

第一课

基本知识



Rudiments of Chinese Characters

汉字的笔画(一)

The Strokes of Chinese Characters (A)

汉字的字形是方的,所以又称为“方块字”。汉字是由不同的笔画组成的,笔画是组成方块汉字字形的各种形状的点和线,它是汉字形体的最小单位。

Chinese characters are written in a shape of square, therefore they are known as square-shaped characters. Each character consists of various strokes formed by different dots or lines as the basic components.

组成汉字的基本笔画有六种,即横(一)、竖(丨)、撇(丿)、捺(㇏)、点(丶)、提(㇀),其他笔画都是由这六种笔画变化而来的,我们把它们叫做派生笔画。

There are six basic strokes of Chinese characters. They are the horizontal stroke, the vertical stroke, the left-falling stroke, the right-falling stroke, the dot and the rising stroke. Other types of strokes are derived from the strokes mentioned above, and thus known as the derived strokes.

汉字的笔顺(一)

The Order of Strokes for writing Chinese Characters (A)

绝大多数汉字都由两个以上的笔画组成。书写汉字的时候,有两个问题必须注意:

The great majority of Chinese characters are formed by more than two strokes. In writing them two points should be taken notice of:

汉字的笔画具有方向性。汉字笔画的书写必须依照一定的方向运行:比如横,只能从左向右→,不能从右向左←;竖,只能从上向下↓,不能从下向上↑。

The strokes can only be written in certain directions. For example, the horizontal stroke should only go from left to right. It would be wrong if it is done otherwise. Similarly the vertical stroke can only be written from top to bottom, never from bottom to top.

书写汉字时,许多笔画在一起,笔画的出现总要有先有后,先写哪一笔,再写哪一笔不是任意的,比如“十”的写法是:一十。笔画的先后顺序是有规律的,这就是笔顺规则,简称笔顺。

The strokes that are used to form a character should be written in a certain order known as “stroke order”. For instance, in writing 十, the horizontal stroke always goes before the vertical one.



生字词表

List of New Characters and Words

1. 一	yī	one
2. 二	èr	two
3. 三	sān	three
4. 十	shí	ten
5. 工	gōng	to work

工人	gōngrén	worker
6. 上	shàng	upward direction
上课	shàng kè	to have class(es)
7. 千	qiān	thousand
一千	yì qiān	one thousand
8. 午	wǔ	noon
上午	shàngwǔ	morning
下午	xiàwǔ	afternoon
中午	zhōngwǔ	noon
9. 年	nián	year
一年	yì nián	one year
明年	míngnián	next year
去年	qùnián	last year
10. 作	zuò	to do
工作	gōngzuò	work, to work
作业	zuòyè	exercise, homework
11. 八	bā	eight
12. 人	rén	person
13. 个	gè	(a measure word)
一个人	yí ge rén	a person
14. 天	tiān	day, the sky
今天	jīntiān	today
明天	míngtiān	tomorrow
15. 下	xià	downward direction
下课	xià kè	to finish class, class dismissed
16. 六	liù	six
17. 头	tóu	head
18. 关	guān	to close
关门	guān mén	to close a door
19. 少	shǎo	short of

多少	duōshao	how many, how much
20. 不	bù	not
21. 业	yè	line of business
工业	gōngyè	industry
22. 兴	xìng	excitement
高兴	gāoxìng	glad
23. 共	gòng	altogether
一共	yí gòng	total
24. 汉	hàn	Han, Chinese
汉语	Hànyǔ	Chinese (spoken language)
25. 女	nǚ	female
女人	nǚ rén	woman
26. 多	duō	too much, too many



汉字的笔画和生字的书写

The Strokes and Writing of the New Characters

汉字的基本笔画

The Basic Strokes of Chinese Characters

一 横

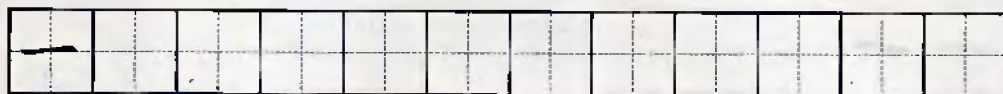
Horizontal Stroke

一 (一) héng 笔从左向右运动

A horizontal stroke is written from left to right.



① 一 yī one



从左向右写横,要写平,写在田字格中间的位置上。

The character goes straight forward from left to right along the central line within a square-lined frame.

② 二 èr two



先写上横,再写下横。上横短,下横长。

The character begins with the top horizontal stroke, ends up with the longer stroke underneath.

③ 三 sān three



第二横最短,第三横最长。三横之间距离差不多相等。

Of the three horizontal strokes the second one is the shortest, and the third one is the longest. The spacing between each stroke is almost the same.

竖

Vertical Stroke

丨 (↓) shù 笔从上向下运动

A vertical stroke is written from top to bottom.



④ 十 shí ten



先写横,再写竖。横和竖相交。

In writing the character the horizontal stroke is written before the vertical stroke. The two strokes cross one another.

⑤ 工 gōng to work
工人 gōngrén worker



上横短,下横长,竖和上下两横相接。

The top horizontal stroke is shorter than the lower one. The vertical stroke intersects the horizontal one.

⑥ 上 shàng upward direction
上课 shàng kè to have class(es)



上横在竖笔的右边,与竖相接。

The short horizontal of 上 is connected with the vertical on the right.

三 撇

Left-falling Stroke

丿 (/) piě 笔从右上向左下运动

A left-falling stroke is written from the top right to the bottom left.



7 千 qiān thousand

一千 yì qiān one thousand

千 千 千

第一笔撇,从右上到左下的斜度要小些,我们把它叫做平撇。竖和撇相接。

The first stroke of 千, slightly slanting from the top right to the lower left, links with the central vertical stroke.

8 午 wǔ noon

上午 shàngwǔ morning

下午 xiàwǔ afternoon

中午 zhōngwǔ noon

午 午 午 午

第一笔撇写得短一点儿,我们把它叫做短撇。第二笔横和第一笔撇相接。竖与第一横相接。

The first stroke of 午 is a short left-falling stroke that links with the top horizontal stroke, and the middle horizontal stroke is crossed by the central vertical stroke.

9 年 nián year

一年 yì nián one year

明年 míngnián next year

去年 qùnián last year

年 年 年 年 年 年

末笔竖与第二笔横相接,不出头。

The central vertical stroke joins the top horizontal stroke without crossing it.

10 作 zuò to do

工作 gōngzuò work, to work

作业 zuòyè exercise, homework

作 作 作 作 作 作 作

这是一个左右结构的字，先写左边的“亻”，再写右边的“乍”。“亻”是“人”字作左半部部件的变体。

It must be written from left to right. The radical 亻 is another form of 人.

四 捺

Right-falling Stroke

㇏ (㇏) nà 笔从左上向右下运动。起笔较轻，运笔逐渐用力

A right-falling stroke is written from the top left to the bottom right with increasing force.

㇏

⑪ 八 bā eight

八 八

先写撇，再写捺，撇和捺相离。第一笔撇写得稍长点儿，我们把它叫做长撇。

The left-falling long stroke of 八 is written before the right-falling one.

⑫ 人 rén person

人 人

撇和捺相接在撇上。

The left-falling stroke of 人 joins its right-falling stroke.

⑬ 个 gè (a measure word)

一个人 yí ge rén a person

个 个 个

第三笔竖从撇和捺相接处向下,但和撇、捺相接点相离。

The vertical stroke of ↑ goes down from somewhere near the connection of the left and right-falling strokes above.

14 天

tiān day, the sky

今天 jīntiān today

明天 míngtiān tomorrow

[illegible]

“大”字上面加一横，撇与第一横相接。

天 can be composed by adding a horizontal on the top of 大.

点

The Dot

、 (丶) diǎn 笔从上向右下顿

The dot of a character begins from the top and slants to the right side with a reinforced pause.

[illegible]

15 下

xià downward direction

下课 xià kè to finish class, class dismissed

[illegible]

第三笔点在竖笔的右边。

The dot of 下 is put on the right of the verticle stroke.

16 六

liù six

[illegible]

第一笔点从左上到右下。第三笔是撇。第四笔点比第一笔点稍长些，我

们把它叫做长点。

The first stroke of 六 is a dot slanting towards the right side. Its third stroke is a left-falling stroke. The fourth stroke, another dot, is a bit longer than the first one known as a long dot.

17 头 tóu head

头 头 头 头 头

第一、二笔两点应上下排列,不能左右排列。最后一笔是长点。

The first dot of 头 is placed above the second dot. It would be wrong if they are arranged side by side. Its last stroke is a long dot.

18 关 guān to close

关门 guān mén to close a door

关 关 关 关 关 关

第二笔是短撇。第五笔撇与第一个横相接。

The second stroke of 关 is a left-falling short stroke. Its fifth stroke is a left-falling one that is joined with the first horizontal stroke.

19 少 shǎo short of

多少 duōshao how many, how much

少 少 少 少

先写中间的竖,再写左边的撇。第三笔是点,不是捺。末笔是长撇。

The writing of 少 begins with the central vertical stroke followed by the left-falling stroke. Its third stroke is not a right-falling stroke, but a dot. The final stroke is a left-falling long stroke.

20 不 bù not

不 不 不 不

末笔是长点,不是捺。

The final stroke of 不 is not a right-falling stroke, but a long dot.

21 业 yè line of business

工业 gōngyè industry

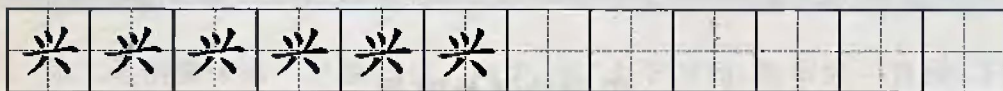


先写中间的两竖。第三笔是点,第四笔是撇,最后写下面的横。横和中间的两竖相接。

The writing of 业 begins with the two parallel vertical strokes in the centre. Its third stroke is a dot, the fourth stroke is a left-falling stroke. The final stroke is a horizontal joining the two verticals.

22 兴 xīng excitement

高兴 gāoxīng glad



第一、二笔是点,第三笔是撇,这三笔左右排列,然后是中间的一横,最后写下边的一撇一点,撇笔要写得短些,末笔是长点。

The first two strokes of 兴 are dots. Its third stroke is a left-falling stroke. They are arranged side by side above a horizontal under which is a short left-falling stroke accompanied by a long dot.

23 共 gòng altogether

一共 yí gòng total



第二、三笔的两竖与第一笔横相交,与第四笔横相接。

The two verticals of 共 go across the first horizontal stroke and join the lower horizontal one.

提

Rising Stroke

一 (㇀) tí 笔从左下向右上运动,开始下笔较重,然后迅速向右上提笔

A rising stroke forcibly begins from the lower left to the upward right.



24 汉 hàn Han, Chinese

汉语 Hànyǔ Chinese (spoken language)



第一、二笔点与第三笔提上下弧形排列。

The first and second dots of 汉 are arranged with the rising stroke on one side in a shape of an arch.

汉字的派生笔画

The Derived Strokes

撇点

Left-falling Dot

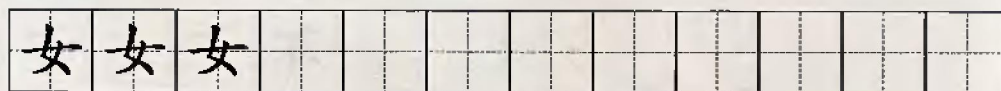
㇀ (㇀) piědiǎn 先从右上向左下写撇,然后向右下拐弯写“长点”,要一笔写下来,中间不能断笔

A left-falling dot begins from the top right, then turns to the left, and bends to the right without being broken.



25 女 nǚ female

女人 nǚrén woman



第一笔是撇点,要一笔写完。第二笔撇与第三笔横相接。

The left-falling dot of 女 should be completed as one stroke. Its second stroke is a left-falling one, joining the horizontal in the middle.

横撇

Left Horizontal Falling

㇇ (㇇) héngpiě 先从左向右写横,再转向左下写撇,中间不能断笔

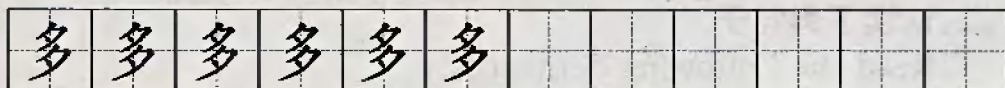
A left horizontal falling starts from the left to the right and continues its lower part by turning to the left without being broken.



26

多

duō too much, too many



第二笔横撇和第一笔撇相接。两个“夕”上下排列,基本成一直线,不能左右排列。

The second left horizontal falling of 多 links up with the first left-falling stroke. The component 夕 is placed on its repeated form. It would be wrong if they are arranged side by side.



认读词、词组和句子

Read the Following Words, Phrases and Sentences

一、认读词、词组

Read the Following Words and Phrases.

数字: 一 二 三 六 八 十 十一 十二
十三 十六 十八 二十 三十 六十 八十
一千 三千 六千 八千

工：工人 工作 工业

上：上课 上头 上下

午：上午 下午 中午

年：一年 三年 六年 八年 今年 明年 去年

作：作业 工作

天：今天 明天 一天 十天 三十天

多少：多少人 多少天 多少年

一共：一共多少人 一共六千人 一共多少天
一共多少年

人：一个人 三个人 六个人 八个人 六十二个人
女人

不：不上课 不工作 不下课 不高兴 不多 不少

二、认读下列句子

Read the Following Sentences.

1. 今天不工作。
2. 一共多少个工人？
3. 明天下午上不上课？
4. 今天作业不多。
5. 去年十二个女工，今年二十个。

第二课

基本知识



Rudiments of Chinese Characters

汉字的笔画(二)

The Strokes of Chinese Characters (B)

汉字笔画的组合关系

The Combination of the Strokes

大多数汉字都不止一笔。很多汉字都是由多个笔画组成的,那么不同的笔画又是怎样组合成汉字的呢? 现代汉字笔画的组合关系有三种:一种是分离关系,如二、八等,在这些汉字中每个笔画之间都有一定的距离。第二种是相接关系,如工、人等,在这些汉字中,前一笔和后一笔都是相互连接的。第三种是相交关系,如十、女等,这些汉字中前一笔和后一笔之间都是互相交叉的。有时候,在一个汉字中,往往会出现两种或两种以上的笔画组合关系,如开、关等。不同的笔画组合关系构成了不同字形的现代汉字。

The majority of Chinese characters consist of more than two strokes. In fact they are formed by several different strokes. How do they combine with one another? Generally speaking, there are three ways to put them together. A. Two strokes are separated as seen in the writing of 二 and 八. Namely such characters are written with disconnected strokes. B. Strokes link up with one another as seen in the writing of 工 and 人. Namely such characters are formed with joined strokes. C. Two strokes go across one another as seen in the writing of 十 and 女. Sometimes there are two or more formations in the writing of a single character, e. g. 开 and 关. In modern Chinese, different characters are based on different formation of strokes.



生字词表

List of New Characters and Words

1. 五	wǔ	five
2. 百	bǎi	hundred
3. 今	jīn	now
今年	jīnnián	this year
4. 后	hòu	behind, after
后边	hòubiān	behind
后天	hòutiān	the day after tomorrow
5. 里	lǐ	inside, <i>li</i>
里边	lǐbiān	inside
公里	gōnglǐ	kilometre
6. 更	gèng	even, further
更好	gèng hǎo	better
7. 四	sì	four
8. 七	qī	seven
9. 元	yuán	primary, yuan
十元	shí yuán	ten yuan
元旦	yuándàn	New Year
10. 先	xiān	first
先后	xiānhòu	one after another
先生	xiānsheng	mister
11. 电	diàn	electricity
电视	diànshì	TV
电话	diànhuà	telephone
12. 北	běi	north
北京	Běijīng	Beijing
13. 九	jiǔ	nine
14. 几	jǐ	which

15. 风	fēng	wind
16. 才	cái	only
刚才	gāngcái	just now
17. 可	kě	but
可是	kěshì	however
18. 哥	gē	elder brother
哥哥	gēge	elder brother
19. 了	le	(a modal particle)
买了	mǎi le	bought
20. 子	zǐ	son
孩子	háizi	child
21. 好	hǎo	good
你好	nǐ hǎo	hello
22. 我	wǒ	I, me
我们	wǒmen	we
23. 心	xīn	heart
关心	guānxīn	concern
24. 买	mǎi	to buy
买东西	mǎi dōngxi	to do shopping
25. 学	xué	to study
学习	xuéxí	to study, the results of studies
学生	xuésheng	student
26. 你	nǐ	you
你们	nǐmen	you



汉字的笔画和生字的书写

The Strokes and Writing of the New Characters

汉字的派生笔画

The Derived Strokes

横折

Horizontal Turning

ㄟ (ㄣ) héngzhé 从左到右写横,再拐弯向下写竖

A horizontal turning begins with a horizontal stroke from left to right, then turns down at a right angle.



① 五 wǔ five



第二笔和第三笔的竖笔稍向左下倾斜。

In writing 五 the vertical stroke in the middle and the vertical part of the turning should slightly slant to the lower left.

② 百 bǎi hundred

一百 yì bǎi one hundred



第二笔撇与第一笔横相接,不能相交。

The first horizontal stroke of 百 joins the second left-falling one without going across it.

③ 今 jīn now

今年 jīnnián this year

今 今 今 今

上半部是“人”，不是“入”，第四笔横折中折的部分向左下倾斜。

The upper part of 今 is not a 人, but a 人. Its last stroke is a horizontal turning towards the lower left.

④ 后 hòu behind, after

后边 hòubiān behind

后天 hòutiān the day after tomorrow

后 后 后 后 后 后

第二笔竖撇与第一笔平撇的左端相接。第五笔是横折，第六笔写横。

The second left vertical falling of 后 touches the lower end of the first left flat falling. Its last two strokes are the horizontal turning and the horizontal stroke.

⑤ 里 lǐ inside, li

里边 lǐbiān inside

公里 gōnglǐ kilometre

里 里 里 里 里 里 里

第六笔竖与第二笔横折中的横笔部分相接，与末笔横也相接。

The vertical stroke of 里 touches all the horizontal strokes in the horizontal turning and the final horizontal stroke.

⑥ 更 gèng even, further

更好 gèng hǎo better

更 更 更 更 更 更 更

第六笔竖撇与第一笔横相接，不出头，末笔捺与竖撇相交。

The sixth left vertical falling of 更 connects with the first horizontal stroke and goes across the right-falling stroke.

竖弯

Vertical Turning

乚 (乚) shùwān 从上到下写竖,再向右拐弯,略带弧度,中间不断笔

A vertical turning is written from top to bottom with a right turning or a short curve without being broken.



⑦ 四 sì four



先进入,后关门。先写里边的撇和竖弯,最后写下面的横封口,就好像人先进了门,再关门。第三、四笔分离。

Write the strokes inside the frame before enclosing it. Namely, the left falling and vertical turning strokes of 四 should be given before the square is closed. The two strokes inside the frame must be written apart.

竖弯钩

Vertical Upward Turning

乚 (乚) shùwāngōu 从竖开始写,再拐向右写横,然后拐向上提笔钩出,中间不断笔

A vertical upward turning is written from top to bottom, then turning upward without being broken.



⑧ 七 qī seven



第一笔是横,稍向右上倾斜。第二笔竖弯钩只能向右拐弯,不能向左拐弯。

The horizontal stroke of 元 slightly slants to the right. Its vertical upward turning does not turn left but right.

- ⑨ 元 yuán primary, yuan
 十元 shí yuán ten yuan
 元旦 yuándàn New Year

元 元 元 元

第三笔撇和第四笔竖弯钩相离。

The left-falling stroke of 元 and its vertical upward turning must be written apart.

- ⑩ 先 xiān first
 先后 xiānhòu one after another
 先生 xiānsheng mister

先 先 先 先 先 先

第二笔横和第一笔撇相接。

The second horizontal stroke of 先 joins the first left-falling stroke.

- ⑪ 电 diàn electricity
 电视 diànshì TV
 电话 diànhuà telephone

电 电 电 电 电

末笔竖弯钩与第二、三、四笔相交。

The final vertical upward turning of 电 goes across its second, third and fourth strokes.

- ⑫ 北 běi north
 北京 Běijīng Beijing

北 北 北 北 北

先写竖,右边的撇和竖弯钩相接,不要写成相交。

A vertical stroke should be written firstly. The left-falling stroke of the right part touches the vertical upward turning, but does not cross it.

四 横折弯钩

Horizontal Bending with an Upward Hook

乚 (ㄣ) héngzhéwāngōu 先从左向右写横,再折向下,再向右拐弯提笔钩出,中间不断笔

The horizontal bending with an upward hook begins with a line written from left to right before its bending at a right angle ended with a rising hook on the right. Although changed in various directions, the whole stroke should be completed without being broken.



13 九 jiǔ nine



第一笔竖撇与第二笔横折弯钩的横笔部分相交。

The left vertical falling of 九 goes across the horizontal part of its second stroke.

