabulary for this lesson.)

## \*汉语小知识：歇后语。(FYI: 歇后语)



汉语中有一种很生动的表达形式——歇后语。歇后语一般由两部分组成，第一部分是表面意思，第二部分是从表面意思引申而来的深层意思。

使用歇后语时可以两部分同时出现，也可以只出现其中的一部分。

(In the Chinese language there is a type of figurative language with vivid presentation; they are known as 歇后语. 歇后语 are usually composed of two parts, the first part an apparent observation or superficial meaning and the latter part ideas with a deeper understanding drawn from the previous component. When expressing 歇后语, both parts or just one can be expressed)

读一读下面的这个歇后语，根据第一部分想一想“多余(yu)”是什么意思。

(Try to read the following 歇后语 and take a guess on the meaning of “多余(yu)” based on the first phrase.)

太阳下面点灯——多余(yu)