

《第 19 课 邮局》

(Lesson 19 At the Post Office)

一. 汉字说源。(Characters and their Origins)

束：(measure word for flowers, etc.)



“束”摹写了一棵树被一圈什么东西套住的画面，引申有“束缚”、“约束”的意思。

“束”可以用作量词，但以“束”为量词的名词一般不可以是一个，而是捆绑在一起的若干个组成的集体。如“一束花”，一定是两朵或两朵以上扎在一起的花才可以说“一束”。

(The word“束”describes a tree being surrounded by something, which could be used to describe being constrained, being controlled. The word “束” can be used as a measuring word, it is used to describe more than one unit of an object, usually a group or bunch of it tied up together.)

二. 请给下面的多音字和同音字注音，组词。(Please give the correct sound for the polyphonic characters and synonyms below.)

行 { _____ ()
_____ ()

还 { _____ ()
_____ ()

觉 { _____ ()
_____ ()

三. 给下面的汉字各组两个词。(Please form two words with the characters given below.)

◇ 平：

◇ 邮：

◇ 服：

◇ 票：

◇ 新：

四. 在方格中加上合适的部件，使得不同方向上都可以组成一个字。(Please add the right radicals or parts to the give character in both the empty box, so that a new character is formed.)

力	

	奇

又	

五. 请各写出一个有下列部件的汉字。(Please write out a character that contains the following character as a part or radical.)

- ✧ 首:
- ✧ 另:
- ✧ 鱼:
- ✧ 丁:
- ✧ 乚:
- ✧ 子:
- ✧ 匕:
- ✧ 艮:

六. 请圈出下面句子中的错别字, 把正确的汉字写在句子后边的括号里。(Please circle the incorrectly used character, and right the correct character in the bracket.)

1. 快信要**贻**多少钱的邮票? ()
2. 这封信很重要, 我想寄**桂**号。()
3. 钱不够, 还要再**另**十四块。()
4. 我在邮局买了五张**名**信片。()
5. 这个邮局只可以存人民币, 不可以存美**园**。()

七. 从括号中选择合适的汉字填写在横线上。*每个汉字只可以用一次, 有一个汉字不能用。(Please choose the correct character to fill in on the line. Each character can be used once, one of the characters cannot be used.)

(存、样、天、鲜、重、过、系、该、片、订、老、寄、诉、束、把、首)

我的朋友下个星期____生日, 我不知道应____送什么东西。____是送____饰没意思, 这次我想送点儿新____的东西。

我想了半____, 觉得还是送一____花比较好。可是她住在上海, 我住在北京, 我们不在同一个城市, 花又不可在在邮局____, 怎么办呢?

小王告____我, 不在同一个城市也没关____, 可以在北京的邮局____花, 上海的邮局就会____花送给她了。

北京的邮局跟美国的真不一____, 在北京的邮局还可以做很多事情: ____钱, 买明信____等等。

*每课一个部首。(One radical on lesson)

攴 (攴): (hit)



“攴”(攴)意为手拿一个小棍子之类的东西击打或将要击打。以“攴”(攴)为部首的字意义多与教育、检查或处置、击打有关。

如“教”。中国古代教育制度对学生极其严厉。如果学生没有达到老师的要求或做了什么出格的事情，就要被老师给以“击掌”的处罚。即学生伸开手掌，老师拿一个小棍子之类的东西在手掌上面击打，根据错误的严重程度击打的次数也不同。“学”的繁体字“斆”(斆)有相同的部首。

随着时间的推移和社会情况的变化，这种用来教训学生的小棍子逐渐演变成了教鞭，其功能也发生了转移：从击打学生的手掌变为指示黑板或幻灯等上面的内容。

(The radical “攴” denotes a handheld object, such as a stick, placed in the action of hitting something. The characters that has the radical “攴” are usually related to education, inspection or penalize, or beating.)

问题：

请再写出两个以“攴”(攴)为部首的字。(Please write out two characters that has the radical “攴”.)

*说“新鲜”。(Speaking of the amusing things.)

新鲜：(fresh; novel)

汉语中有的词有两个或两个以上的意思，并且这些意思互相之间有所关联，这样的词叫做多义词。

“新鲜”就是一个多义词。看下面两个句子：

1. 这里的菜都很新鲜，都是今天上午刚到的。
2. 张意文下个月过生日，我想送点儿新鲜的东西。

在第一个句子中，“新鲜”的意思是刚从田里采摘来，上市的时间很短；在第二个句子中，“新鲜”的意思是特别的、不常见的、与众不同的。

这两种意思之间有引申的关系。因为上市的时间短，所以自然就不常见；因为不常见，所以就显得特别和与众不同。引申系列如下：

刚上市 → 不常见 → 显得特别

(Some Chinese words have two or more meanings, and each of the meanings have some relationship in between. These words are called ‘multi-meaning’ words.

For example, the word “新鲜” has multi-meanings. Look at the sentences below:

1. The dishes here are all “fresh”, they all arrived today.
2. Zhang Yiwen’s birthday is next month, I want to send her something amusing.

In the first sentence, the word “新鲜” means being brought back ‘fresh’ from the farm, or just recently placed on the market; in the second sentence, the word “新鲜” means special, new, and amusing.

The two meanings have implied meaning. Because the object is recently placed on the market, it is naturally new, and not often seen. Hence, because it is new and not often seen on the market, it seems rather amusing. The implied meaning is then:

Newly placed on the market → not often seen → seems amusing.)