14 几 jǐ which



第一笔竖撇与第二笔横折弯钩的起笔处相接。注意与“九”的区别。

The left vertical falling of 几 joins the beginning of its second stroke. Be aware of the difference between 几 and 九.

15 风 fēng wind



第二笔横折弯钩中弯钩的弧度比九中的小,第四笔长点与第三笔短撇相交。

The hook of the second stroke of 风 is not so widely curved as in that of the similar stroke of 九. Inside the character, the long dot crosses its left-falling short stroke.

五 竖钩

Vertical Hook

丨 (丨) shùgōu 从上向下写竖,再向左上拐弯提笔

A vertical hook is written from top to bottom with a left upward hook.



16 才 cái only

刚才 gāngcái just now



第三笔是撇,注意与“寸”的区别。

Be aware of the difference between the left-falling stroke in 才 and the dot in 寸.

17 可 kě but

可是 kěshì however

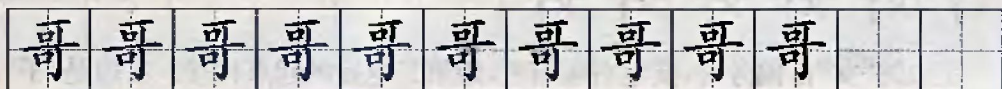


先写横,然后写“口”,最后写竖钩。

In writing 可 the order of strokes is the horizontal stroke first, then the component of 口 and finally the vertical hook.

18 哥 gē elder brother

哥哥 gēge elder brother



上下都是“可”，但上面的“可”最后一笔是竖而不是竖钩。

The top and bottom of 哥 are both “可”, but the final stroke of the upper one is not vertical hook but vertical stroke.

六

弯钩

Curved Hook

丿 (ㄣ) wāngōu 从上向下写竖,向右带一定弧度,再向左上拐弯提笔

A curved hook can be formed by a curve and a vertical hook.



19

了

le a modal particle

买了 mǎi le bought



第一笔是横钩,第二笔弯钩与横钩中钩的部分相接。

The character of 了 is composed of a horizontal hook in connection with a curved hook.

20

子

zǐ son

孩子 hái zi child



“了”中间加一横就是“子”。

The character of 子 can be written by adding a horizontal stroke to 了.

21

好

hǎo good

你好 nǐ hǎo hello



左边的“女”作偏旁时,横笔右端缩短,跟第二笔撇的起点相接。右边是“子”。

When 女 on the left side of the character is used as a radical, the right end of the stroke — is shortened and connected with the starting point of the second stroke 丿. And the right side of the character is 子.

七 斜钩

Slant Hook

㇏ (㇏) xiégōu 从左上向右下写一个弧度不大的弧线,再拐弯向上提笔,带出一个钩来

A slant hook can be formed by an arch written from the top left to the lower right and a small upward hook.



22 我

wǒ I, me

我们 wǒmen we



第三笔竖钩与第一笔撇相接。第四笔是提,不是撇。第五笔斜钩与第二笔横相交,与第一笔撇不相接。最后写右上的点。

The third vertical hook of 我 connects with the first left-falling stroke. Its fourth stroke is not a left falling but a rising stroke. The fifth slant hook on its right goes across the second horizontal stroke without connecting with the first left-falling. On the top right corner of the character is a dot.

八 卧钩

Lying Hook

㇚ (㇚) wògōu 起笔后就向右下有弧度地拐弯,底部较平,然后再往上拐弯提笔

A lying hook is shaped like a upturned arch with an upward hook.



23 心 xīn heart

关心 guānxīn concern



左边一点是左点,从右上向左下写,其他两点是右点。

The dot on the left of 心 goes down from the higher part of the right. The rest two dots of the character slant to the right.

九 横钩

Horizontal Hook

㇇ (㇇) hénggōu 从左向右写横再向右下拐弯,一拐过来就提笔,带出一个钩来,钩的部分很短

A horizontal hook begins with a level stroke which bends at its right end in the form of a small hook.



24 买 mǎi to buy

买东西 mǎi dōngxi to do shopping



第一笔是横钩,不是横折,下面是“头”。

Be aware of the first horizontal hook in 买. Under the horizontal hook of 买 is 头.

25 学 xué to study

学习 xuéxí to study, the results of studies

学生 xuésheng student



这是一个上下结构的字,上边是“𠂇”,下边是“子”,“𠂇”的第一、二笔是点,第三笔是撇,这三笔左右排列。

The upper part is 𠂇; the lower part is 子. The first and second strokes of 𠂇 are dots; the third stroke is a left falling. These three strokes are arranged from left to right.

26 你 nǐ you

你们 nǐmen you

你	你	你	你	你	你	你								
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

左边是“亻”,右边的第二笔是横钩。

The left side is 亻, the second stroke on the right is 乚.



认读词、词组和句子

Read the Following Words, Phrases and Sentences

一、认读词、词组

Read the Following Words and Phrases.

数字: 四 五 七 九 十四 十五 十七 十九

四十 五十 七十 九十

一百 二百 三百 四百 五百 六百 七百

八百 九百 一百一十一 一百九十九

一千 一千一百六十五 九千八百七十六

四年 五千年 一九九九年

一百元 一共一百五十八元

今: 今天 今年 今后

后: 后天 后年 后边

更: 更好 更多 更少 更高

先: 先后 先生 先工作 先学习 先关门 先上课

几： 几个人 几个学生 几个孩子 几个哥哥 几天
几年 工作几天 学习几年

子： 孩子 女子

好： 你好 好人 好孩子 好学生

心： 心里 心头 关心 人心

二、认读下列句子

Read the Following Sentences.

1. 你们一共几个人？
2. 我买四个，你买不买？
3. 我们学习汉语。
4. 关先生买了一台电视。
5. 哥哥明年才工作。
6. 你们班(bān, class)一共多少个学生。

第三课



基本知识

Rudiments of Chinese Characters

汉字的笔画(三)

The Strokes of Chinese Characters (C)

汉字的笔画和方位

The Strokes and Directions of Chinese Characters

汉字的笔画形状可分为两大类：基本笔画和复合笔画。基本笔画是由简单的点或线构成的。复合笔画是由两个或两个以上的基本笔画连接而成的。这类笔画虽然由多个笔画组成，但都要一笔完成，中间不能断笔。

The strokes of Chinese characters may be divided into two types in terms of their formation: the basic strokes and compound strokes. The first type is composed of simple dots or lines, and the second made by two or more basic strokes without being broken in writing.

汉字的笔画都有一定的方向，应该牢记的是：写汉字必须按照每个笔画的方向去写。掌握和写熟汉字的这些笔画，是写好汉字的第一步。

One should be aware that in writing Chinese characters each stroke must go in a certain direction. It is important to understand this point and get oneself familiar with strokes, for that is the first step towards the progress one makes in writing Chinese characters.

汉字的笔画大约有二三十种，我们大致归纳如下：

There are about 20-30 types of strokes that Chinese characters are composed of. The following is but a brief list.

序号 No.	笔画开头 Shape	笔画名称 Name	笔画方向 Direction	例字 Example
1	一	横(héng) (The horizontal stroke)	→	二、三
2	丨	竖(shù) (The vertical stroke)	↓	十、千
3	丿	撇(piě) (The left falling)	↙	午、牛
4	㇏	捺(nà) (The right falling)	↘	八、人
5	丶	点(diǎn) (The dot)	⋱	六、头
6	㇀	提(tí) (The rising stroke)	↗	汉、地
7	㇇	横钩(hénggōu) (The horizontal hook)	㇇	买、你
8	㇚	竖钩(shùgōu) (The vertical hook)	㇚	才、可
9	㇄	弯钩(wāngōu) (The curved hook)	㇄	子、象
10	㇚	斜钩(xiégōu) (The slant hook)	㇚	我、成
11	㇚	卧钩(wògōu) (The lying hook)	㇚	心、必
12	㇚	竖弯钩(shùwāngōu) (The vertical upward turning)	㇚	七、电

序号 No.	笔画开头 Shape	笔画名称 Name	笔画方向 Direction	例字 Example
13	㇀	横折(héngzhé) (The horizontal turning)	㇀	口、书
14	㇁	竖折(shùzhé) (The vertical turning to the right)	㇁	区、世
15	㇂	竖弯(shùwān) (The vertical turning)	㇂	四、西
16	㇃	竖提(shùtí) (The vertical-rising stroke)	㇃	民、以
17	㇄	撇折(piězhé) (The left-falling turning)	㇄	公、么
18	㇅	撇点(piědiǎn) (The left-falling dot)	㇅	女、好
19	㇆	横撇(héngpiě) (The left horizontal falling)	㇆	反、多
20	㇇	横折钩(héngzhégōu) (The horizontal turning with a hook)	㇇	习、也
21	㇈	横折弯钩(héngzhéwāngōu) (The horizontal bending with an upward hook)	㇈	九、风
22	㇉	竖折折钩(shùzhézhégōu) (The vertical and redoubled turning)	㇉	弓、弟
23	㇊	竖折撇(shùzhépiě) (The vertical turning with a left falling)	㇊	专、传
24	㇋	横折弯(héngzhéwān) (The horizontal turning with a curve to the right)	㇋	朵、没
25	㇌	横折折折钩(héngzhézhézhégōu) (The horizontal and redoubled turning with a hook to the left)	㇌	奶、场

序号 No.	笔画开头 Shape	笔画名称 Name	笔画方向 Direction	例字 Example
26	㇀	横折提(héngzhétí) (The horizontal turning with a rising stroke)	㇀	读、语
27	㇃	横撇弯钩(héngpiěwāngōu) (The horizontal with a left falling and a curve)	㇃	阿、都
28	㇄	横折折撇(héngzhézhépiě) (The horizontal and redoubled turning with a left falling)	㇄	过、这

汉字的笔顺(二)

The Order of Strokes for writing Chinese Characters (B)

汉字的笔顺规则

The Principle of the Stroke Order of Chinese Characters

汉字的书写具有一定的笔顺规则。只有按照合理的笔顺去写汉字,才能提高书写的速度,而且还能使写出的字既美观又大方。

The principle of the stroke order is a guiding rule for writing Chinese characters. The right order helps learners write them fast and beautifully.

汉字笔顺的基本规则:

The following is a basic principle of the stroke order for writing Chinese characters:

规 则 Principle	例 字 Example	笔 顺 Order of Strokes
先横后竖 A horizontal stroke should be written before a vertical one.	十	一 十
先撇后捺 A left falling should be written before a right falling.	人	丿 人
先上后下 An upper stroke should be written before a lower one.	三	一 二 三

规 则 Principle	例 字 Example	笔 顺 Order of Strokes
先左后右 A left component should be given before a right one.	江	丶 丶 丶 冫 江 江
先外后内 Outer strokes should be written before inner ones.	用	丿 冂 月 月 用
先进入后关门 Inside strokes should be completed before an enclosing stroke of a frame.	四	丨 冂 𠃍 𠃍 𠃍 四
先中间后两边 A middle stroke should be written before strokes on both sides.	小	丨 丩 小

以上的笔顺规则都是基本的。有时候,一个汉字的书写,往往需要将两种或两种以上的笔顺规则连续运用才能完成。例如:

What has been stated above is only a basic principle. Sometimes two or more rules may be applied to the writing of a single character. For example:

先横后竖+先上后下: 一 乚 五 五

The following two rules together apply to the writing of 五: The horizontal stroke is written before the vertical stroke and the upper stroke is completed before the lower one.

先左后右+先横后竖: 丿 乚 午 午

The following two rules together apply to the writing of 午: The left stroke is written before the right one, and the horizontal is written before the vertical.

先撇后捺+先上后下: 丿 ㇏ 个 个

The following two rules together apply to the writing of 个: The left-falling stroke is written before the right-falling one, and the upper stroke is written before the lower one.

先中间后两边+先上后下: 丨 丨 丨 业 业

The following two rules together apply to the writing of 业: The middle stroke is written before the ones on both sides, and the upper stroke is written before the lower one.



生字词表

List of New Characters and Words

1. 比	bǐ	than (<i>prep</i>), to compare
比较	bǐjiào	quite, rather
2. 民	mín	ordinary person
人民	rénmín	people
3. 以	yǐ	with
可以	kěyǐ	can
以后	yǐhòu	after, afterwards
4. 很	hěn	very
很好	hěn hǎo	very good
5. 区	qū	district
郊区	jiāoqū	suburbs
6. 出	chū	to go out
出去	chūqu	to go out
7. 乐	①lè	happy, cheerful
可口可乐	kěkǒu kělè	Coca-Cola
	②yuè	music
音乐	yīnyuè	music
8. 弟	dī	younger brother
弟弟	dìdì	younger brother
9. 门	mén	door
门口	ménkǒu	doorway, entrance
10. 们	mén	(<i>plural suffix</i>)
11. 有	yǒu	to have
有的	yǒude	some
12. 习	xí	to study
学习	xuéxí	to study
13. 万	wàn	ten thousand

14. 也	yě	also
15. 他	tā	he, him
他们	tāmen	they, them
16. 书	shū	book
17. 的	de	(a structural component)
18. 再	zài	again
再见	zàijiàn	goodbye
19. 南	nán	south
南北	nánběi	south and north
20. 前	qián	front
以前	yǐqián	in the past
前天	qiántiān	the day before yesterday
21. 公	gōng	public
公园	gōngyuán	park
公司	gōngsī	company, corporation
22. 么	me	(a modal partical)
什么	shénme	what
23. 专	zhuān	special
专业	zhuānyè	speciality
24. 没	méi	not, without
没有	méiyǒu	not have, to be without
没什么	méi shénme	it doesn't matter
25. 奶	nǎi	milk
奶奶	nǎinai	grandmother
26. 语	yǔ	language
语言	yǔyán	language
口语	kǒuyǔ	spoken language
27. 那	nà	that
那个	nàge	that
那儿	nàr	over there

那么	nàme	so, in that way
28. 这	zhè	this
这个	zhège	this
这儿	zhèr	here
这么	zhème	in this way, like this

专 名 Proper Name

英语	Yīngyǔ	English
法语	Fǎyǔ	French
德语	Déyǔ	German
西班牙语	Xībānyáyǔ	Spanish
日语	Rìyǔ	Japanese
俄语	Éyǔ	Russian
阿拉伯语	Ālābóyǔ	Arabic



汉字的笔画和生字的书写

The Strokes and Writing of the New Characters

一

竖提

Vertical Rising

丿 (ㄣ) shùtí 从上向下写竖,再向右上拐弯提笔

A vertical-rising stroke is a vertical stroke with a short rising from the bottom to the right.



- ① 比 bǐ than (*prep*), to compare
比较 bǐjiào quite, rather

比 比 比 比

先写横,再写竖提。注意与“北”的区别。

Write first 一, then write 丨. Be aware of the difference between 比 and 北.

- ② 民 mín ordinary person
人民 rénmin people

民 民 民 民 民

第三笔是竖提,不要写成竖钩,末笔斜钩与第二笔横相接。

The third stroke of 民 is a vertical rising which is different from a vertical hook. Its final stroke is a slant hook, linking up with the second horizontal stroke.

- ③ 以 yǐ with
可以 kěyǐ can
以后 yǐhòu after, afterwards

以 以 以 以

右边的“人”中捺笔变点。

The right component of 以 is composed of a left falling and a dot.

- ④ 很 hěn very
很好 hěnhǎo very good

很 很 很 很 很 很 很 很

右边是“彳”,不同于“亻”。第一、二笔撇上下排列,第三笔竖与第二笔撇相接。右边是“艮”,最后两笔先撇后捺。

The left is 彳, which is different from 亻. The first and second left fallings are put one above another. The third vertical stroke joins the second left falling. The right is 艮, the last two strokes of which are a short left falling followed by a right falling.

竖折

Vertical Turning

L (L) shùzhé 先写竖再向右拐弯写横

A vertical turning to the right begins with a vertical stroke, then turns to the right at a right angle.



5 区 qū district
郊区 jiāoqū suburbs



第二、三笔撇、长点相交,最后写竖折。

The left-falling stroke of 区 goes across the long dot. Its final stroke is the vertical turning to the right.

6 出 chū to go out
出去 chūqu to go out



第三笔竖与第一笔竖折的横笔相交,与第四笔竖折的横笔相接。

The vertical stroke in the middle of 出 goes across the upper vertical turning to the right, and touches the lower vertical turning to the right.

7 乐 ①lè happy, cheerful
可口可乐 kěkǒu kělè Coca-Cola
②yuè music
音乐 yīnyuè music



第二笔竖折与第一笔平撇的末端相接。末笔是点,不是捺。

The second vertical turning to the right of 乐 connects with the first left flat vertical falling. Its final dot is different from a right-falling stroke.

三 竖折折钩

Vertical and Redoubled Turning

ㄣ (ㄣ) shùzhézhéɡōu 先写竖再往右写横,然后再向下写竖,最后再向左上提笔写钩,中间不断笔

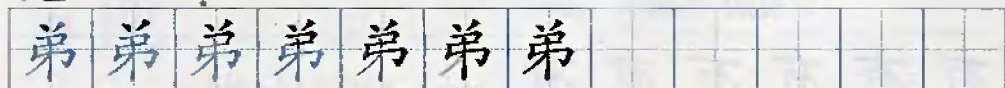
A vertical and redoubled turning begins with a vertical stroke and a turning to the right, and then goes down with an upward hook to the left. It is considered one stroke without being broken anywhere.



8 弟

dì younger brother

弟弟 dìdì younger brother



中间的竖与第三笔横折中的横相接,不出头。

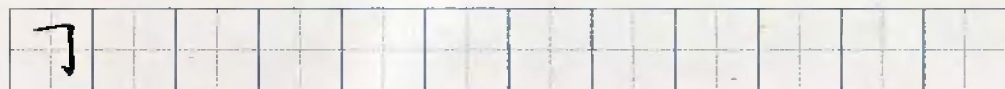
The vertical stroke in the middle of 弟 connects with the horizontal turning without going across it.

四 横折钩

Horizontal Turning with a Hook

乚 (乚) héngzhéɡōu 先从左向右写横再往下拐写竖,然后往左拐提笔带出一个钩

The writing of the horizontal turning with a hook begins with a horizontal stroke written from the left to the right, connected with a vertical and a hook to the left.



⑨ 门 mén door

门口 ménkǒu doorway, entrance

门 门 门

竖笔在田字格中间竖线的左右。

The verticals of 门 should be placed on both sides of the central line of a square printed on the writing paper.

⑩ 们 mén (*plural suffix*)

们 们 们 们 们

左边是“亻”，右边是“门”。

The left side is 亻, the right side is 门.

⑪ 有 yǒu to have

有的 yǒude some

有 有 有 有 有 有

第二笔与第一笔相交。下面的“月”，第一笔撇改为竖。

The first and second strokes of 有 go across one another. The lower component is an altered 月 whose first stroke changes from the left falling to a vertical stroke.

⑫ 习 xí to study

学习 xuéxí to study

习 习 习

第二笔是点。第三笔是提。

The second stroke of 习 is a dot followed by a rising stroke.

13 万 wàn ten thousand

万 万 万

末笔撇与第一、二笔相接。

The left-falling stroke of 万 connects with its first and second strokes.

14 也 yě also

也 也 也

第一笔横折钩的横笔部分稍向右上倾斜,竖笔部分稍向左下倾斜。末笔写竖弯钩。与别的笔画相交或相连的竖弯钩、竖折等,一般后写。

Of the horizontal turning with a hook of 也, the horizontal part slightly goes up to the right, and its vertical part slants to the lower left. Generally, its vertical upward turning going across or connecting with other strokes, like a vertical turning to the right, is finally written.

15 他 tā he, him

他们 tāmen they, them

他 他 他 他 他

左边是“亻”,右边是“也”。

The left side is 亻, the right side is 也.

16 书 shū book

书 书 书 书

第一笔是横折不是横钩。右上的点最后写。

The first stroke of 书 is not a horizontal hook but a horizontal turning. The dot on the right of the top should be given finally.

17 的 de (a structural component)

的 的 的 的 的 的 的 的

左边是“白”，右边是“勺”，横折钩与撇相接。

The left side is 白, the right side is 勺. Horizontal turning with a hook joins the left falling.

18 再 zài again
再见 zàijiàn goodbye

再 再 再 再 再 再

框中的第一横，两边不出头，第二横两边都出头。第五笔竖与框中的第一横相交，与第二横相接。

The first horizontal stroke inside the open frame of 再 doesn't touch both side strokes, but the lower parallel line goes across them. The vertical stroke in the middle crosses the first horizontal stroke inside the open frame, but connects with the lower parallel one.

19 南 nán south
南北 nánběi south and north

南 南 南 南 南 南 南 南

第二笔不是撇，第五笔是点，第六笔是短撇。末笔竖与第七笔横相接。

The second stroke of 南 is not a left-falling. Its fifth stroke is a dot, and the sixth is a left-falling short stroke. The final vertical goes across the seventh horizontal stroke.

