

《第 18 课 租房子》

(Lesson 18 Renting an Apartment)

一. 汉字说源。(英文)

安: (peaceful; quiet)



“安”是一个会意字，从女在宀下。旧式女子的特点就是安静地呆在房间内作女红，过着几乎与世隔绝的生活。所以“安”字以女子在房间内表达安静、祥和的意思。

(The word “安” describes the meaning of a girl underneath a roof, denoted by 宀. This is because women in the past spend most of their lives sitting quietly at home doing housework, living a life that is totally aloof from world affairs. That is why, the word “安” uses the female being indoors to denote quietness and peacefulness.)

问题:

1. 请再写出三个以“宀”作部首的字，说说以“宀”作部首的字一般有什么意思。(Please write out three words that uses the radical “宀”. Talk about the meaning that these three words.)

2. 根据“女”、“安”、“妇(fu; woman)”等几个汉字，用英文说说中国旧式女子的家庭分工和社会地位。(According to the words “女”, “安”, and “妇”, use English to describe the social status and responsibilities of women in the past.)

二. 左“阝”和右“阝”。(Left and right “阝” radical)

根据“阝”作部首时在汉字中的位置不同，我们称作左“阝”和右“阝”。

(Since the radical “阝” appear at different positions in some Chinese characters, we call them “left 阝 and right 阝”)

问题:

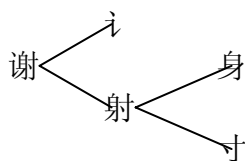
请分别各写出两个以左“阝”和右“阝”为部首的字。(Please write out two characters for both the left 阝 and the right 阝)

三. 合体汉字的部件拆分。(Analysis of the components of compact characters)

合体字一般由两个或两个以上的部件组成。部件在组合成汉字时有一定的层次，不一定多个部件都在同一个层面。所以，根据部件之间的关系，一个合体字也可以被拆分成不同的层次和部分。

(There are two types of characters: simple characters and compact characters. Compact characters usually is assembled by two or more parts. There are different levels/layers in assembling characters, not all parts are in the same layer. Depending on the difference in layering, the parts can be distinguished by 1st level, 2nd level part, etc.)

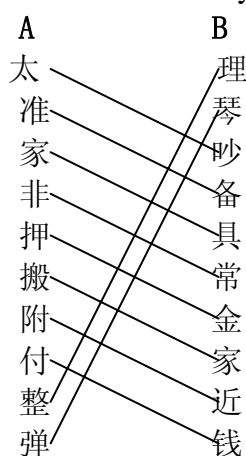
如“谢”字的部件拆分：(An example of the breakdown of the word “谢”)



问题：

请拆分汉字“附”、“搬”、“架”。(Please analyze these characters)

四. 连线：连接 AB 两列中合适的汉字，组成词。一个字只能用一次。(Connect a characters in A to a character in B to form a word with real meanings. Each character can only be used once.)



五. 根据图片内容写名词，并在括号中加上合适的量词。(Look at the information given in the pictures. Write out the corresponding nouns, and add the right quantifier in the brackets)



(图片 4：一套公寓的内部。包括 d 卧室、e 单人床、f 客厅、g 沙发、h 电

脑、i 书桌、j 书架、k 厨房、l 餐厅、m 饭桌、n 碗、o 椅子、p 洗澡间等。)

(*为了表现更清楚,可以在各个房间加上人物,如在书桌前加上看书的孩子,在卧室的床上加上睡觉的孩子,在餐厅加上正在准备晚饭的妈妈等等。)

*每课一个部首。(One Radical for Each Lesson)

木: (tree; wood)



“木”是一棵树的象形。用在汉字的左边作部首时右下方的“㇇”变得短促。以“木”作部首的字意义一般与树木或木制品有关。如“果”是树上结的果实,“架”早期多是用木头制作的等等。

(“木” is the figure of a tree. When used as a radical on the left of a character, the “㇇” on the lower right becomes short. The characters that uses “木” as radical are often related to wood or tree. For example, the word “果”denotes the fruits on a tree; the word “架” used to denote wooden material in the past, etc.)

问题:

请写出三个以“木”作部首的字。(Please write out three words that uses “木” as radical)

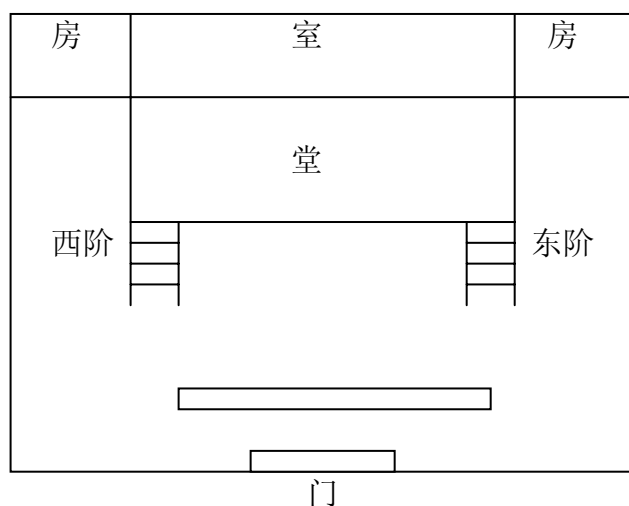
*字谜。(Word Puzzle)

What's black and white and read all over?

请用中文回答。(Please Answer in Chinese)

你知道

*出租房子的主人为什么叫“房东”？（Why is the landlord called “房东”， or “房东”？）



上图是中国古代一个普通院落的示意图。“室”和“房”都是主人的房间，“堂（tang）”类似于今天的客厅，是主人会客或赏景的地方。从院子到“堂”或进入“室”、“房”需要上若干节台阶。一般来说，如果主人、客人同行，主人走东边的台阶，客人走西边的台阶，以示礼节。因为主人经常走东边，所以东逐渐可以用来指代主人。比如：在美国举行一个国际比赛，美国就是“东道主”；你拥有某个公司的股份（gu fen），你就是这个公司的“股东”；某个人出租房子，这个人就是“房东”等等。

(Above is a picture shows the arrangements of a traditional house in China. Both “室” and “房” are rooms of the landlord, the “堂（tang）” is used like the living room we talk of today, where the landlord welcomes his guests or enjoys the sceneries in the garden. From the garden to the “堂”， or into the “室” or “房”， one needs to climb some stairs. Usually, the landlord will take the stairs on the east, while the guests take the stairs on the west, to show respect. As this practice became more popular, the landlord began to be affiliated with the east. For example, if an international competition is held in the United States, the US is then called the “东道主” ;if you are a stockholder of a company, you are called a “股东” ; if someone is leasing his house, this person is called the “房东” 。)