

《第 21 课 旅行》

(Lesson 21 Travel)

一. 意义引申。(Meaning explication)

1. 折 (break; discount)



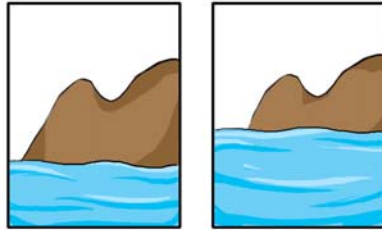
“斤”是斧子的象形，“扌”是“手”的变形。“折”字的本义是手拿斧子砍东西。引申有断裂、片段、折扣等意思。

(“斤” is the shape of axe. “扌” is the altered form of “手”. “折” originally means to break by hands and an axe. It is explicated to mean break, episode, and discount, etc.)

想一想:

一件衣服 \$ 50.00, 打七折是多少钱? \$ 15.00 还是 \$ 35.00?

2. 涨: (rise)



“涨”的部首是“氵” (水), 本义是指水面的涨高。经过抽象引申, 也可以用来指价钱的涨高, 如“涨价”。

(The radical of “涨” is “氵”, which is (水) water, originally means the rise of water surface. It is therefore explicated to indicate the rise of price, for example “涨价”.)

想一想:

“水涨船 (chuan; boat/ship) 高”是什么意思?

二. 形声字练习。(Phonogram exercises)

1. 读下面的形声字, 各写出一个同形旁的形声字。(Read out the following phonogram and write the phonogram with the same form particle.)

城 顿 减 转 钱 矶

2. 以下面的汉字为声旁，各写出一个形声字。(Use the following Chinese characters as sound particle and write down one phonogram.)

户 亢 十 段 张 介

3. 读下面的形声字，各写出一个同声旁的形声字。(Read out the following phonograms and write down phonograms with the same sound particle.)

证 签 空 洛 矾 城

三. 部首的位置。(Position of radicals)

部首在汉字中的位置不是固定的，可以在汉字的左边，如“灯”；也可以在汉字的右边，如“放”；可以在汉字的上边，如“家”；也可以在汉字的下边，如“盘”；可以在汉字的里边，如“问”，也可以在汉字的外边，如“国”等等。

(Radicals in Chinese characters do not have fixed positions. It can be at the left side, such as “灯”, it can also be at the right side, such as “放”. It can be on the top of a character, such as “家”, it can also be at the bottom, such as “盘”, it can also be inner part of a character, such as “问”, and it can be at the outer side of a character, such as “国”, etc.)

问题:

请为这些位置各举出两个汉字的例子。(Please give two characters as examples for the following positions.)

四. 音译词。(Sound translated characters)

地名的翻译多用音译法，用汉字来大概地表示地名的发音。在这些地名中，汉字只表示声音，没有意思。

(Most of place names are translated from their pronunciations using Chinese characters to show generally the pronunciations of the place names. Among these place names, the Chinese characters only show sounds with no meanings.)

问题:

请写出下面这些地方的中文译名。(Please write down the translated names in Chinese of the following places.)

1. Washington
2. Chicago
3. New York
4. Hong Kong
5. Los Angeles

想一想:

除了这些地名，你还知道别的音译词吗？请写出最少三个。(Do you know any other translated sound characters except the following place names? Please write at least three characters.)

五. 同音字。(Homophonic)

读音完全相同(声、韵、调全同)的字叫做同音字。(It is called homophonic when the pronunciation of a character is exactly the same (sound, rhyme and tones are exactly the same))

问题:

读下面的汉字,各写出一个同音字。(Read out the following Chinese characters and write down one homophonic.)

夜 假 城 划 初 杉 韩 芝

六. 找出下面句子中的错别字,把正确的汉字写在句子后面的括号里。(Find out wrongly-written or mispronounced words, and write down the correct Chinese characters in the bracket at the end of the sentences.)

4. 你想买哪家航空公同的票? ()
5. 有的椅子一干多块钱,有的几百快。()
6. 这个春假你有什么汁划? ()
7. 小白的哥哥在一家旅行杆工作。()
8. 你想买单粘票还是来回票? ()
9. 王朋想六月切去韩国的汉城。()
10. 直飞的珏机要贵几百块。()
11. 现在订票,一个星期肉必须付钱。()

***每课一个部首。(One radical each lesson)**

舟:(boat)

(图片:一条小船在海中航行。)

“舟”是船的象征。在中国古代,船和车一样是很重要的交通工具,以“舟”作部首的字意义多与船、航行、运输等有关。如“航”。

“航”的本义是指在大海中航行如“航海”,所以部首是“舟”。经过意义引申,在天空中行进也可以叫“航”,如“航空”。

(“舟” is the shape of a boat. In the ancient China, boats and vehicles were very important means of transportation. Characters with “舟” as radical normally relate to boat, sailing and transportation, for example “航” .

“航” originally means sailing in the sea such as “航海”, therefore, its radical is “舟”. By explicating, it is also called “航” when moving in the sky, such as “航空” .)

问题:

你还知道别的交通工具吗?(Do you know any other means of transportation?)