20 前 qián front
以前 yǐqián in the past
前天 qiántiān the day before yesterday

前 前 前 前 前 前 前 前

第四笔是竖,不是撇,第五笔是横折钩,第八笔是短竖,末笔是竖钩。

The fourth stroke of 前 is not a left falling but a vertical. Its fifth stroke is a horizontal turning with a hook, and the eighth a short vertical, the final a vertical hook.

五 撇折

Left-falling Turning

ㄥ (ㄥ) piězhé 先从左上向右下写撇,然后向右拐弯写横,中间不断笔

A left-falling turning is composed by writing the left-falling stroke with a turning to the right without being broken.



ㄥ 公 gōng public

公园 gōngyuán park

公司 gōngsī company, corporation



上面是“八”,不是“人”或“入”。

The top part of 公 is not 人 or 入, but 八.

么 me (a modal particle)

什么 shénme what



上面的撇和下面的“厶”上下排列,不能写成左右排列。注意与“公”的区别。

The two parts of 么 is written by putting one above the other. It would be wrong if they are arranged side by side. Be aware of the difference between 么 and 公.

六

竖折撇

Vertical Turning with a Left Falling

ㄣ (ㄣ) shùzhépiě 先从上向下写竖,稍向左倾斜,再向右写短横,然后拐向左下撇,中间不断笔

A vertical turning with a left falling is composed by writing a vertical slanting to the left, then a horizontal short stroke that turns to lower left, and finally a left-falling stroke. As one stroke it cannot be broken anywhere.



23 专

zhuān special

专业 zhuānyè speciality



第三笔竖折撇是一笔,不要写成竖和横撇两笔。

The third stroke of 专 is one stroke. It would be wrong if it is written in two parts: a vertical and a left horizontal falling.

七

横折弯

Horizontal Turning with a Curve

乚 (乚) héngzhéwān 先从左向右写横,再拐向下写竖,然后再向右拐弯,略带弧度,中间不断笔

A horizontal turning with a curve to the right is composed by writing a short horizontal that turns at a right angle with a curve to the right. The stroke cannot be broken anywhere.



24 没 méi not, without

没有 méiyǒu not have, to be without

没什么 méi shénme it doesn't matter

没 没 没 没 没 没 没

左边是“丩”，右上半部的横折弯不带钩，不同于“几”。

The left side is 丩, right and first half department of 几 do not take the hook, different from 几.

八 横折折折钩

Horizontal and Redoubled Turning with a Hook to the Left

3 (3) héngzhézhézhé gōu 先写横再稍向左下拐弯,再向右拐弯,然后再折向下写竖并略往左下倾斜,最后向左上提笔写钩,中间不断笔

A horizontal and redoubled turning with a hook to the left begins with a short level stroke, then turns to the lower left, and repeats in the same manner, ends up with a hook to the left. However zigzag it may be, the stroke cannot be broken anywhere.

3

25 奶 nǎi milk

奶奶 nǎinai grandmother

奶 奶 奶 奶 奶

左边是“女”，但第四笔横与第三笔撇的起点相接，不出头。末笔竖撇与第四笔横折折折钩相接，不出头。

The left side of 奶 is 女, and the horizontal stroke connects with the left falling without going across it. As for the right part, the left vertical falling links up with the horizontal and redoubled turning with a hook to the left. No crossing should be made here.

九 横折提

Horizontal Turning with a Rising Stroke

㇏ (㇏) héngzhétí 先写短横,再向下拐弯写竖提,中间不断笔

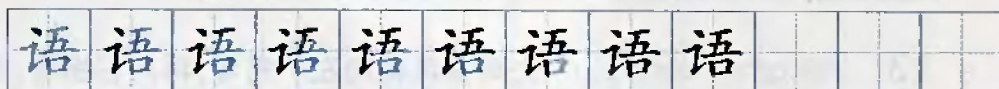
A horizontal turning with a rising stroke begins with a very short horizontal stroke, then turns down and rises up to the right. The stroke should be completed without being broken.



26 语 yǔ language

语言 yǔyán language

口语 kǒuyǔ spoken language



左边是“讠”,右上半部是“五”,右下半部是“口”。“口”应该先写左边的竖,再写横折,最后写下边的横。

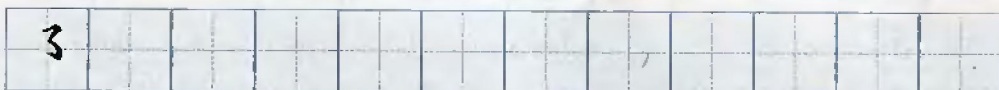
The left component of 语 is 讠. The upper part of the right is 五; the lower part is 口. The left vertical stroke of 口 should be written first, then the horizontal turning, finally the lower horizontal stroke.

十 横撇弯钩

Horizontal with a Left Falling and a Curve

㇏ (㇏) héngpiěwāngōu 先写横撇,再写略带弧度的弯钩,一笔写完

As the name implies, a horizontal with a left falling and a curve begins with a very short horizontal stroke that is followed by a left falling and a curve. The whole stroke should be completed without being broken.



27 那

nà that

那个 nàge that

那儿 nàr over there

那么 nàme so, in that way

那 那 那 那 那 那

左边的“那”，第一笔是横折钩，第四笔撇与两横相交。右边的“𠂔”，先写横撇弯钩，不要错写成两笔，最后一笔是竖。

The first stroke of 那 on the left is a horizontal turning with a hook; the fourth stroke, the left-falling stroke goes across the two horizontal strokes. 𠂔 on the right should be written as the horizontal bending with an upward hook first which is one stroke without being broken. The last stroke is the vertical one.

十一 横折折撇

Horizontal and Redoubled Turning with a Left Falling

ㄣ (ㄣ) héngzhézhépiě 先写短横，再向左下拐弯，然后再向右拐弯，最后向左下拐弯写撇，一笔完成

A horizontal and redoubled turning with a left falling can be formed by writing a short horizontal and redoubled turning, and ending with a left falling.

ㄣ

28 这

zhè this

这个 zhège this

这儿 zhèr here

这么 zhème in this way, like this

这 这 这 这 这 这 这

这是左下两面包围的字，先内后外。先写右上的“文”，再写左下的“辶”。左下的“辶”共三笔，第三笔是平捺，捺笔的底部较平。

The character 这 can be formed by writing 文 before the component 讠 is given at its lower part of the left. The final component consists of a dot, a left horizontal falling and a flat running stroke to the right.



认读词、词组和句子

Read the Following Words, Phrases and Sentences

一、认读词、词组

Read the Following Words and Phrases.

比： 比你高 比他高 比我们班多

民： 人民 人民币

以： 可以 以前 以后 以上 以下 五年以前
十年以后

很： 很好 很多 很少 很高兴 很关心

出： 出去 出口 出门

门： 前门 后门 关门 门口

们： 我们 你们 他(tā)们 她(tā)们 人们 孩子们
工人们 学生们 先生们

前： 前天 前年 前边 前门 前后

有： 有人 有作业 有孩子 有工作 有美元
有哥哥 有弟弟 有汉语书 有的 有的人
有的学生

他： 他哥哥 他弟弟 他奶奶 他们 他们班

书： 汉语书 英语书 法语书 日语书 德语书
俄语书 西班牙语书 阿拉伯语书 这么多书

的： 我的 你的 他的 我们的 你们的 他们的
今天的作业 这儿的人 哥哥的书

再： 再见 再买 再学习 再工作 今天下午再上课
明年再学

么： 什么 这么 那么

没： 没(有)人 没有书 没有门 没有风 没有电视
没有电话 没有公园 今天没有课

语： 口语 汉语 语言 语音

这个：这个人 这个工人 这个孩子 这个学生
这个电话 这个公园 这个专业

这么：这么多 这么好 这么高兴 这么多作业
这么多东西 这么多学生

二、认读下列句子

Read the Following Sentences.

1. 那个工厂有一万多个工人。
2. 这几个人没有汉语书。
3. 今天的作业很多。
4. 可口可乐没有了,我明天再买。
5. 他今天没有出去,明天也不出去。
6. 这个公园前天人比较多,今天人比较少。
7. 门口有一个人,是(shì)不是你奶奶?
8. 我哥哥比我高。
9. 你买了这么多书,是什么专业的书?
10. A:他们学习什么专业?
B:他们有的学习汉语、有的学习英语、有的学习法语,他们都(dōu, all)学习语言。

第四课



基本知识

Rudiments of Chinese Characters

汉字的造字方法(一)

The Formation of Chinese Characters (A)

象形字

Pictographic Scripts

从表意方法来说,独体字可以分为两大类。一类是象形字,一类是指事字。

In terms of meaning single Chinese character can be divided into two types: pictographic script and self-explanatory character.

字的形状像所表示的具体事物,这种字叫象形字。象形字是由图画发展来的,它表示的都是一些实实在在的物体,如自然现象、人和人的特征、动物和植物、生产工具和生活用具等,因为它们比较容易画下来。但是,随着字形的不断简化和抽象化,后代的象形字的形体与造字之初已大不相同了。从甲骨文发展到现在的楷体,原来的象形字,实际上已经失去了象形的意义,成了单纯的书写符号。

Pictographic scripts are simple drawings representing people or objects referred to. They are derived from pictures of natural phenomena, people, human features, animals, plants and tools of production or instruments for daily use that are easy to draw. In the process of the simplification and abstraction of scripts,

however, renewed forms of the scripts are very different from what they had been made for the first time. There is a great difference between the inscriptions on ox bones or tortoise shells of the ancient times and the modern regular Chinese scripts. As a matter of fact, the pictographic scripts have lost their original features and become pure written symbols.

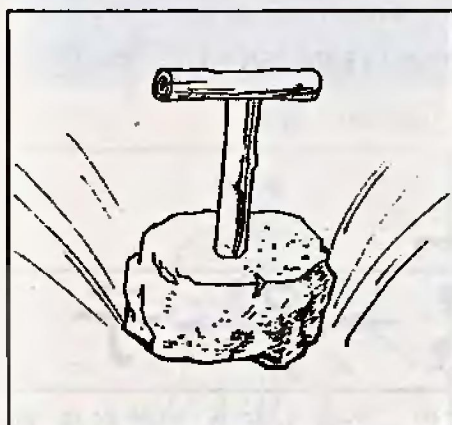
象形字的数量并不多,只占汉字总量的5%左右。但象形却是汉字最基本的造字方法,是各种汉字形成的基础。通过学习象形字。我们可以更好地了解汉字的起源和汉字的形体构造。

There is only a small number of pictographic scripts, roughly making up 5 percent of the total Chinese characters. However pictography is the basic method of Chinese writing and the foundation of Chinese formation. It is therefore important for learners to study them, so as to better understand the origin and structure of Chinese characters.

我们已经学过的象形字有:

The pictographic scripts what we have learned already are as follows:

① 工 gōng to work
工人 gōngrén worker



古代汉字像古人使用的一种工具。本义是“工具”,引申为“做工的人”。

The ancient written form of 工 is in the shape of a tool. The character originally means tool, and has by extension come to mean “worker”.

② 人 rén man

工人 gōng rén worker



亻 → 𠤎 → 人

古代汉字像一个侧面而立的男性形象。

The ancient written form of 人 is in the shape of a man who is standing sideways.

③ 女 nǚ female

女人 nǚ rén woman



𡚦 → 𡚧 → 女

古代汉字像一个双膝跪地、两手交叉于胸前的女子形象。

The ancient written form of 女 is in the shape of a woman who is going down on her knees with arms crossed her breast.

④ 子 zǐ son

子女 zǐ nǚ sons and daughters



𠂔 → 𠂕 → 子

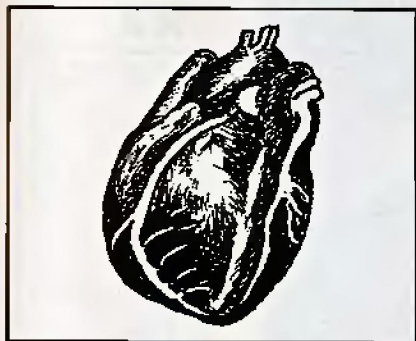
古代汉字像一个有头有手，两臂张开，两腿裹在襁褓里的婴儿形象。

The ancient written form of 子 is like a baby with head, both arms stretching out and legs in his infancy.

5 心

xīn heart

关心 guānxīn concern



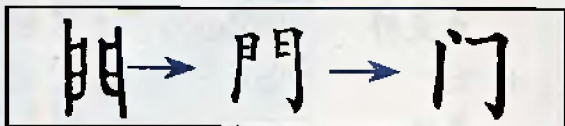
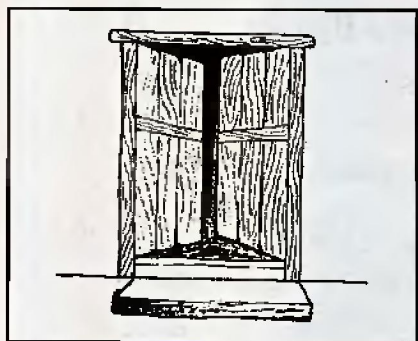
古代汉字像一个心脏的形状。

The ancient written form of 心 is like a heart.

6 门

mén door

门口 ménkǒu entrance



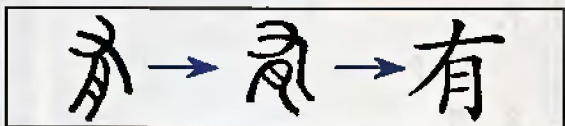
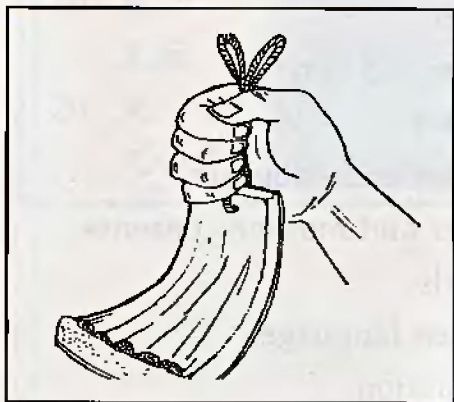
古代汉字像两扇门的形状。

The ancient written form of 门 is in the shape of the two parts of a door.

7 有

yǒu to have

没有 méiyǒu to have not



古代汉字像一只手拿着一块肉,表示“持有”。“有”中的“月”字第一笔撇变竖。

The ancient written form of 有 is in the shape of a hand with a slice of meat. Thus it symbolizes “have”. The lower component of 有 is similar to 月 except its first stroke is a vertical.



生字词表

List of New Characters and Words

1. 大	①dà	big
大人	dàrén	adult
大学	dàxué	university
	②dài	
大夫	dàifu	doctor
2. 夫	fū	man
丈夫	zhàngfu	husband
3. 立	lì	to erect
立交桥	lìjiāoqiáo	overpass, flyover
4. 交	jiāo	to cross
交通	jiāotōng	traffic
5. 小	xiǎo	small
小学	xiǎoxué	primary school
小心	xiǎoxīn	careful
6. 儿	ér	son
儿子	érzi	son
女儿	nǚ'ér	daughter
7. 父	fù	father
父子	fùzǐ	father and son
8. 母	mǔ	mother
母女	mǔnǚ	mother and daughter
父母	fùmǔ	father and mother, parents
9. 口	kǒu	mouth
口语	kǒuyǔ	spoken language
人口	rénkǒu	population
10. 耳	ěr	ear
耳朵	ěrduo	ear

耳机	ěrjī	earphone
11. 目	mù	eye
目前	mùqián	at present
12. 舌	shé	tongue
舌头	shétou	tongue
13. 牙	yá	tooth
刷牙	shuā yá	to brush one's teeth
14. 手	shǒu	hand
洗手间	xǐshǒujiān	toilet, lavatory
15. 足	zú	foot
足球	zúqiú	football
16. 自	zì	self
自己	zìjǐ	oneself
17. 首	shǒu	head
首先	shǒuxiān	first
18. 面	miàn	face
前面	qiánmiàn	in front of
后面	hòumiàn	behind
上面	shàngmiàn	upward
下面	xiàmiàn	downward
19. 见	jiàn	to see
见面	jiànmiàn	to meet
20. 又	yòu	again
又…又	yòu…yòu	as well as



生字的字源和书写

The Origin and Writing of the New Characters

① 大

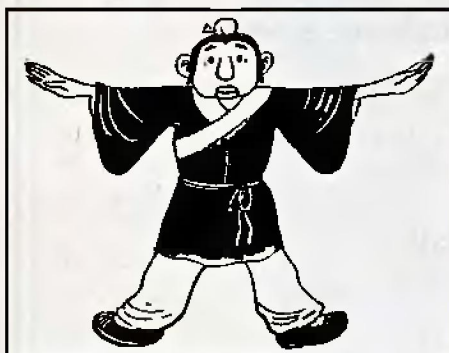
① dà big

大人 dàrén adult

大学 dàxué university

② dài

大夫 dàifu doctor



大 → 大 → 大

古代汉字像一个直立的人形，两手两脚张开。

The ancient written form of 大 is in the shape of a man standing with two hands and feet apart.

大大大

末笔捺从第一、二笔相交处起笔。撇脚和捺脚基本相平。

The right falling of 大 comes out from the crossing point of the first two strokes. The left and right falling strokes end at about the same level.

② 夫

fū man

丈夫 zhàngfu husband



夫 → 夫 → 夫

古代汉字像一个正面直立的人形，上面束发加簪，以示成年的男子。

The ancient written form of 夫 is in the shape of a man standing with a clasp in his hair — a symbol of manhood.

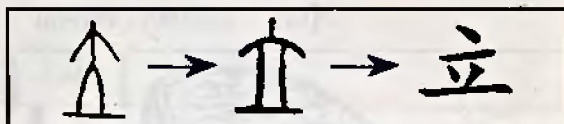
夫夫夫夫

上横短,下横长。第三笔撇和第一、二横都相交。

The first horizontal stroke of 立 is shorter than the second one underneath. The left-falling stroke goes across the first two horizontal strokes.

3 立 lì to erect

立交桥 lìjiāoqiáo overpass, flyover



古代汉字像一个人两脚分开站在地面上。

The ancient written form of 立 is in the shape of a man standing on the ground with his two feet apart.



第四笔是撇。下横比上横稍长。

The fourth stroke of 立 is a left falling, and the lower horizontal stroke is longer than the upper one.

4 交 jiāo to cross

交通 jiāotōng traffic



古代汉字像人的两腿交叉在一起。

The ancient written form of 交 is in the shape of a man sitting crosslegged.



第三笔撇和第四笔点相离。第五、六笔撇、捺相交。

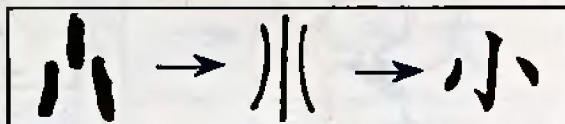
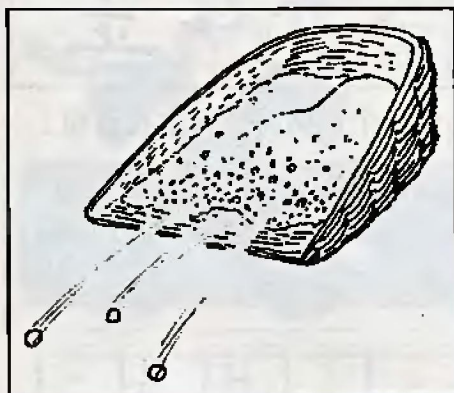
Under the horizontal stroke of 交 the left falling and the dot on the right are not connected. But the lower left-falling stroke goes across the right-falling one.

5 小

xiǎo small

小学 xiǎoxué primary school

小心 xiǎoxīn careful



古代汉字写做三个小竖点,这些点是沙粒,用来表示物体之小。

The ancient written form of 小 is composed of three dots, symbolizing grains of sands, or tiny things.



先写中间的竖钩,再写左边的撇,最后写右边的点。

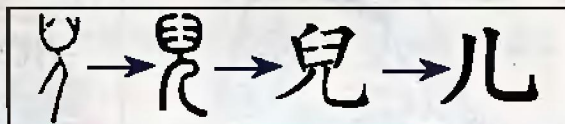
The writing of 小 begins with the vertical hook in the middle, then the left-falling and right-falling strokes.

6 儿

ér son

儿子 érzi son

女儿 nǚ'ér daughter



古代汉字像一个婴儿的形状,“兒”是繁体。

The ancient written form of 儿 is in the shape of a baby, 兒 is its complicated form.

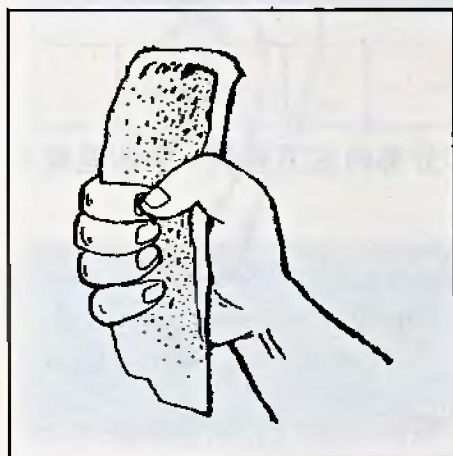
儿	儿																
---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

第一、二笔相离,第二笔是竖弯钩。注意与“几”的区别。

The two strokes of 儿 are separated in writing. The second stroke is a vertical upward turning. Be aware of the difference between 儿 and 几.

