

《第 20 课 运动》

(Lesson 20 Sports)

- 一. 汉字说源。(Indicate resource of character)
网: (net)



“网”是渔网的象形，引申表示其他的网格状的东西，如“蛛(zhū)网”；因为网线之间彼此联系，“网”进而又可以抽象为联络网，如“无线(wú xiàn)网”、“因特(yīn tè)网”等等。

(“网” is the image of fishing net, explicate also objects of net form, for example spider net; because of the relations of net thread, net can be abstracted as connecting net such as wireless net and internet, etc.)

想一想: (Answer in English)

1. “网”的量词应该是什么? 为什么? (What is the measuring character of net? Why?)

2. “网球”的名字是怎么来的? (How is the name of tennis created?)

- 二. 说说你知道的运动的名称(最少四个)。(Give at least four names of the sports you know)

- 三. 形近字辨析。(Analysis of characters of similar forms)

蓝 vs. 篮



“蓝”，部首是“艹”。“蓝”本来是一种草，因为这种草可以提炼染蓝的色剂，所以就引申为抽象的颜色词。

“篮”，部首是“竹”。最初的篮子多用竹子制成，所以“篮”以“竹”为部首。

(The radical of “蓝” is “艹”. “蓝” originally is a grass. Because this grass contains a color element that can be used in dyeing, it has been explicated into an abstract character for color.

The radical of “篮” is “竹”. Originally baskets were made of bamboo, therefore, “篮” uses radical “竹”.)

想一想：

“lan qiu”(basketball)的“lan”是“蓝”还是“篮”？为什么？(Which character does basketball use, “蓝” or “篮”？Why?)

四. 把下面的五个汉字翻译成英文，并说说部首“月”在这些汉字中表示什么意思（不是一个一个说，是总结。）。(Translate the following five Chinese characters into English, and explain what the radical “月” means in these words (not by each word but in a summary form))

肚 脚 胖 脸 腿

五. 给下面的十个汉字各组两个词。(Make two vocables for each of following ten Chinese characters)

意 险 死 然 步 受 高 为 起 单

六. 多义词。(multi-vocals)

“上”是一个多义词。看看在下面两个句子中，“上”的意思有什么不一样。

(“上” is a multi-vocal. Please find in the following two sentences what difference in meanings by “上”.)

1. 今天上午我去了图书馆。
2. 意文的弟弟在美国上大学。

想一想:

你还可以再说出一个多义词吗? (Can you find another multi-vocal?)

七. 请找出下面八个形声字的声旁, 并给形声字和声旁都加上拼音。(Please find the sound particles of the following eight phonograms, and add bo po mo fo for the sound particles.)

踢 起 坏 调 简 拍 提 听

*每课一个部首。(One radical each lesson)

车 (車): (vehicle; car)



“车”是一个象形字, 主要突出了车轮部分, 这从“车”的繁体字“車”可以更清楚地看出来。这个字采取了以部分代替整体的表现手法, 利用一个车轮和两边固定用的车辖来代表整个车子。

随着社会的发展, 车子的形状发生了很大的变化。但最重要的车轮部分仍然存在, 其作为交通工具或战斗工具的特点也没有改变。

“车”可以用作部首, 用作部首时最下边的笔画“一”稍稍向右上方倾斜。如“输”。因为车的功能是作为交通或运送、传递的工具, 所以用“车”作部首

的字本义一般与运送、传递、交通等有关。“输”有“运输”的意思，“输赢”的“输”用的是引申义：把胜利果实（如金牌、土地等）送给了对方。

（“车” is a visual word. It focuses on the wheels, which can be seen more clearly from its traditional form “車”. This character uses parts instead of the whole character, i.e. using the wheels and the wheel clips instead of the whole vehicle.

Along with social development, vehicle shapes changed greatly. However, the most important wheel parts still remain and the functions of vehicle as means of transportation and war fighting have not been changed at all.

“车” can be used as a radical. When it is used for radical, the bottom stroke “一” will go incline towards the right direction. For example “输”. Because vehicle functions as means of transportation and war fighting tools, words with radical “车” generally have relations with moving, transporting etc. “输” means transportation. “输” in “输赢” is explicated, i.e. to pass the victory results (such as gold medal, land etc.) to others.

*你知道这两种运动吗？（Do you know these two sports?）

1. 乒乓球（ping-pong; table tennis）



“乒乓”是一个象声词。因为打球时一来一去不断发出“乒”、“乓”的声音，所以这种球被命名为“乒乓球”。英文翻译可以直接用这个声音译作 ping-pong。又因为乒乓球是一种桌上的球类运动，所以又可以译作 table tennis。

（注意：“乒”、“乓”两个字表示一个语素，不可以分开使用。）

（“乒乓” is a phonogram. It is named as “乒乓球” because the continuous sound of “乒”、“乓” when playing the game. The English translation of this sound can directly be ping-pong. Also because the game is a sport played on a table, it is also translated as table tennis. Note, “乒”、“乓” the two words should always be used together and cannot be separated.）

想一想：

你还知道哪个英文词是从中文音译过去的？（Do you know any other English words that have been translated from Chinese pronunciations?）

2. 太极拳 (Tai Chi: a kind of traditional Chinese shadow boxing)



太极拳是中国传统武术项目之一，因为动作柔缓，又被翻译作 **Slow-motion Chinese boxing**。太极拳看似柔缓，但柔中带力，能以柔克刚，可用于拳击和健身。因为不需要其他的辅助设施，练习起来很方便，太极拳流传的区域越来越广。已经逐渐普及成为中国大众健身的一种运动项目。

(Tai Chi is one of the Chinese traditional martial arts. It is also translated as slow-motion Chinese boxing because its slow moving movements. Tai Chi looks soft and slow, but shows strength in the soft and defeat strong by soft. It can be used for boxing and health exercise. It is very convenient to practice because it does not require any equipment. Tai Chi has been widely spread and has become gradually a popular sport item for mass Chinese population.)

猜一猜：

“拳不离手，歌不离口”是什么意思？（figure out the meaning of “拳不离手，歌不离口” .）