

《第 16 课 看病》

(Lesson 16 Seeing a Doctor)

一. 汉字说源。(Origin of Characters)

1. 泪: (tear)



“泪”字由“氵”和“目”组成。“目”是眼睛的象形，“氵”是从眼睛里流出的液体——眼泪。

(The character “泪” is composed of “氵” and “目”. “目” is the figure of the eye and “氵” is the liquid that flow out of the eye, which is tear.)

2. 药: (medicine)



“药”字的部首是艹，本来就是一些草类植物。中国古代选择一些对病痛有疗效的草熬制成药物，用来外敷或内服，称作“草药”。

(The character “药” has the radical “艹”, originally herbal plants. In ancient times herbs that are effective in easing pain were processed into medicine, both internal and external, and these were called “草药” (herbal medicine).)

二. 形声字。(Phonetic characters)

1. 各写出两个有下列部首的汉字并加注拼音。(Write two characters for each of the following radicals and add their pinyin.)

◇ 彳: () ()

◇ 走: () ()

◇ 金: () ()

◇ 亻: () ()

◇ 月: () ()

◇ 彳: () ()

◇ 卩: () ()

◇ 土: () ()

2. 请各写出两个有下列声旁的汉字并加注拼音。(Write two characters for each of the following phonetic components and add their pinyin.)

- ◇ 钅: ()()
- ◇ 十: ()()
- ◇ 每: ()()
- ◇ 中: ()()
- ◇ 不: ()()
- ◇ 青: ()()
- ◇ 尚: ()()
- ◇ 冬: ()()

三. 给下列动词搭配两个合适的宾语。(Please think of two objectives for each of the following verb.)

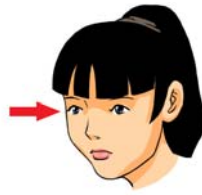
- ◇ 试——()()
- ◇ 花——()()
- ◇ 想——()()
- ◇ 拿——()()
- ◇ 看——()()
- ◇ 打——()()

四. 在图片下方写上合适的名词并加注拼音。(Write the appropriate noun below the picture for each of the following and add its pinyin.)





7. _____



8. _____



9. _____

五. 在横线上填写合适的汉字。(Please write the appropriate character on the blank spaces.)

1. 小高昨天很忙, 没有时间做_____, 就吃了一些_____菜。吃了以后肚子快_____死了, 去了很多次_____所。所以, 小高来看医生。医生请小高_____下, 给他检_____了一下。说是吃_____肚子了, 不过不必打_____, 吃_____就可以。一天要吃三次, 一次吃一_____。

2. 小谢最近几天_____体很不_____服, 眼睛又红又_____, 还一直_____眼泪。一定是过_____了。可是小张没有买_____康_____险, 看医生很_____。小张没有_____, 不能去看医生, 所以他的病越来越_____。

六. 想一想。(“Thoughts to ponder” ☺)

1. “好几次”的“好”和“好朋友”的“好”意思一样吗?

(Does the character “好” in “好几次” and “好朋友” have the same meaning?)

2. “想家”的“想”和“想唱歌”的“想”意思一样吗?

(Does the character “想” in “想家” and “想唱歌” have the same meaning?)

*每课一个部首。(*A radical for every lesson)

疒: (illness)

(图片: 病人躺在一张卧榻上。*要突出卧榻的靠背部分。)

“疒”是卧榻的象形。因为患病的人需要卧床休养, 所以卧榻成了疾病的象征。以“疒”作部首的字意义多与病患有关。如“病”。

(“疒” is the figure of a sick bed. Since most people who are ill need to rest on the bed, it has become symbolic of illness. Most characters with “疒” as the radical more than likely has meanings associated with illness, such as “病” (sick, ill, disease).)

问题: (Question:)

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

*动物的名字。(Animal names)

你知道这些动物的名字吗？(Do you know the name of these animals?)



1. 马 ma; horse
2. 牛 niu; cow
3. 羊 yang; sheep
4. 狗 gou; dog
5. 猪 zhu; pig
6. 猫 mao; cat
7. 鸡 ji; chicken
8. 鸭 ya; duck
9. 鹅 e; goose