7 父 fù father

父子 fùzǐ father and son



ㄣ → 𠂔 → 父

古代汉字像一只手拿着一把石斧的形状。在古代,手拿石斧干活的多为男子。后来常作父亲的“父”,也作为男性长辈的通称。如:祖父、伯父、叔父。

The ancient written form of 父 is in the shape of a hand holding a stone ax, indicating a man working with an ax in hand. The character stands for “father” or senior male members of a family such as grandfather, elder or younger uncles.

父	父	父	父														
---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

第一笔撇和第二笔点相离。下半部撇、捺相交。交叉处在田字格中间的竖线上。

The first stroke of 父 is a left falling, its second stroke is a dot. They are not supposed to be connected. The lower-left and right-falling strokes go across one another. The intersection should be in the middle of the vertical line on squared paper.

8 母 mǔ mother

母女 mǔnǚ mother and daughter

父母 fùmǔ father and mother, parents



母 → 𠂔 → 母

古代汉字像胸前有一对乳房的跪坐着的妇女，是抚育过婴儿的妇女形象。

The ancient written form of 母 is in the shape of a woman with breasts sitting on her knees. Obviously she is the mother of a baby.

母 母 母 母 母

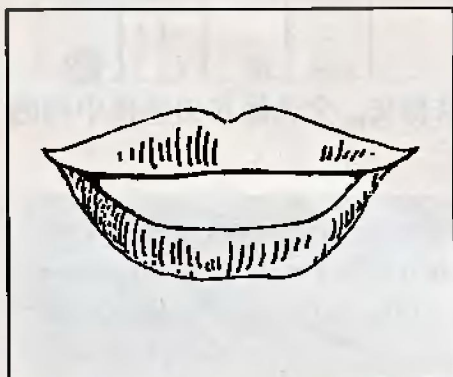
第一笔竖折与第二笔横折钩中的竖笔部分都向右下倾斜。第四笔横写在田字格中间的横线上。

The first stroke of 母 is a vertical turning, slanting to the lower right. Its second stroke is a horizontal turning with a hook, slanting in the same manner. Its fourth stroke is a horizontal which is supposed to be written in the middle on squared paper.

9 口 kǒu mouth

口语 kǒuyǔ spoken language

人口 rénkǒu population



口 → 𠂔 → 口

古代汉字像人张开的嘴巴的样子。

The ancient written form of 口 is like a human open mouth.

口 口 口

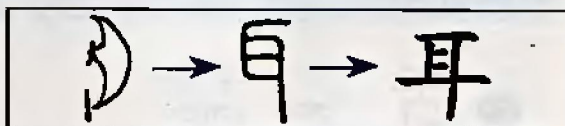
先写左边的竖，再写横折，最后写下面的横来封口。第一、三笔不要错写成竖折。

The writing of 口 begins with a vertical stroke, goes on with a horizontal turning, and ends up with an enclosing horizontal stroke.

10 耳 ěr ear

耳朵 ěrduo ear

耳机 ěrjī earphone



古代汉字像一只耳朵的形状。

The ancient written form of 耳 is like a human ear.

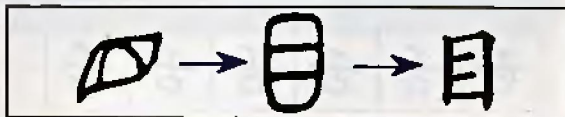
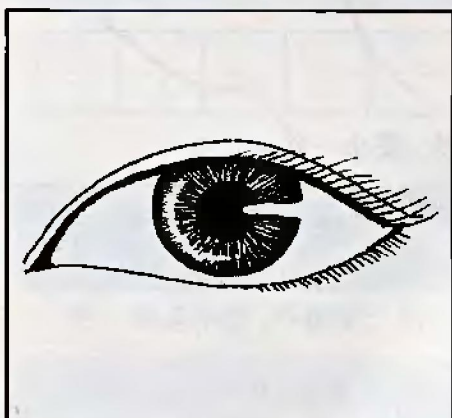


末笔横稍向右上倾斜,与第二笔竖相接,与第三笔竖相交。

The final stroke of 耳 is a slanting horizontal to the upper right that joins the left vertical and goes across the right vertical.

11 目 mù eye

目前 mùqián at present



古代汉字像人的一只眼睛,后来竖起来写就成了现在的“目”字了。现代汉语中“目”一般不单用。

The ancient written form of 目 is like a human eye which later is written with the left end up and the right end down. In modern Chinese the character is not used alone.

目	目	目	目	目															
---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

第二笔是横折。写完里面的两横,再写下面的横封口。注意与“耳”的区别。

The second stroke of 目 is a horizontal turning. The two horizontal strokes are written before the lower enclosing horizontal. Be aware of the difference between 目 and 耳.

12 舌 shé tongue

舌头 shétou tongue



舌 → 舌 → 舌

古代汉字像蛇的舌头。字形下部是嘴“(口)”大概是因为蛇的舌头是分叉的,富有与众不同的特征,于是用蛇类的舌形作为代表的符号。

The ancient written form of 舌 is in the shape of the tongue of a snake with the mouth as the lower part of the character. The reason why the symbol of snake's forked tongue is chosen as the written form is possibly because of its striking features.

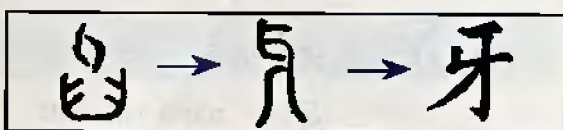
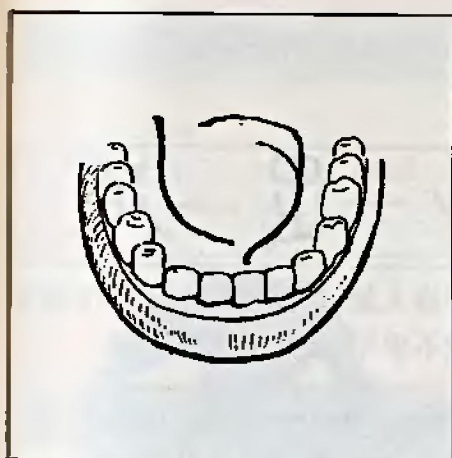
舌	舌	舌	舌	舌	舌														
---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

第一笔是平撇。下面的“口”不要写得太大,要小一些。

The first stroke of 舌 is a left flat falling. The part of 口 should be written in a right size to match the foregoing part of the character.

13 牙 yá tooth

刷牙 shuā yá to brush one's teeth



古代汉字像口腔里面两侧的白齿。

The ancient written form of 牙 is in the shape of molars on both sides.

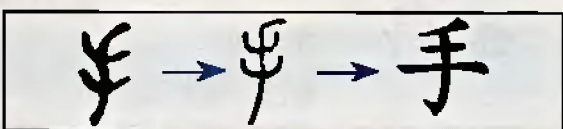
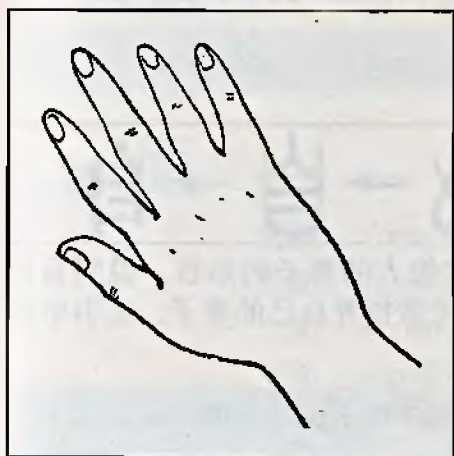


末笔撇从第二、三笔相交处起笔。

The final stroke of 牙 comes out from the joint point of the second and third strokes.

14 手 shǒu hand

洗手间 xǐshǒujiān toilet, lavatory



古代汉字像一只手五个指头的形状。

The ancient written form of 手 is in the shape of five fingers of a hand.

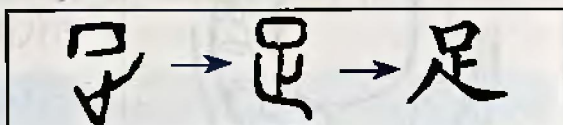
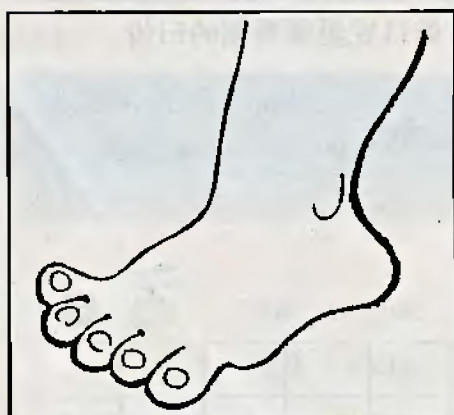


第一笔是平撇,不是横。第四笔是竖钩,不要错写成竖提。

The first stroke of 手 is not a horizontal but a left flat falling. Its final stroke is not a vertical rising but a vertical hook to the left.

15 足 zú foot

足球 zúqiú football



古代汉字像人腿，下部是脚。现代汉语中“足”一般不单用，多组成多音节词。

The ancient written form of 足 is in the shape of a human leg with the foot at the end. In modern Chinese generally 足 is not used alone, but to form polysyllabic words.

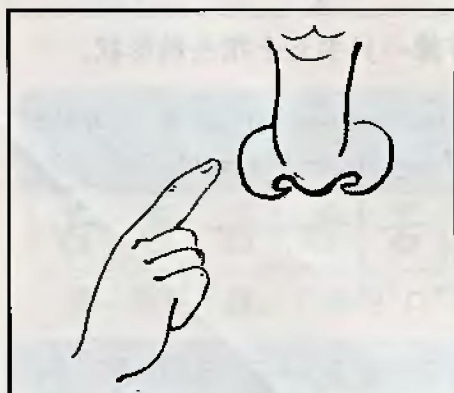


末笔是平捺，略向下倾斜，较平。末笔与第四笔竖和第六笔撇都相接。

The final stroke of 足 is a left flat falling, linking up with the left falling and the lower vertical strokes.

16 自 zì self

自己 zìjǐ oneself



古代汉字像人的鼻子的形状。说到自己时，人们常常指着自己的鼻子。后引申为“自己”义。

The ancient form of 自 is like the shape of a man's nose. Speaking of oneself, one often point to his nose. Later it is extended to the meaning of "self".

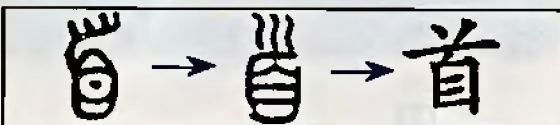
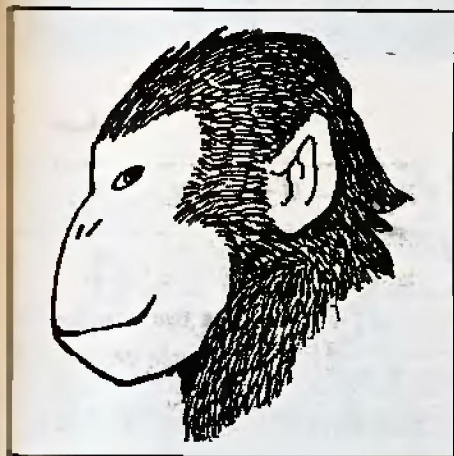


“目”字上面加一短撇。

自 can be written by adding a left falling short stroke to the top of 目.

17 首 shǒu head

首先 shǒuxiān first



古代汉字像头的形状。“首”的本义指人或其他动物的头。后引申为“首领”之义，又引申指事物的开始。

The ancient written form of 首 is in the shape of a human head. The character originally meant the head of a person or an animal, and has by extension come to mean “leader” or “beginning”.



第三笔横写得长一点儿，下面是“自”。

Under the horizontal stroke of 首 is 自.

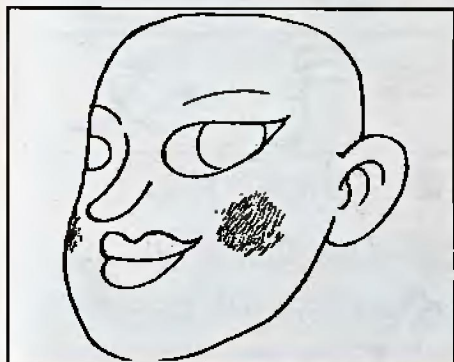
18 面 miàn face

前面 qiánmiàn in front of

后面 hòumiàn behind

上面 shàngmiàn upward

下面 xiàmiàn downward



古代汉字像一个人的脸部轮廓，中间有一只大眼睛。

The ancient written form of 面 is in the shape of a human face with an eye in the middle.

面 面 面 面 面 面 面 面

里边的两竖与上下两横都相接,两竖之间是两个短横。

The two short vertical strokes inside the square link up with the upper and lower horizontal strokes. Between the two verticals are two parallel short horizontal strokes.

19 见 jiàn to see

见面 jiànmiàn to meet



見 → 見 → 見 → 见

古代汉字像人形之上一只大眼。突出了人的眼形,表示张目注视。“見”是繁体。

The ancient written form of 见 is like a human body with an eye on the top, symbolizing that attention is given to something. 见 is the complicated form of 见.

见 见 见 见

第三笔撇的起笔较上,第四笔竖弯钩的起笔稍下。

The left falling stroke of 见 goes up higher than the vertical upward turning on its right.

20 又 yòu again

又……又…… yòu...yòu... as well as



又 → 又 → 又

古代汉字像一只伸出来的右手。

The ancient written form of 又 is like a right hand stretching out for something.



第二笔捺与第一笔的横撇的横起点相接,两笔相交处在田字格中间的竖线上。

The second stroke of 又 connects the beginning of the left horizontal falling. The joint point should be written in the middle on the squared paper.



认读词、词组和句子

Read the Following Words, Phrases and Sentences

一、认读词、词组

Read the Following Words and Phrases.

大: 大人 大学 大门 大风 大哥 大孩子
大电视 大小 大儿子 大女儿

小: 小心 小学 小女儿 小孩子 小手 小公园
小弟弟

儿: 女儿 儿女

口: 人口 口头 心口 口语 几口人

牙: 大牙 门牙 刷牙 牙刷(toothbrush)
牙膏(gāo, toothpaste)

面: 前面 后面 上面 下面 里面 北面 南面
见面

二、认读下列句子

Read the Following Sentences.

1. 我们又见面了。
2. 他今天给(gěi, for, to) 儿子买了一个足球。
3. 儿子耳朵大,女儿手小。
4. 北京的公园又多又大。

5. 他的孩子上大学了。
6. 那儿交通不好,你自己小心。
7. 他有三个女儿,一个儿子。
8. 那个孩子自己一个人出去了。
9. 北京的立交桥比较多。
10. 我又买了不少汉语书。
11. 这儿有洗手间吗(mo)?
12. 目前中国(Zhōngguó, China) 人口有十三亿(yì, a hundred million)多。

第五课



基本知识

Rudiments of Chinese Characters

汉字的繁体和简体

The Complicated and Simplified Chinese Characters

汉字的繁体和简体是相对而言的。如果一个字有两种或两种以上的写法,那么笔画多的称为繁体,笔画少的就称为简体。例如:书 - 書、万 - 萬,等等。

“Complicated characters” and “simplified characters” are two terms in a relative sense. If there are two or more ways to write a character, the one containing fewer strokes is known as a simplified character, and the other is a complicated one. For example: 书 - 書, 万 - 萬 etc.

汉字自古以来就有繁体和简体两种形式。繁体字笔画繁多,不利于书写。为了减轻汉字的繁难,人们不断地进行汉字的简化工作。1956年,中国政府公布了《汉字简化方案》,1964年正式发表了《简化字总表》,1986年,经过个别调整重新发表了《简化字总表》,共收录简化字 2,235 个,以此作为简化字的规范。

There have been simplified and complicated characters ever since they came into being. Complicated characters consist of many strokes, therefore they are difficult to be written. To reduce the difficulty the Chinese people never stop improving the writing of them. In 1956 the Chinese Government promulgated *The Scheme for the Simplification of Chinese Characters*, and in 1964 *A General List of Simplified Chinese Characters* was issued. There renewed list of simplified characters that was publicized in 1986 after some modification, contains 2,235 characters as the standard written Chinese symbols.



生字词表

List of New Characters and Words

1. 日	rì	sun, day
日子	rìzi	day
2. 月	yuè	month
一月	yīyuè	January
3. 白	bái	white
白天	báitiān	daytime
4. 水	shuǐ	water
水平	shuǐpíng	level
5. 火	huǒ	fire
火山	huǒshān	volcano
6. 气	qì	air
天气	tiānqì	weather
生气	shēng qì	angry
7. 雨	yǔ	rain
下雨	xià yǔ	to rain
8. 云	yún	cloud
白云	báiyún	white cloud
9. 山	shān	mountain
山区	shānqū	mountain area
10. 石	shí	stone
石头	shítou	stone
11. 田	tián	farmland
田里	tián lǐ	in the field
12. 土	tǔ	earth

	土地	tǔdì	land
13.	木	mù	wood
	木头	mùtóu	timber
14.	米	mǐ	rice
	大米	dàmǐ	rice
15.	豆	dòu	bean
	土豆	tǔdòu	potato
16.	瓜	guā	melon
	西瓜	xīguā	watermelon
17.	果	guǒ	fruit
	水果	shuǐguǒ	fruit
18.	竹	zhú	bamboo
	竹子	zhúzi	bamboo
19.	生	shēng	to give birth to
	生日	shēngrì	birthday
	大学生	dàxuéshēng	university student
	中学生	zhōngxuéshēng	middle school student
	小学生	xiǎoxuéshēng	primary school student
20.	来	lái	to come
	出来	chūlai	to come out
	上来	shànglai	to come up
	下来	xiàlai	to come down
	后来	hòulái	later



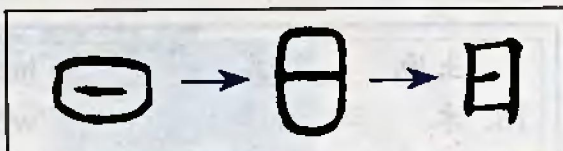
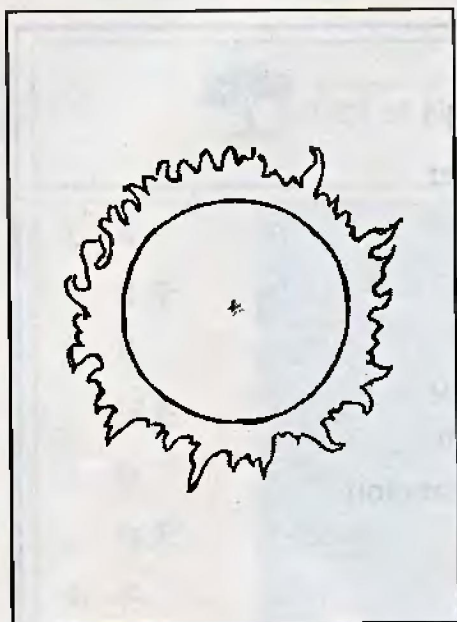
生字的字源和书写

The Origin and Writing of the New Characters

1 日

rì sun, day

日子 rìzi day



古代汉字像天上的太阳。因为刻画和书写的习惯,后来写成方形。“日”本义是太阳。后引申为“白天”和时间单位“一天”,即一昼夜。现代汉语中“日”一般不单用,常组成多音节词。

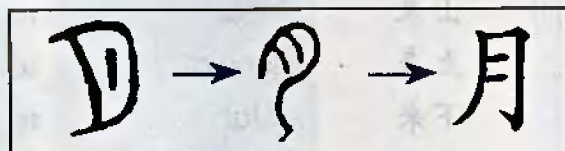
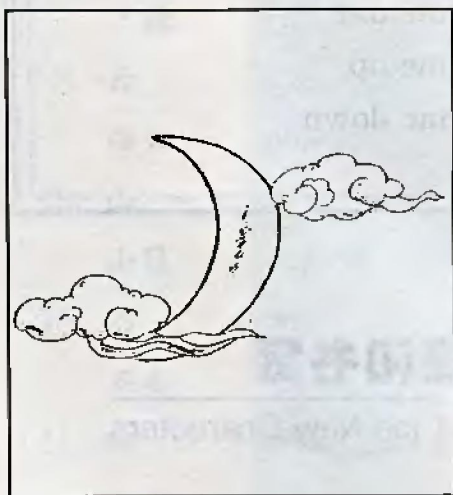
The ancient written form of 日 is like a sun in the sky. Its shape became a square as it was cut or written so. Originally it meant “sun”, figuratively it refers to “day-time” or “day and night”. In modern Chinese it does not stand alone, but is often used to form polysyllabic words.



先写里边的一横,再写下面的横封口。注意与“目”的区别。

The short horizontal stroke inside of the frame of 日 goes before the closing line underneath. Be aware of the difference between 日 and 目.

② 月 yuè month
一月 yīyuè January



古代汉字像天空中的一弯新月。后来用月来计算时日,平均 30 天为一个月份,于是—年就有了 12 个月。

The ancient written form of 月 is like a crescent. Later the character stands for a time unit of thirty days, and thus there are twelve months in a year.

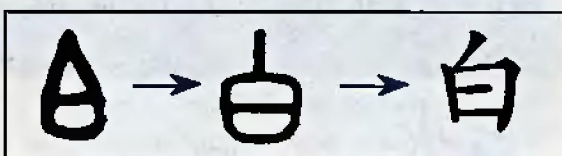


第一笔是竖撇。先写外边,再写里边的两横。

The first stroke of 月 is a left vertical falling. The two short horizontals can only be completed after outer part is written.

3 白 bái white

白天 báitiān daytime



古代汉字像一粒米的形状。因为米的颜色是白的,后来被借指为“黑白”的“白”。

The ancient written form of 白 is like a grain of rice. Because the colour of rice is white, it is used to mean “white”.

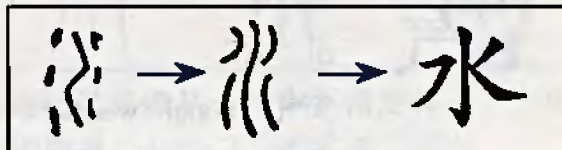
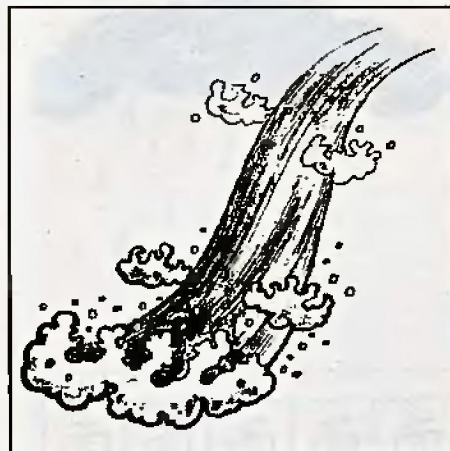


“日”字上面加一撇。“日”稍扁些。

白 can be written by adding a left falling stroke to 日 which should be a bit wider in size.

4 水 shuǐ water

水平 shuǐpíng level



古代汉字像水流动的样子。中间的曲线表示水流,旁边的点儿表示水滴或浪花。

The ancient written form of 水 is like running water. The zigzag lines in the centre symbolize running water, the dots on both sides symbolize drops of water or waves.

水 水 水 水

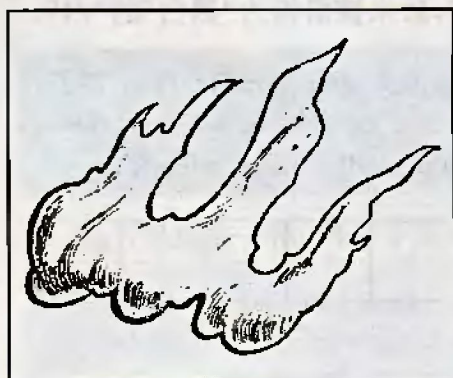
先写中间的竖钩。第二笔横撇，不要错写成两笔。撇、捺的下端不要超过中间的笔画。

The writing of 水 begins with the central vertical hook. Its second stroke is a left horizontal falling stroke that cannot be broken into two parts. The falling strokes on both sides should not extend further than the central vertical hook does.

5 火

huǒ fire

火山 huǒshān volcano



山 → 火 → 火

古代汉字像一团火焰的形状。

The ancient written form of 火 is like a flaming fire.

火 火 火 火

第二笔写右边的短撇，中间是“人”。

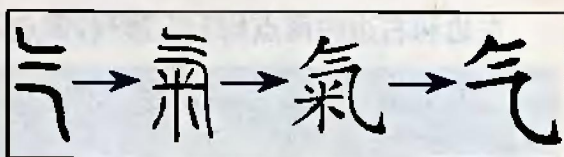
The second stroke of 火 is a short falling stroke. Its central component is 人.

6 气

qì air

天气 tiānqì weather

生气 shēng qì angry



古代汉字像云气漂流的样子。“气”的本义指云气,后引申为泛指一切气体。“氣”是繁体。

The ancient written form of 气 is in the shape of floating clouds. The original meaning of the character is “mist”. It has by extension come to mean “air” in general. 氣 is the complicated form of 气.

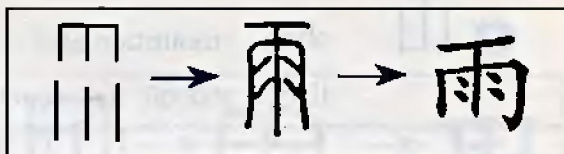
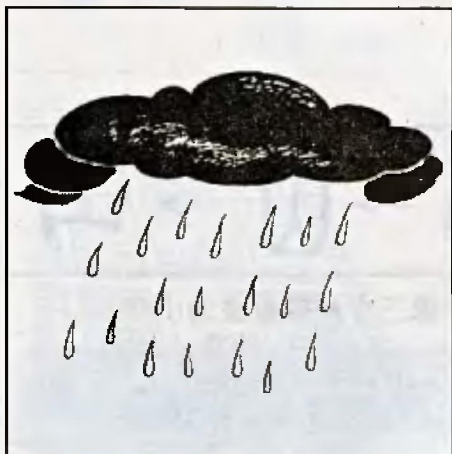


第一笔是短撇,第二、三、四笔之间距离相等。第二笔横最短。末笔是横折弯钩。

The first stroke of 气 is a left-falling short stroke. Its second, third and fourth strokes should be arranged in an equal distance. The second horizontal stroke is shorter than the one on the top. The last stroke is a horizontal bending with an upward hook.

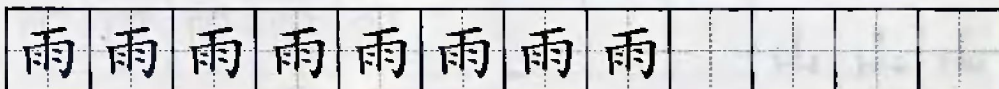
7 雨 yǔ rain

下雨 xià yǔ to rain



古代汉字像从天空中下雨的样子。上面的横表示天空,下面的点表示雨点。

The ancient written form of 雨 is in the shape of falling raindrops. The horizontal stroke on the top symbolizes the sky, and the dots underneath are supposed to be raindrops.

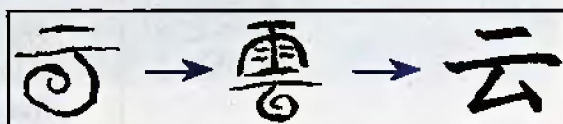
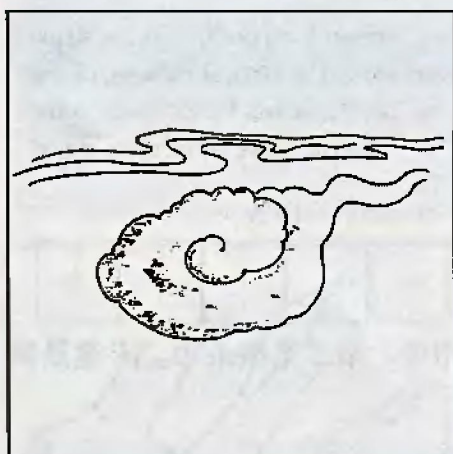


左边和右边的两点均上下排列，四点同一方向。

The dots on both sides of 雨 should be arranged downwards and in one direction.

8 云 yún cloud

白云 báiyún white cloud



古代汉字像云气回旋飘动的样子。上面两横表示横向的云层，弯钩表示卷状的云团。“雲”是繁体。

The ancient written form of 云 is floating clouds. The two horizontal strokes symbolize cloud layers. The curved hook indicates a cloud cluster. 雲 is its complicated form.

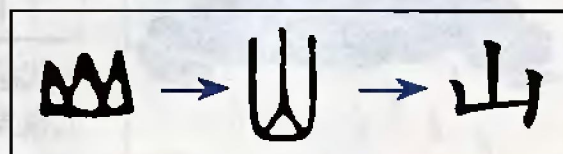
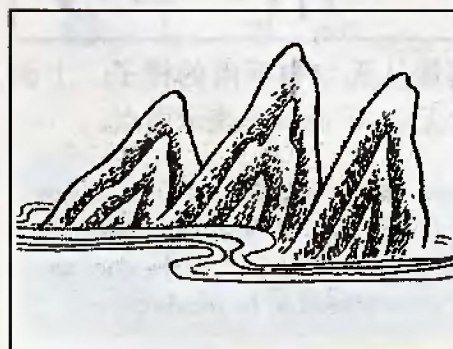


上横短，下横长。下面是部件“厶”。

The top horizontal stroke is shorter than the one below. Underneath is the component 厶.

9 山 shān mountain

山区 shānqū mountain area



古代汉字像三个并排重叠的山峰。

The ancient written form of 山 is like three peaks standing side by side.



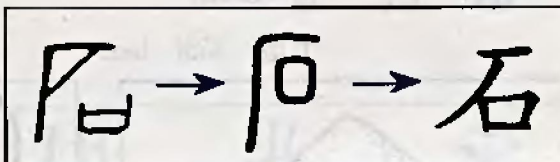
先写中间的竖,第二笔是竖折。中间的竖笔最高。

The stroke order of 山 is a higher vertical before the vertical turning to the right.

10 石

shí stone

石头 shítou stone



古代汉字像山崖下的一块石头。

The ancient written form of 石 is like a stone under cliffs.



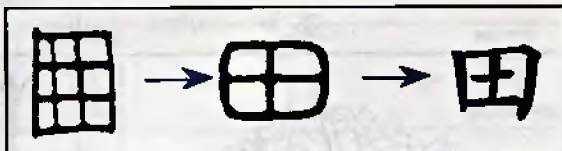
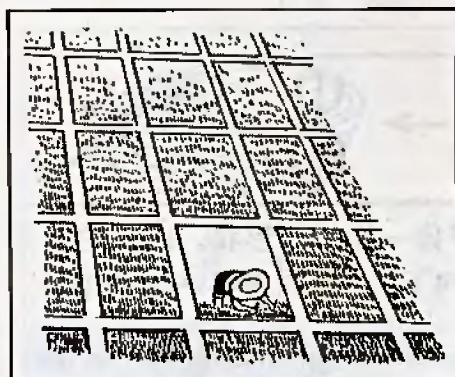
第二笔撇和第一笔横相接,不出头。

The first stroke of 石 is a horizontal one which connects with the left falling without going across it.

11 田

tián farmland

田里 tián lǐ in the field



古代汉字像一块块纵横交错的田地。

The ancient written form of 田 is in the shape of farmland with crisscross low bank of earth in between.

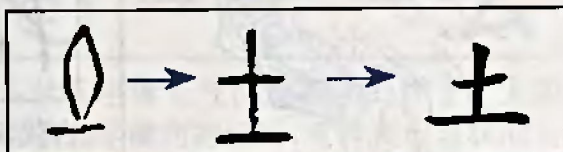
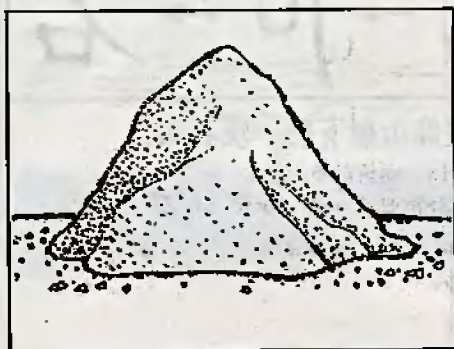


先写里边的“十”，再写下边的横封口。第一笔竖和第二笔的竖笔均稍向里倾斜，这样显得紧凑美观。

In writing 田, the cross strokes should be given before the closing horizontal. Its first vertical stroke and the vertical part of the second stroke should slant to the inside, so as to write the character neatly and beautifully.

12 土 tǔ earth

土地 tǔdì land



古代汉字像地面上的一个小土堆。

The ancient written form of 土 is in the shape of a small mound.

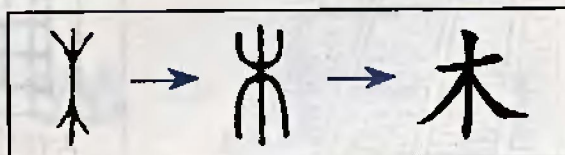
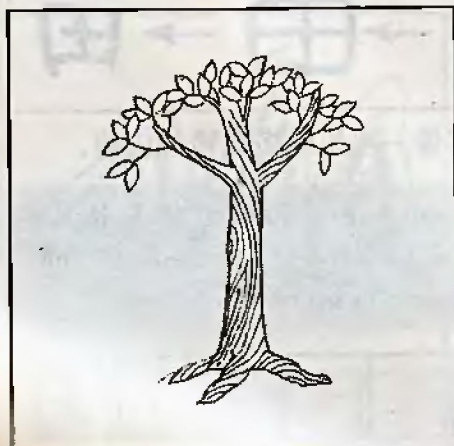


上横短，下横长，竖与上横相交，与下横相接。注意与“工”的区别。

The first horizontal stroke of 土 is shorter than the lower one. Its vertical stroke goes across the first horizontal, but only links up with the second one. Be aware of the difference between 土 and 工.

13 木 mù wood

木头 mùtóu timber



古代汉字像一棵树的形状。向上的部分是树枝，向下的部分是树根，中间是树干。

The ancient written form of 木 is in the shape of a tree with leaves on the top and roots at the bottom. The middle stroke symbolizes the trunk.

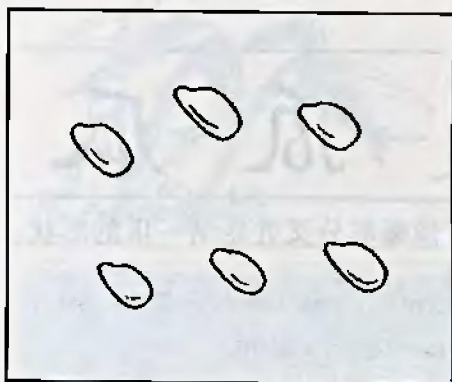
木 木 木 木

中间的竖不带钩。撇和捺的下端不要超过中间的竖。

The vertical stroke in the middle is written without a hook. The lower part of the strokes on both sides should not go further than the vertical stroke does.

14 米 mǐ rice

大米 dà mǐ rice



米 → 米 → 米

古代汉字像一些散开的米粒。

The ancient written form of 米 is like grains of rice spread about.

米 米 米 米 米 米

第一笔是点,第二笔是短撇。

The first stroke of 米 is a dot. Its second stroke is a left-falling short stroke.

15 豆 dòu bean

土豆 tǔ dòu potato



豆 → 豆 → 豆

古代汉字像一种高足的盛食物的器具,多用于祭祀。现在的“豆”,多用来指豆类植物。

The ancient written form of 豆 is like a food container with high feet presented in a ceremony of worshipping. But now the character stands for beans or peas.

豆 豆 豆 豆 豆 豆 豆

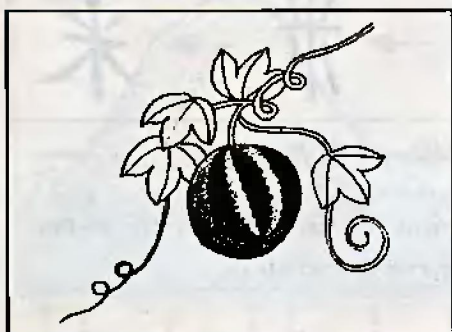
先上后下。第五笔是点,第六笔是短撇。中间的“口”写得扁一些。

The character 豆 can be only written from top to bottom. Its fifth stroke is a dot whereas the sixth stroke is a left-falling short stroke. The component 口 in the middle should be oblong.

16 瓜

guā melon

西瓜 xīguā watermelon



瓜 → 瓜 → 瓜

古代汉字像藤蔓分叉处悬结一瓜的形状。

The ancient written form of 瓜 is like a melon growing on a plant.

瓜 瓜 瓜 瓜 瓜

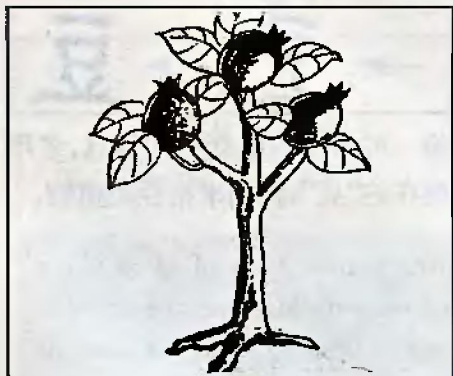
“瓜”与“爪”不同,中间是竖提和点两笔。

Unlike 爪, 瓜 contains a vertical rising stroke and a dot in the middle.

17 果

guǒ fruit

水果 shuǐguǒ fruit



果 → 果 → 果

古代汉字像一棵树上结了果实。

The ancient written form of 果 is like fruit growing from a tree.

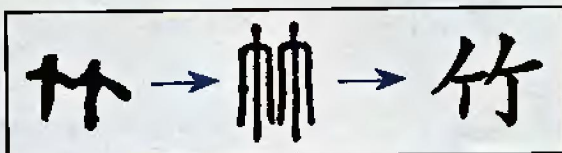
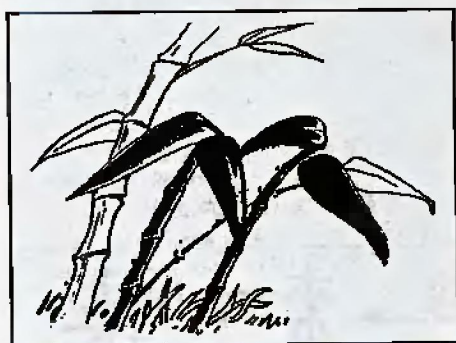
果 果 果 果 果 果 果 果

中间的竖与第二笔横折的横笔相接,下端不带钩。

The vertical stroke of 果 in the middle, written without a hook, is connected with the horizontal turning.

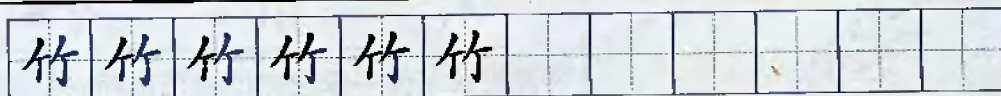
18 竹 zhú bamboo

竹子 zhúzi bamboo



古代汉字像两枝下垂的竹叶的形状。

The ancient written form of 竹 is in the shape of two hanging leaves of bamboo.



第三笔是竖,第六笔是竖钩。

The third stroke of 竹 is a vertical stroke whereas the sixth stroke is a vertical hook.

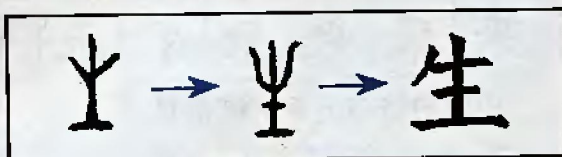
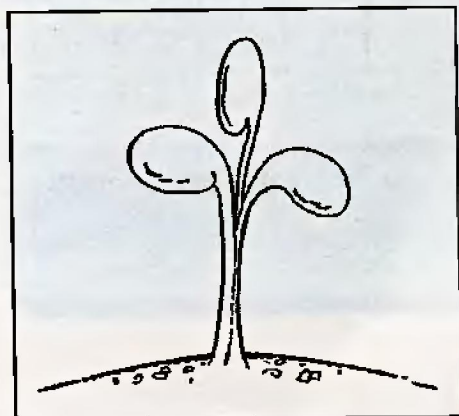
19 生 shēng to give birth to

生日 shēngri birthday

大学生 dàxuéshēng university student

中学生 zhōngxuéshēng middle school student

小学生 xiǎoxuéshēng primary school student



古代汉字像地面上长出一株幼苗,即指植物的生长。后泛指一切事物的产生和成长。

The ancient written form of 生 is in the shape of a seedling symbolizing the growth of anything.

生 生 生 生 生

第四笔竖与第一、二笔横相交,与下面的横相接。

The fourth stroke of 生 is a vertical going across the first and second horizontals, and joining the lower horizontal.

20 来

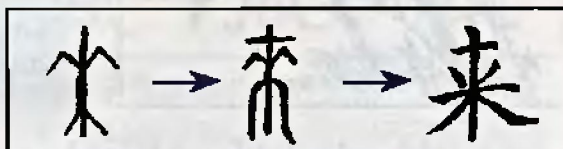
lái to come

出来 chūlai to come out

上来 shànglai to come up

下来 xiàlai to come down

后来 hòulái later



古代汉字像一株成熟的麦苗形状,是“麦”的最初字形。在古代,人们认为麦种是鸟从天上衔来的,秋天下种,第二年收获,于是“来”就有了“来到”的“来”的意思。

The ancient written form of 来 is like a wheat plant, hence the earliest form of 麦. It was believed that wheat was carried and spread by the birds in the autumn and that it could be harvested the next year. Therefore 来 also means “arrival”.

来 来 来 来 来 来 来

中间的竖与上下的横相交。

The vertical stroke in the middle of 来 goes across the top and lower horizontal strokes.



认读词、词组和句子

Read the Following Words, Phrases and Sentences

一、认读词、词组

Read the Following Words and Phrases.

日： 日子 生日 日语 日元 三月五日 几月几日

白： 白天 白人 白牙 白发

水： 水平 水果

火： 大火 火山 火气

气： 生气 天气

山： 山上 山下 山里 山区 山水 大山 山头
千山万水

雨： 大雨 小雨 下雨 雨水

石： 石头 石子 山石

米： 大米 小米

来： 出来 上来 下来 以来 后来 不来

生： 生日 女生 人生 一生 出生 先生 学生

一月 January

二月 February

三月 March

四月 April

五月 May

六月 June

七月 July

八月 August

九月 September

十月 October

十一月 November

十二月 December

一九四九年十月一日

1th October 1949

二零零三年九月五日

5th September 2003

二、认读下列句子

Read the Following Sentences.

1. 一年有十二个月。
2. 下大雨了。
3. 我的汉语水平不高。
4. 今年的水果又多又大。
5. 一九八二年七月五日弟弟的生日。
6. 山区瓜果多,豆米少。
7. 儿子学习不好,父母生气了。
8. 今天天气不好,我不出去了。
9. 日、月、水、火、气、云、雨
10. 山、石、田、土、井
11. A: 你的生日是几月几日?
B: 我的生日是三月十一日。
12. A: 你买什么?
B: 我买了一个大西瓜。

第六课



基本知识

Rudiments of Chinese Characters

汉字字体的演变

The Change of the Written Forms of Chinese Characters

汉字的字体在三千多年的历史发展中不断变化。最早是刻在龟甲兽骨上的甲骨文和铸在青铜器上的金文,后来又有了篆书。大约在两千年前出现了隶书,不久又出现了楷书。另外还有便于日常书写的行书和草书。楷书是千余年来汉字的正式字体,一直到今天仍在使用,而行书是日常书写中最常用的字体。

The written forms of Chinese characters have changed continuously over the past three thousand years. The oldest characters are the inscriptions cut on the tortoise shells or animals' bones and on ancient bronze objects. The seal writing came into being before official script (about 2,000 years ago) and the regular script. There is also the running hand in addition to the cursive writing. The regular script has been used as a formal style of writing for more than one thousand years whereas the running hand is the most useful style that people use every day.



生字词表

List of New Characters and Words

1. 马	mǎ	horse
马上	mǎshàng	at once
马路	mǎlù	road
2. 牛	niú	cattle
牛奶	niúnnǎi	milk
3. 羊	yáng	goat, sheep
羊肉	yáng ròu	lamb (as food)
4. 毛	máo	hair
毛衣	máoyī	sweater, jumper
羊毛	yángmáo	wool
5. 鱼	yú	fish
鱼肉	yú ròu	fish (as food)
6. 鸟	niǎo	bird
小鸟	xiǎoniǎo	little bird
7. 飞	fēi	to fly
飞机	fēijī	aeroplane
8. 非	fēi	not
非常	fēicháng	very
9. 羽	yǔ	feather
羽毛	yǔmáo	feather
羽毛球	yǔmáoqiú	badminton
10. 龙	lóng	dragon
11. 虎	hǔ	tiger
老虎	lǎohǔ	tiger
马马虎虎	mǎmǎhūhū	so-so (casual)
12. 象	xiàng	elephant
大象	dàxiàng	elephant

13. 肉	ròu	meat
牛肉	niúròu	beef
14. 食	shí	to eat
食堂	shítáng	dining hall
15. 能	néng	able
可能	kěnéng	possible
16. 两	liǎng	two
17. 回	huí	to return
回来	huílai	to come back
18. 去	qù	to go
回去	huíqù	to go back
上去	shàngqù	to go up
下去	xiàqù	to go down
19. 斤	jīn	(a unit for weight)
公斤	gōngjīn	kilogramme
20. 行	①xíng	OK, to walk on, to go
不行	bù xíng	impossible
行人	xíng rén	passerby
	②háng	profession, line of business
银行	yínháng	bank
21. 走	zǒu	to go, to leave



生字的字源和书写

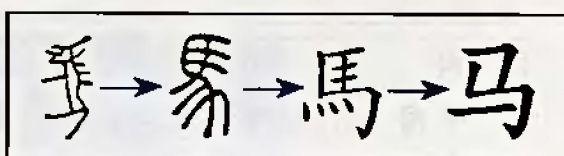
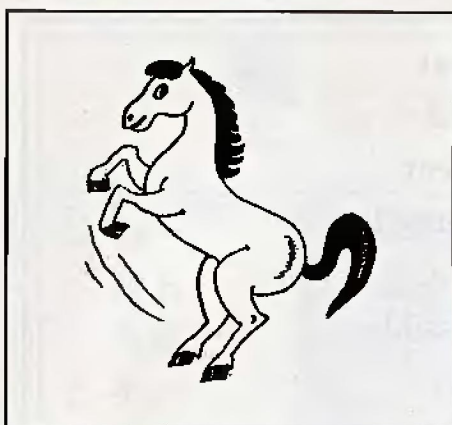
The Origin and Writing of the New Characters

1 马

mǎ horse

马上 mǎshàng at once

马路 mǎlù road



古代汉字像一匹侧视的马的形状,长长的脸部和鬃毛突出了马的特征。

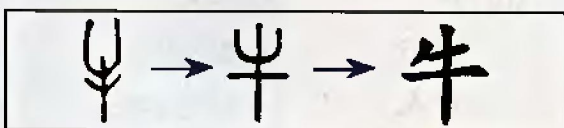
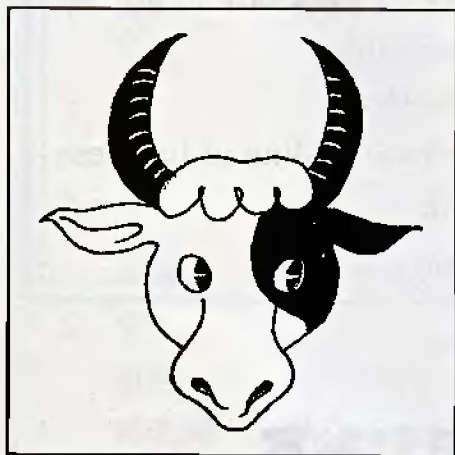
The ancient written form of 马 is in the shape of a horse seen from the side. It has a long face with hair on the neck.



第一笔横折和第二笔竖折折钩的竖笔均稍向左下倾斜。

The writing of 马 begins with a horizontal turning, and goes on with a vertical and redoubled turning towards the lower left.

② 牛 niú cattle
牛奶 niúǎi milk



古代汉字像牛的头部。突出了牛一对弯曲而粗长的角,中间一竖是牛面,下面的横是耳朵。

The ancient written form of 牛 is in the shape of the head of cattle with a pair of big curved horns and ears (indicated by the lower horizontal), and a face (indicated by the middle vertical) between them.



末笔竖与上下两横相交,注意与“午”的区别。

The final vertical stroke goes across the two horizontals. Be aware of the difference between 牛 and 午.

3 羊

yáng goat, sheep

羊肉 yáng ròu lamb (as food)



𦍋 → 𦍇 → 羊

古代汉字像从正面看的羊头形状,特别突出了向下弯曲的羊角和尖尖的下巴。

The ancient written form of 羊 is like the head of a sheep seen from the front. Its curved horns and the pointing lower lip are indicated clearly.

羊 羊 羊 羊 羊 羊

三横间距离相等,中间的横最短。末笔竖与第一横相接。

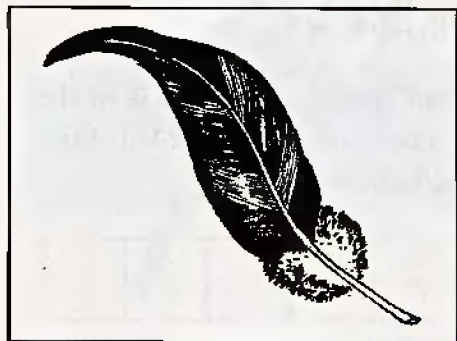
There is an equal space between one horizontal and the others, but the middle one is the shortest. The final vertical joins the top horizontal.

4 毛

máo hair

毛衣 máoyī sweater, jumper

羊毛 yángmáo wool



𦍋 → 𦍇 → 毛

古代汉字像人或动物身上毛发的形状。

The ancient written form of 毛 is like the hair on the human or animals' skin.

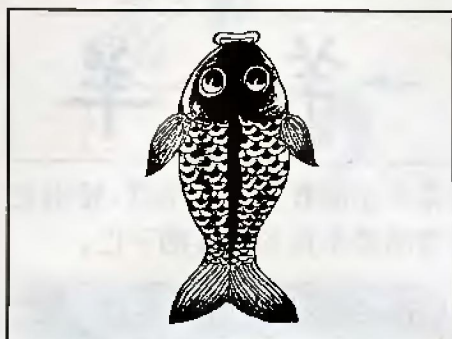
毛 毛 毛 毛

第一笔是平撇,末笔是竖弯钩。注意与“手”的区别。

The first stroke of 毛 is a left flat falling, and its final stroke is a vertical upward turning. Be aware of the difference between 毛 and 手.

5 鱼 yú fish

鱼肉 yúròu fish (as food)



𩺰 → 𩺱 → 魚 → 鱼

古代汉字像一条鱼的样子，可以看出鱼的头、身、鳞、鳍。

The ancient written form of 鱼 is in the shape of a fish with its head, body, scales and fin.

鱼 鱼 鱼 鱼 鱼 鱼 鱼 鱼

上边是部件“乚”，中间是“田”，末笔横写长一点儿。

On the top of 田 is the component 乚. The final stroke is a long horizontal.

6 鸟 niǎo bird

小鸟 xiǎoniǎo little bird



𪇐 → 𪇑 → 鳥 → 鸟

古代汉字像一只鸟的样子，有尖尖的嘴、细细的脚爪，还有羽毛。

The ancient written form of 鸟 is in the shape of a bird with its pointed bill, little claws and feather.

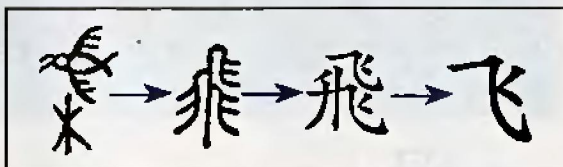
鸟 鸟 鸟 鸟 鸟

第一笔是短撇，第二笔是横折钩，第三笔是里边的点。

The first stroke of 鸟 is a left-falling short stroke, and its second is a horizontal turning with a hook and the third stroke is a dot inside.

7 飞 fēi to fly

飞机 fēijī aeroplane



古代汉字像鸟儿张开翅膀在空中飞翔的样子。

The ancient written form of 飞 is in the shape of a flying bird in the sky.

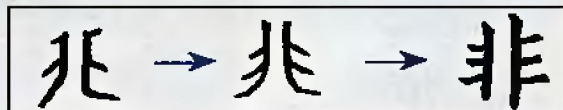


第一笔是横折弯钩,第二笔是撇,末笔是点。

The first stroke of 飞 is a horizontal bending with an upward hook, and its second stroke is a left falling. The character is finalized by one dot.

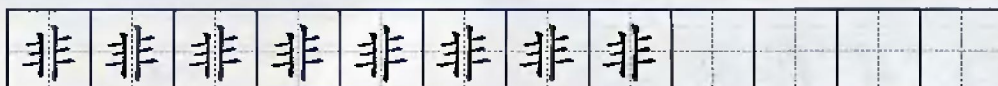
8 非 fēi not

非常 fēicháng very



古代汉字像鸟展翅高飞时反向的双翅。鸟儿展翅高飞时,两翅必相背,所以“非”的本义是“违背”。“非”又指“过失,不对”,引申为“不、不是”之义。

The ancient written form of 非 is in the shape of a flying bird with both wings stretching backwards. Therefore it symbolizes “go against”. The basic meaning of the character is “mistake” or “incorrect”, and thus has by extension come to mean “not” or “no”.



中间的两竖写在田字格中间竖线的左右。左右两边的三横之间距离相

等,中间的横最短。

The two vertical strokes of 非 should be placed on both sides of a central line of the square-lined writing paper. The three short horizontals attached to both verticals should be arranged with equal space in between. The middle one on both sides is the shortest of all.

9 羽

yǔ feather

羽毛 yǔmáo feather

羽毛球 yǔmáoqiú badminton



羽 → 羽 → 羽

古代汉字像两根羽毛的形状。

The ancient written form of 羽 is in the shape of two feathers.

羽 羽 羽 羽 羽 羽

两个“习”大小、长短差不多相等。

The twin 习 should be written in about equal size and length.

10 龙

lóng dragon



龙 → 龙 → 龍 → 龙

古代汉字像头顶有角,张着大口的一种动物形象。龙是中国古代传说中的神异动物。

The ancient written form of 龙 is like an animal with a widely-open mouth. In Chinese fables the dragon is believed to be a sacred animal.

龙 龙 龙 龙 龙

第二笔撇与横相交。第三笔与横相接。末笔写右上的点。

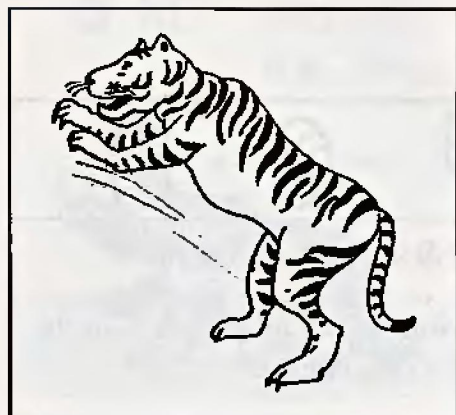
The horizontal stroke of 龙 goes across the left falling and is connected with its third stroke. The final stroke of the character is a dot on the right top.

11 虎

hǔ tiger

老虎 lǎohǔ tiger

马马虎虎 mǎmǎhūhū so-so (casual)



𡔷 → 𡔸 → 虎

古代汉字像一只头朝上、尾朝下的老虎的样子。有张大的嘴、锋利的牙齿和爪子，还有老虎身上特有的条纹。

The ancient written form of 虎 is in the shape of a tiger with its head up, tail down, widely open mouth, sharp teeth and claws as well as special stripes on the skin.

虎 虎 虎 虎 虎 虎 虎 虎

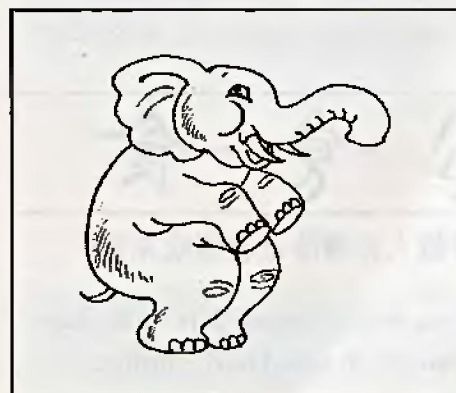
里边是“七”，不是“匕”。下面是“几”，不是“儿”。

The inside component of 虎 is not 匕 but 七, the lower component is not 儿 but 几.

12 象

xiàng elephant

大象 dàxiàng elephant



𡗗 → 𡗘 → 象

古代汉字像一头大象的样子，有长长的鼻子和宽厚的身躯。

The ancient written form of 象 is in the shape of an elephant with a long trunk and a clumsy body.

象 象 象 象 象 象 象 象 象 象 象

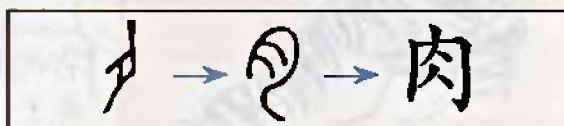
上面是“丿”，中间是扁平的“口”，第六笔撇与第四笔横折中的横笔相接。

The top part of 象 is 丿. Its middle component is a flat 口. Its sixth stroke is a left falling that is connected with the horizontal part of the horizontal turning stroke.

13 肉

ròu meat

牛肉 niúròu beef



古代汉字像切下来的一大块肉。

The ancient written form of 肉 is in the shape of a chop of meat.

肉 肉 肉 肉 肉 肉

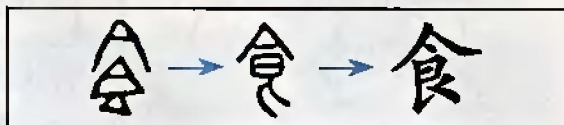
外边的“冂”写得稍长些。里边的两个“人”字的捺笔均变成点，撇点相接处在田字格中间的竖线上。

The three-sided frame of 肉 may be bigger in size. The right falling of the piling 人 inside can be written as a dot. The character looks beautiful if the connection point of the two strokes of 人 is placed in the centre of a small square printed on writing paper.

14 食

shí to eat

食堂 shítáng dining hall



古代汉字像人张嘴凑近食器吃东西。

The ancient written form of 食 is in the shape of a human mouth near a food container.

食 食 食 食 食 食 食 食 食 食

上面是“人”，第七笔是竖提，第八笔是短撇，末笔是长点，不是捺。

The top component of 食 is 人. Its seventh stroke is a vertical rising stroke, and the eighth stroke is a falling short stroke. The final stroke looks like a right falling, but in fact it is a falling long dot.

15 能

néng able

可能 kěnéng possible



𧠈 → 𧠊 → 能

古代汉字像一只张着大口，弓着背，粗爪短尾的熊的形象。能是“熊”的本字。因为熊以力大无穷著称，所以“能”字引申出“能力，才能”等义。“能”中“月”字第一笔撇变竖。

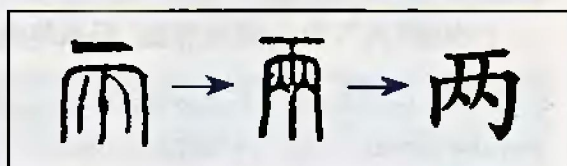
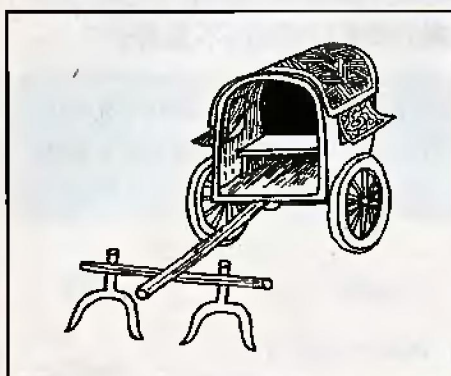
The ancient written form of 能 is in the shape of a humpbacked bear with a widely-open mouth, heavy claws and short tail. A bear is thought to be powerful, therefore this character symbolizes “ability” or “talent”. The first stroke of 月 in the character is not a left falling but a vertical.

能 能 能 能 能 能 能 能 能 能

左下的“月”，起笔撇改为竖。右边是两个“匕”上下排列，不是“七”。

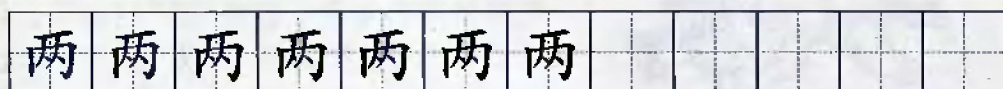
The first stroke of the lower left component 月 changes into a vertical. The two piling 匕 on the right are different from 七.

16 两 liǎng two



古代汉字像马车前部车衡上两个轭的形状。两是“辆”的本字。古代一驾马车多用两马来拉，所以马车的衡上多配有双轭。

The ancient written form of 两 is in the shape of two yokes in front of a horse-drawn cart. 两 was the original form of 辆. In ancient times a cart was often drawn by two horses, thus equipped with two yokes.



两个“人”字左右排列，撇笔都与第一横相接，不能出头。捺笔则都变成了点。

There are two 人s standing side by side inside 两. The left-falling strokes of both 人s are connected with the top horizontal without going across it.

17 回 huí to return

回来 huílai to come back



古代汉字像水流回旋的样子。

The ancient written form of 回 is in the shape of circling water.



写完里边的“口”，再写下面的横封口。

The inner 口 is written before the closing horizontal is given.

18 去

qù to go

回去 huíqù to go back

上去 shàngqù to go up

下去 xiàqù to go down



去 → 去 → 去

古代汉字“去”，上面是一个背面远去的人形，下面的“口”是古人所居洞穴的出口，表示离开。这是“去”的本义。

The ancient written form of 去 consists of two parts. The top component shows the back of a man going away; the lower component indicates the opening of a residential cave. The original meaning of this character is “go”.

去 去 去 去 去

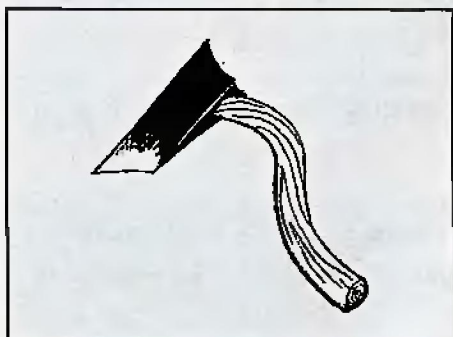
上半部是“土”，下半部是“厶”。

去 is composed by 土 on the top and 厶 underneath.

19 斤

jīn (a unit for weight)

公斤 gōngjīn kilogramme



斤 → 斤 → 斤

古代汉字像一把曲柄的石斧，斧头上加箭头表示它的锋利。后来多用作重量单位名。

The ancient written form of 斤 is in the shape of a stone ax with a curved handle. An arrow is put on the ax to show its sharp blade. Now the character is used as a measure word for weight.

斤 斤 斤 斤

第一笔是平撇,不是横。第二笔是竖撇。

The first stroke of 斤 is not a horizontal but a left flat falling. Its second stroke is a left vertical falling.

20 行

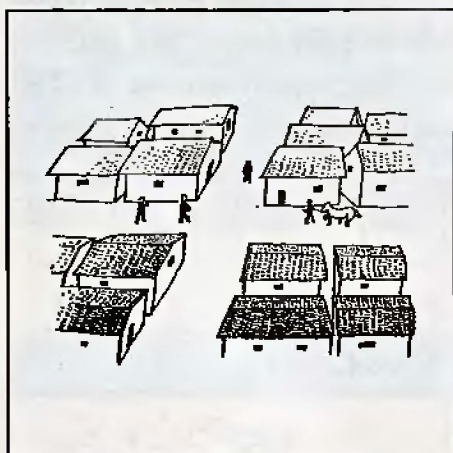
① xíng OK, to walk on, to go

不行 bù xíng impossible

行人 xíng rén passerby

② háng profession, line of business

银行 yínháng bank



𠂔 → 𠂔 → 行

古代汉字像一个十字路口,行人可以向东南西北四个方向行走。后来常用于“行走”义。

The ancient written form of 行 is like crossroads that are convenient for passengers to walk along. Later the character means “to walk on”.

行 行 行 行 行 行

左边的两撇上下排列,第三笔竖与第二撇相接。右边是“丁”上面加一短横。

On the left of 行 one left falling is placed on the other. Its third stroke is a vertical touching the lower left falling. Its right component can be written by adding a short horizontal on the top of 丁.

21 走

zǒu to go, to leave



𠂔 → 𠂔 → 走

“走”的上部像一个甩开两臂向前奔跑的人形，下部是人的脚(止)。古代“走”的意义相当于现代汉语中的“跑”。古代汉语中跑步为“走”，走路为“行”。

The upper part of 走 is in the shape of a runner with moving arms. Its lower part is like human feet. In classical Chinese 走 means “run”, and 行 means “walk”.

走走走走走走走走

上面是“土”，下面是“止”。

走 can be written by putting a 土 on the top of 止.



认读词、词组和句子

Read the Following Words, Phrases and Sentences

一、认读词、词组

Read the Following Words and Phrases.

马： 大马 小马 母马 公马 马上 马路 木马
马年

牛： 牛奶 公牛 母牛 牛肉 水牛 牛年

羊： 羊毛 羊肉 母羊 山羊 小羊 羊年

毛： 毛衣 羽毛 羽毛球

鱼： 鱼肉 一条(tiáo)鱼

鸟： 小鸟 飞鸟

虎： 马虎 马马虎虎 虎牙 虎年

两： 两天 两年 两个月 两手 一斤二两 两头
两面

回： 回去 回来 回头 回国

肉： 牛肉 羊肉 鱼肉

来： 上来 下来 出来 回来

去： 上去 下去 出去 回去 去年 飞来飞去

斤： 一斤 两斤 公斤 一斤二两 一千斤

行： 不行 行不行 行人 银行

走： 走回来 走回去 走上来 走上去 走下来
走下去 行走 走来走去

二、认读下列句子

Read the Following Sentences.

1. 那个孩子学习马马虎虎。
2. 食堂里有鱼有肉,你去买吧。
3. 这个西瓜有多少斤?
4. 你下个月再走,行不行?
5. 奶奶可能去买牛奶了。
6. 明天你能来上课吗?
7. 这件毛衣是羊毛的。
8. 我马上上飞机了,你们回去吧。
9. 那头大象非常大。
10. 小鸟飞走了,两天后又飞回来了。
11. 马路上一个行人也没有。
12. 他们两个人去银行了。

第七课



基本知识

Rudiments of Chinese Characters

汉字的书写(一)

The Writing of Chinese Characters (A)

汉字不仅要写得对,还要写得好,那么下面介绍一下写好字的基本知识:

How to write Chinese characters correctly and beautifully? Here are some important points to go by.

1. 横要平,竖要直。一个字有几个横画或竖画,距离要整齐,长短要有变化。如:

A horizontal stroke should be level, and a vertical stroke should be straight up. A character may consist of several horizontals or verticals which should be written with good spacing between one and another, and varied lengths in composition. For example:

王

山

正

三

川

世

2. 撇、捺要展得开,撇脚和捺脚大致相平,如:

The left-and right-falling strokes should stretch out nicely, and the ending part of such strokes need to be placed on about the same level.

大

父

夫

不同的撇和捺，斜线的角度会有所不同。有的撇要平一些，有的则要直一些，有的要短些，有的却要长些。如：

The left-and right-falling strokes vary in slanting degrees. One left-falling stroke may be flatter or straighter than the other, shorter or longer as the case may be. For example:



捺也一样，有的要平一些，有的要斜一些。如：

One right-falling stroke may be flatter or slanting further than the other. For example:



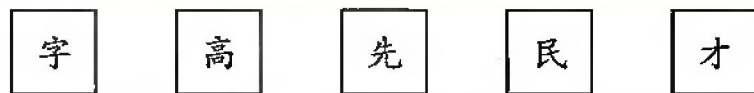
3. 点要写得姿态灵活，互相照应，如：

Even dots should be written vivaciously and correlatively. For example:



4. 钩和提要写得有力、自然，如：

The hooks and rising strokes should be composed forcibly and naturally. For example:



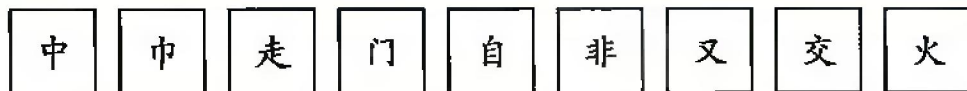
5. 写独体字时，要注意字形的长短肥瘦。有的字形较扁，有的字形较长，如：

Be aware of the size of single character. Some of them are flatter, others may be longer in style. For example:



安排笔画时要注意中线的位置，有的竖在中线上，有的竖在中线左右。有的撇捺相交在中线上。如：

The central line printed on the writing paper helps a writer place characters properly. Some of the verticals may be drawn along the central line, others can be put near it. A left falling and a right falling often go across at a point on the central line. For example:



写字时,要时时想着汉字的中心在哪儿,这样才能写得端正。

Neat writing of characters can only be done when the central point is correctly used.



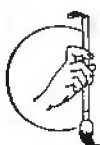
生字词表

List of New Characters and Words

1. 力	lì	strength
力气	lìqì	physical strength
2. 刀	dāo	knife
刀子	dāozi	knife
3. 车	chē	vehicle
自行车	zìxíngchē	bicycle
火车	huǒchē	train
4. 勺	sháo	spoon
勺子	sháozi	spoon
5. 衣	yī	clothes
大衣	dàyī	overcoat
6. 巾	jīn	towel
毛巾	máojīn	towel
7. 向	xiàng	towards, direction, to face
方向	fāngxiàng	direction
8. 东	dōng	east

东边	dōngbiān	in the east
东西	dōngxī	things
9. 西	xī	west
西边	xībiān	in the west
东西	dōngxī	east and west
10. 厂	chǎng	factory
工厂	gōngchǎng	factory
11. 广	guǎng	broad
广告	guǎnggào	advertisement
12. 王	wáng	king
国王	guówáng	king
王先生	Wáng xiānsheng	Mr. Wang
13. 玉	yù	jade
玉米	yùmǐ	maize
14. 高	gāo	tall
高个子	gāo gèzi	a tall person
15. 京	jīng	capital
南京	Nánjīng	Nanjing
东京	Dōngjīng	Tokyo
16. 长	①cháng	long
长城	Chángchéng	the Great Wall
	②zhǎng	to grow, leader
长大	zhǎngdà	to grow up
17. 老	lǎo	old
老师	lǎoshī	teacher
18. 典	diǎn	standard work, typical
词典	cídiǎn	dictionary
19. 舞	wǔ	dance
跳舞	tiàowǔ	to dance
20. 文	wén	written language

中文	zhōngwén	Chinese
21. 身	shēn	body
身体	shēntǐ	health, body
22. 互	hù	mutual
互相	hùxiāng	mutually



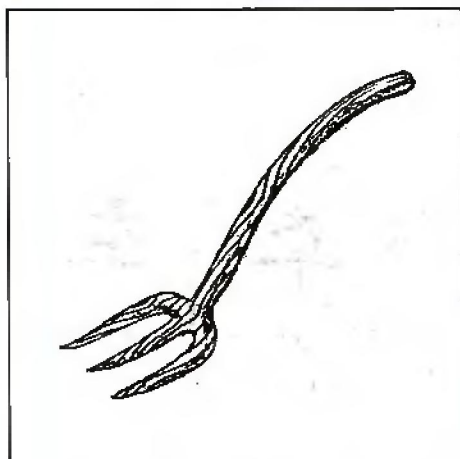
生字的字源与书写

The Origin and Writing of the New Characters

① 力

lì strength

力气 lìqì physical strength



丿 → 𠂇 → 力

古代汉字像一种翻土的农具。耕田需用力,所以借用来表示力气和力量。

The ancient written form of 力 is in the shape of a plough. Ploughing can only be done with physical strength, therefore this character is used to mean "strength".



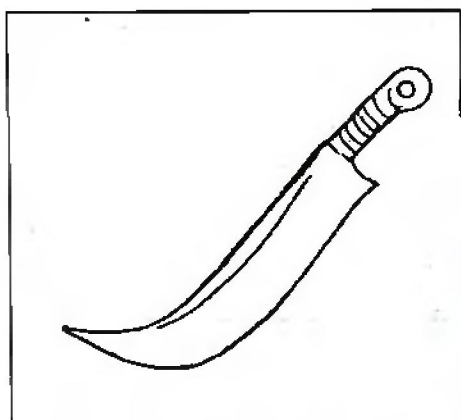
第二笔撇与第一笔相交。

The second stroke of 力 goes across the first stroke.

② 刀

dāo knife

刀子 dāozi knife



刀 → 刀 → 刀

古代汉字像一把刀的样子。上面是刀柄，下面是刀身。

The ancient written form of 刀 is in the shape of a knife with a handle on the top.

刀 刀

第二笔与第一笔相接，注意与“力”的不同。

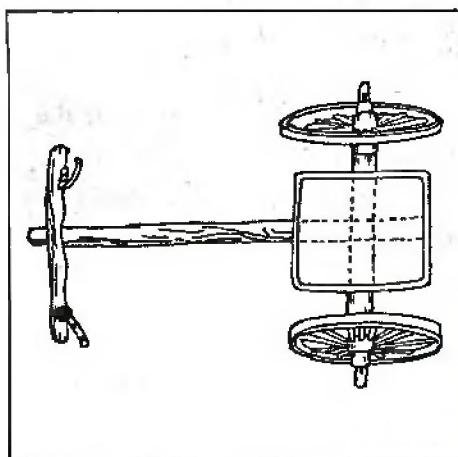
The second stroke is connected with the first stroke. Be aware of the difference between 刀 and 力.

③ 车

chē vehicle

自行车 zìxíngchē bicycle

火车 huǒchē train



車 → 車 → 车

古代汉字像一辆车的形状。上下两横像俯视图的两个车轮，中间像车厢，当中的一竖是车轴。

The ancient written form of 车 is in the shape of a cart with two wheels, a carriage and an axle.

车 车 车 车

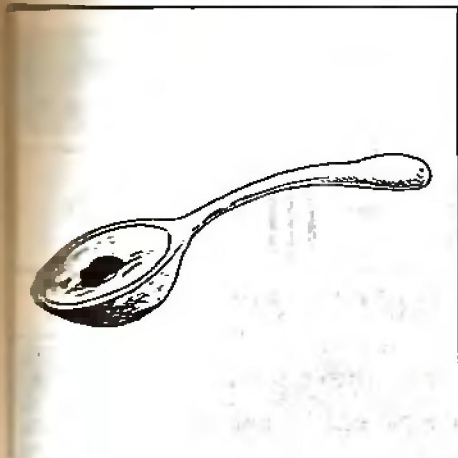
第二笔撇折与第一笔相交。末笔竖与第二、三笔相交。

The second stroke of 车 is a left falling turning that goes across the top horizontal. Its final vertical crosses the second and third strokes.

勺

sháo spoon

勺子 sháozi spoon



勺 → 勺 → 勺

古代汉字像一种舀东西的用具，有柄。
“勺”中一点代表所舀取的食物。

The ancient written form of 勺 is in the shape of a ladle. The dot inside the character indicates the food that has been obtained.

勺 勺 勺

第二笔横折钩的竖笔部分稍向左下倾斜。

The vertical part of the horizontal turning with a hook slants to the lower left.

衣

yī clothes

大衣 dàyī overcoat



衣 → 衣 → 衣

古代汉字像一件上衣。上端是衣领，两侧开口的地方是袖口，下端是衣服的下摆。

The ancient written form of 衣 is in the shape of a jacket with a collar, cuffs and the lower hem.

衣 衣 衣 衣 衣 衣

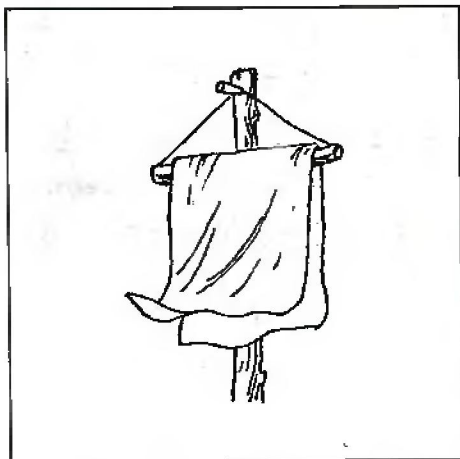
第四笔竖提与第三笔撇相接，不要写成竖钩。

The fourth stroke of 衣 is not a vertical hook but a vertical rising that joins the left-falling stroke.

6 巾

jīn towel

毛巾 máojīn towel



巾 → 巾 → 巾

古代汉字像挂着的一幅布或一条手巾。

The ancient written form of 巾 is in the shape of a piece of hanging cloth or a towel.



中间的竖与第二笔相交, 竖写在田字格中间的竖线上。

The central vertical stroke of 巾 written on the central line of the small square printed on the writing paper, goes across its second stroke.

7 向

xiàng towards, direction, to face

方向 fāngxiàng direction



向 → 向 → 向

古代汉字像在一座房屋的墙壁上开着一个窗户的形状。本义指朝北的窗户, 后引申为“方向, 面对”之义。

The ancient written form of 向 is like a window on the wall of a house. Originally the character symbolizes a window facing the north, by extension it has come to mean “direction” or “opposite”.

向 向 向 向 向 向

第一笔是短撇,注意与“回”的区别。

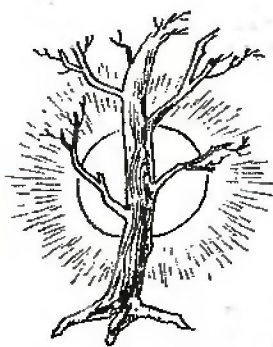
The first stroke of 向 is a left-falling short stroke. Be aware of the difference between 向 and 回.

8 东

dōng east

东边 dōngbiān in the east

东西 dōngxi things



東 → 東 → 东

古代汉字像一个两头束扎的大口袋。本义是指口袋中所装之物,即今天所说的“东西”。后来多借用以指方向。“東”是繁体。

The ancient written form of 东 is in the shape of a big bag with two ends tied up. Its original meaning is “things in the bag”, by extension the character has come to mean “direction”. 東 is its complicated form.

东 东 东 东 东

第三笔是竖钩。注意与“车”的区别。

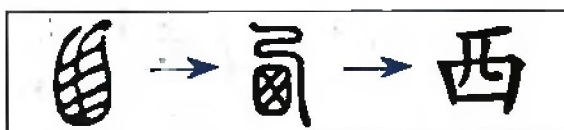
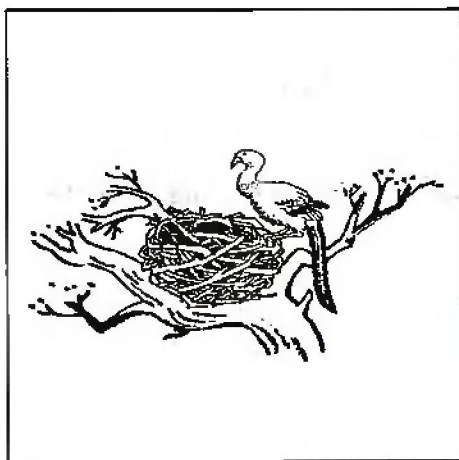
The third stroke of 东 is a vertical hook. Be aware of the difference between 东 and 车.

9 西

xī west

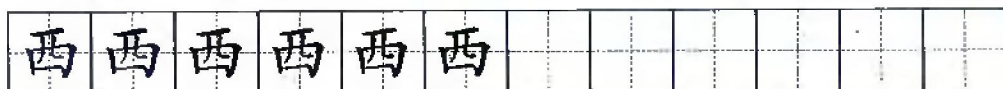
西边 xībiān in the west

东西 dōngxi east and west



古代汉字像一只鸟落在巢上。鸟归巢是在太阳“西下”的时候，所以“西”又可用作方位词，指太阳落山的方向——西方。

The ancient written form of 西 is in the shape of a returning bird in its nest. The homecoming of birds is believed to take place, more often than not, at sunset. Thus 西 is associated with the west where the sun goes down daily.



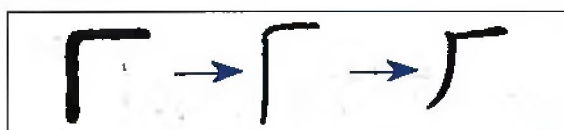
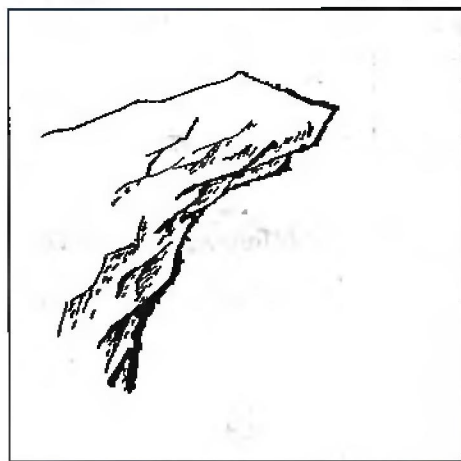
第四、五笔都与第一横相接。第五笔是竖弯，不带钩。字形较扁，注意与“酉”的区别。

Both the fourth and fifth strokes of 西 join the top horizontal. The fifth stroke is a vertical turning without a hook. The character is flatter and different from 酉.

10 厂

chǎng factory

工厂 gōngchǎng factory



古代汉字像突出的山崖的形状。

The ancient written form of 厂 is in the shape of cliffs.

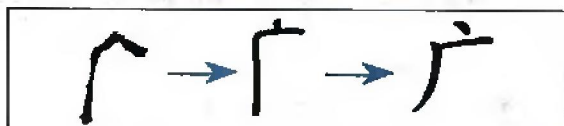
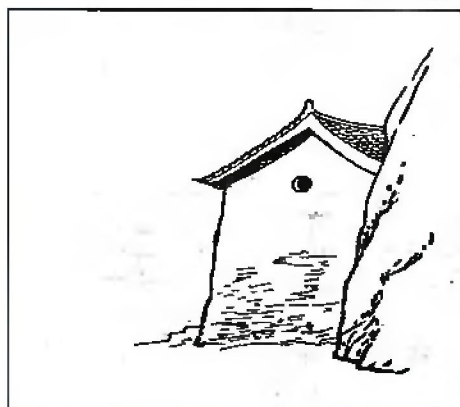


第二笔竖撇与第一笔横的起笔相接。

The second stroke of 厂 is a left vertical falling that links up with the horizontal stroke.

11 厂 guǎng broad

广告 guǎnggào advertisement



古代汉字像依靠山崖建成的有屋顶的房屋,因为依山而建,所以省掉了一面墙壁。

The ancient written form of 厂 is in the shape of a roofed house against cliffs without a wall.



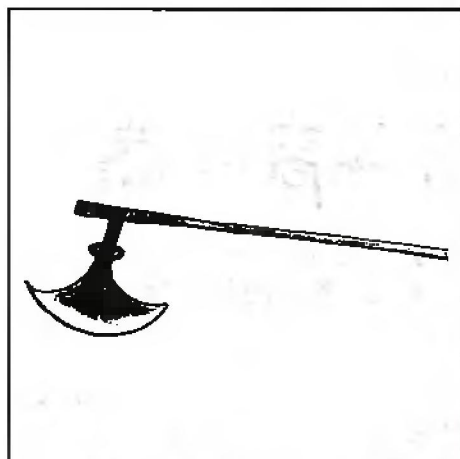
“厂”字上面加一点。

厂 can be written by adding a dot to 厂 on the top.

12 王 wáng king

国王 guówáng king

王先生 Wáng xiānsheng Mr. Wang



古代汉字像一种青铜战斧的形状。古代军事首领用它来指挥作战,它是一种权力的象征物,所以古代最高统治者称为“王”,如“国王”。

The ancient written form of 王 is in the shape of a bronze battle-axe, a symbol of power. Thus this character implies the superior ruler such as 国王 (king).

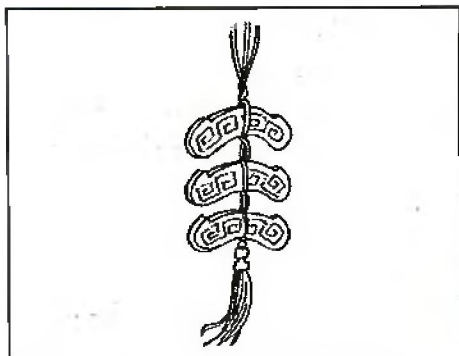
王 王 王 王

第三笔竖与上下两横相接。中间的横最短，下面的横最长。三横间距离相等。

The vertical stroke of 王 links up with the top and bottom horizontals. The middle horizontal is the shortest of the three, and the one at the bottom is the longest. There is an equal spacing among the three horizontals.

13 玉 yù jade

玉米 yùmǐ maize



𠂔 → 王 → 玉

古代汉字像一根绳子串着一些片状的玉石。

The ancient written form of 玉 is in the shape of jade pieces joined together.

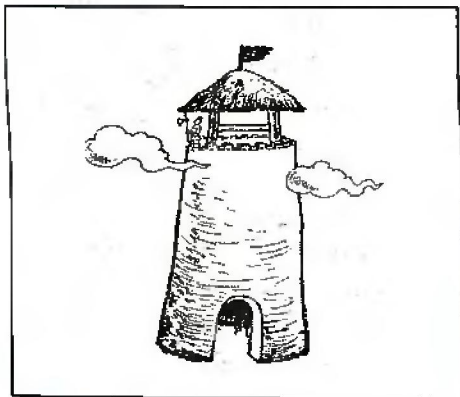
玉 玉 玉 玉 玉

“王”字加一点就是“玉”。

玉 can be composed by adding a dot to the lower right part of 王.

14 高 gāo tall

高个子 gāo gèzi a tall person



𡩂 → 高 → 高

古代汉字像一座高高的楼阁，上部是屋顶，中间是城楼，下层的建筑物中有一个进入楼台的门。

The ancient written form of 高 is in the shape of a tall building with a roof on the top, a gate tower in the middle and a gate at the base.

高 高 高 高 高 高 高 高 高 高

上面是部件“亠”，中间是扁平的“口”，下半部先写外边的“冂”，稍扁些，再写里边的“口”。

The top part of 高 is 亠, its middle part is a flat 口. In writing the lower part the three-sided wide component should be completed before 口 is given.

15 京 jīng capital

南京 Nánjīng Nanjing

东京 Dōngjīng Tokyo



京 → 京 → 京

古代汉字像建筑在高土台上的宫室形象，上面有尖顶，有城楼，下面有城墙。因为古代的都城和君王的宫室大都建在高处，所以引申为“国都，首都”。

The ancient written form of 京 is in the shape of a palace built on a higher place with a pinnacle, gate tower and wall. Because a capital and a sovereign ruler's palace were highly built, the character has by extension come to mean "capital".

京 京 京 京 京 京 京 京

上半部与“高”相同，下半部是“小”。

The upper part of 京 is similar to that of 高, and its lower part is 小.

16 长 cháng long

长城 Chángchéng the Great Wall

②zhǎng to grow, leader

长大 zhǎngdà to grow up



𠂔 → 𠂔 → 長 → 长

古代汉字像一个人头上长着很长的头发。

The ancient written form of 长 is in the shape of a person with long hair.

长 长 长 长

第三笔是竖提，不要写成竖钩。

The third stroke of 长 is not a vertical hook, but a vertical rising stroke.

17 老

lǎo old

老师 lǎoshī teacher



𠂔 → 𠂔 → 老

古代汉字像一个手拄拐杖的老人的样子，弯腰驼背，头上有一缕稀疏的头发。

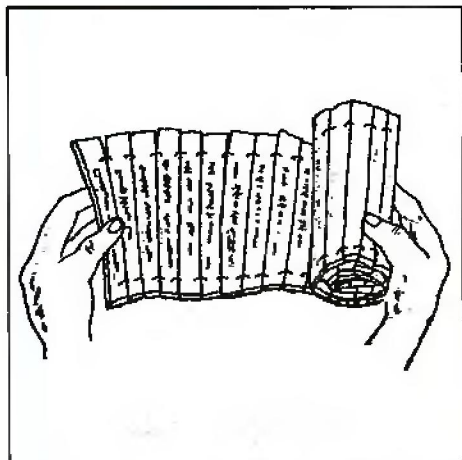
The ancient written form of 老 is in the shape of an old hunchbacked man with thin hair and a walking stick.

老 老 老 老 老 老

第四笔撇与第三笔横相交。第五笔短撇与末笔竖弯钩相接。下面是“乚”，不是“七”。

The left-falling stroke of 老 goes across the horizontal. Its left-falling short stroke is connected with the final vertical upward turning. The lower part is not 七 but 乚.

18 典 diǎn standard work, typical
词典 cídiǎn dictionary



𠄎 → 𠄎 → 典

古代汉字像双手捧着书册,表示这是重要的文献或书籍。

The ancient written form of 典 is in the shape of two hands with a book in between. Hence this character implies "important documents" or "books".

典 典 典 典 典 典 典 典

中间的两竖与第二笔相交,与第六笔横相接。末笔是点,不是捺。

The two verticals of 典 go across its second stroke, and link up with the sixth horizontal stroke. Its final stroke is not a right falling but a dot.

19 舞 wǔ dance
跳舞 tiàowǔ to dance



𠄎 → 𠄎 → 舞

古代汉字像双手拿着毛饰跳舞的样子。

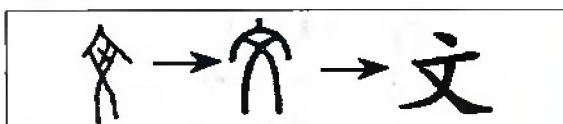
The ancient written form of 舞 is in the shape of a dancer with hairy ornament in both hands.

舞 舞 舞 舞 舞 舞 舞 舞 舞 舞

上半部第二横上有四个竖。“舞”字笔画较多,笔画之间要写得紧凑些。

In the upper part of 舞 are four verticals. With so many strokes, this character should be composed compactly.

20 文 wén written language
中文 zhōngwén Chinese



古代汉字像一个人的胸前或背后刺上花纹的样子。

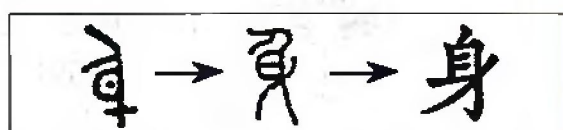
The ancient written form of 文 is in the shape of a man with tattoos on his chest or back.



第三、四笔相交,并都与第二笔相接。

The third and fourth strokes of 文 go across one another, and are connected with the horizontal.

21 身 shēn body
身体 shēntǐ health, body



古代汉字像一个侧立的腹部突出,怀有孕妇的形象。

The ancient written form of 身 is in the shape of a pregnant woman.

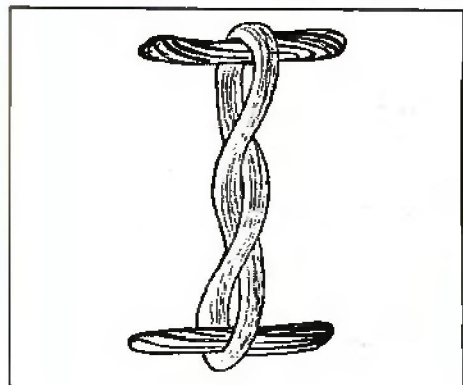


第六笔横与第三笔相接。末笔撇与第三笔相交。

The sixth stroke of 身 joins its third stroke that is crossed by the final stroke.

22 互 hù mutual

互相 hùxiāng mutually



古代汉字像一种工具使绳子绞在一起的样子。

The ancient written form of 互 is in the shape of an instrument with which two ropes are twisted together.



第二笔是撇折,第三笔是横折,横折的竖笔稍向左下倾斜。下横比上横长。

The second stroke of 互 is a left-falling turning. The vertical part of the horizontal turning slants to the lower left. The lower horizontal is longer than the top one.



认读词、词组和句子

Read the Following Words, Phrases and Sentences

一、认读词、词组

Read the Following Words and Phrases.

力: 大力 力气 有力

刀: 大刀 小刀 刀口 开刀 一把(bǎ)刀

车: 小车 自行车 火车 马车 牛车 一辆(liàng)车

衣: 毛衣 大衣 上衣 风衣 雨衣

巾:	头巾	手巾	毛巾	一条毛巾			
向:	向东	向西	向南	向北	向上	向下	向前
	向后	风向	去向	一向			
东:	东北	东南	东风	山东	向东走	东门	东面
	广东						
西:	西北	西南	西风	西瓜	山西	西门	西面
	广西						
高:	高兴	高大	高山	高中	身高		
京:	北京	南京	东京				
王:	王子	王后	女王	大王			
长:	生长	长大	厂长	首长	长子		
老:	老人	老年	老头儿	老年人	老奶奶		
文:	中文	日文	英文	法文	德文	西班牙文	
	阿拉伯文	俄文					

二、认读下列句子

Read the Following Sentences.

1. 我是在南京出生的,后来在北京长大。
2. 我的自行车不见了。
3. 我学习中文,王玉学习英文,我们互相学习,互相关心。
4. 这是你的大衣和头巾吗?
5. A: 北京大学怎(zěn)么走?
B: 再向前走一百米,那个路口是北京大学的东门。
6. 王先生是个高个子,身高一米八五。
7. 走吧,我们去跳舞。
8. 我去长城,你去不去?
9. 电视里广告太多。
10. 他是那个工厂的厂长。
11. 奶奶的身体非常好。

12. 我的老师是北京人。
13. 山木上个月回东京去了,可能这两天回来。
14. 我有英汉词典,没有汉英词典。
15. 我没有刀子,也没有勺子。

第八课



基本知识

Rudiments of Chinese Characters

汉字的造字方法(二)

The Formation of Chinese Characters (B)

指事字

Self-explanatory Characters

用笔画的组合揭示出某种抽象的意义,这种独体字叫指事字。指事字可分为两种类型:

Self-explanatory characters are single characters whose abstract meanings expressed by the combination of their strokes. They may be classified into two types:

一种是纯符号性的,如:

One type of them is purely symbolic, for example:

一 二 三 四 五 上 下 八

另一种是在象形字的基础上增加一个指事性符号,如在“木”上加“一”是“末”,表示树的末梢;在“木”下加“一”是“本”,表示树的根。这里的“一”是一个符号。又如,“刀”上加“丶”表示刀刃。这里的“丶”也只是一个指示符号。

Another type is of pictographic scripts with an explanatory symbol. For example, 本 (roots of a tree) is composed by adding a symbolic “一” to the lower end of 木. Similarly 刀 with a symbolic dot becomes 刃.

在汉字的造字方法中,指事字的数量最少。

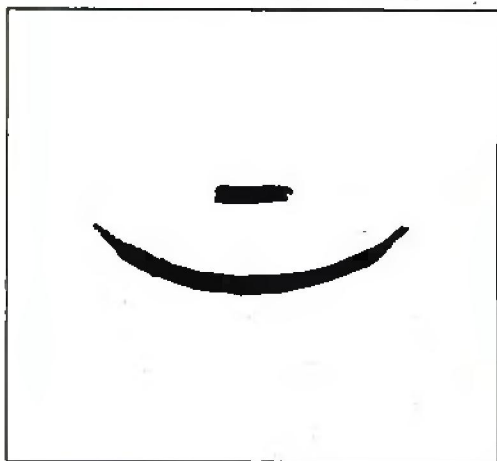
Self-explanatory characters constitute only a small number of the total Chinese characters.

我们已经学过的指事字有“上、下、天”等。

Self-explanatory characters what we have learned already are as follows:

① 上 shàng up

上午 shàngwǔ morning

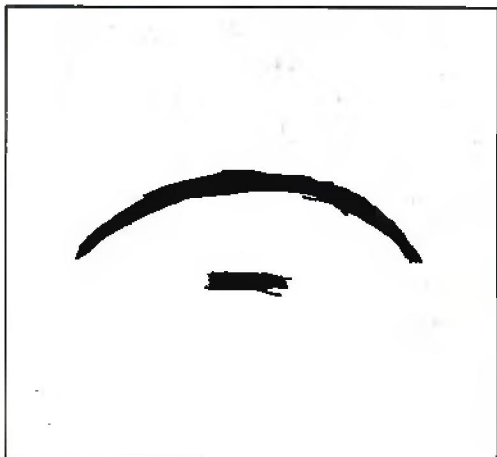


二 → 上 → 上

古代以短横在上,长横在下表示“上”。

In ancient times a short horizontal was placed on a long horizontal to indicate “top”.

② 下 xià down



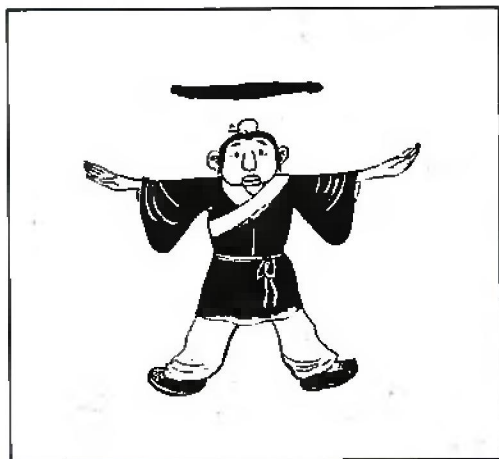
二 → 下 → 下

古代“下”字写成两横,长横在上,短横在下。

Formerly a long horizontal above a short parallel line indicated “down”.

③ 天 tiān day

今天 jīntiān today



天 → 𠀎 → 天

古代汉字在象形字“大”上面加一横，表示一个人头顶上是天空。

The ancient written form of 天 is in the formation of 大 with a horizontal on the top, meaning that “sky is overhead”.

汉字的形状、数目和位置

The Shape, Number and Position of Chinese Characters

汉字的书写首先要注意笔画的形状、数目和位置。汉字笔画的形状不能随便改换，如“天”上面的一横改成一撇，就成了“夭”(yāo)。汉字笔画的组合也不能随便改变，如笔画相接是“人”，相离是“八”；“天”中的“撇”如与上面的“横”相交就变成了“夫”。汉字笔画的数目也有一定的规定，如“大”多了一笔，就成了“天”；少了一笔，则成了“人”。每个汉字笔画的位置是固定的，如“太”中的点如果写到了右上方，便成了“犬”字。

One should pay attention to the shape, number and position of the strokes when writing a character. The shape of the stroke cannot be changed anyway. For example, if the top horizontal of 天 is written as a left falling, the character becomes 夭. This also applies to the combination of strokes. The two strokes of 人 are connected with one another. Suppose that they are separated, the character is 八. Similarly the left falling of 天 does not go across the top horizontal, otherwise the character is 夫. It is also important for one to keep the number of strokes in mind. 大 can be written as 天 by adding a horizontal on the top, or as 人 by taking away the top horizontal. The position of each stroke is fixed. One cannot move the dot of 太 from under the connected strokes to its right top, or the character changes into 犬.



生字词表

List of New Characters and Words

1. 干	gàn	to do
干活	gàn huó	to work
2. 入	rù	to enter
入口	rùkǒu	entrance
3. 开	kāi	to open
开门	kāi mén	to open the door
开学	kāi xué	to return to school (after a holiday)
开车	kāi chē	to drive a car
4. 井	jǐng	well
井水	jǐngshuǐ	well water
5. 成	chéng	to become
成人	chéng rén	adult
6. 或	huò	perhaps, or
或者	huòzhě	or
7. 己	jǐ	self
自己	zìjǐ	oneself
8. 已	yǐ	already
已经	yǐjīng	already
9. 方	fāng	direction
北方	běifāng	the north
南方	nánfāng	the south
东方	dōngfāng	the east
西方	xīfāng	the west
10. 必	bì	must
必须	bìxū	must
11. 旧	jiù	old
旧书	jiù shū	used book

12. 正	zhèng	just
正在	zhèngzài	to be doing something
13. 止	zhǐ	to stop
停止	tíngzhǐ	to stop
14. 卖	mài	to sell
15. 川	chuān	river
四川	Sìchuān	Sichuan Province
16. 州	zhōu	islet
广州	Guǎngzhōu	Guangzhou
17. 用	yòng	to use
不用	búyòng	needn't
有用	yǒuyòng	useful
18. 角	jiǎo	angle, horn, corner
三角	sānjiǎo	triangle
19. 为	wèi	for
为什么	wèi shénme	why
为了	wèile	for
20. 办	bàn	to do
办公室	bàngōngshì	office
21. 农	nóng	farming
农民	nóngmín	peasant
农业	nóngyè	agriculture, farming
22. 中	zhōng	centre, middle
中国	Zhōngguó	China
中学	zhōngxué	middle (high) school
中心	zhōngxīn	centre
23. 本	běn	original(a measure word for book)
本子	běnzǐ	notebook
课本	kèběn	textbook

24. 末	mò	end
周末	zhōumò	weekend
25. 片	piàn	slice (a measure word)
照片	zhàopiàn	picture, photograph
26. 太	tài	too
太阳	tàiyáng	sun
太太	tàitai	Mrs., madame, wife
27. 血	xiě	blood
出血	chū xiě	to bleed



生字的笔画与书写

The Strokes and Writing of the New Characters

比较下列各组形近字

Compare the Following Groups of Form-like Words

(一) 工 — 土 — 干 — 千

① 干

gàn to do

干活 gàn huó to work



竖和上横相接,和下横相交。注意与“工”和“土”的区别。

The vertical stroke connects with the top horizontal stroke and crosses the lower horizontal one. Be aware of the difference between 干 and 土、工。

(二) 人 — 八 — 入

② 人

rù to enter

入口 rùkǒu entrance

入 入

撇和捺相接在捺上。注意与“人”和“八”的区别。

The right-falling stroke of 人 joins its left-falling one. Be aware of the difference between 人 and 人、八。

(三)开一井

3 开

kāi to open

开门 kāi mén to open the door

开学 kāi xué to return to school (after a holiday)

开车 kāi chē to drive a car

开 开 开 开

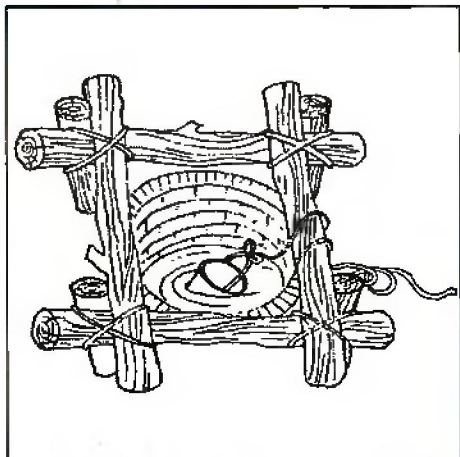
第三笔先竖后撇,我们把它叫做竖撇。第三、四笔都与上横相接,与下横相交。

The third stroke of 开 is the left-falling one which goes down before turning left. The fourth stroke of the character is a vertical one on the right. Both strokes join the top horizontal stroke and cross the lower horizontal one.

4 井

jǐng well

井水 jǐngshuǐ well water



井 → 井 → 井

古代汉字像井口的形状,四周有用木石构成的井栏。

The ancient written form of 井 is in the shape of the opening of a well with surrounding stone or wooden work for safety.

井 井 井 井

第三笔竖撇与第四笔均与前两笔相交,注意与“开”的区别。

The third and fourth strokes of 井 go across the two horizontals. Be aware of the difference between 井 and 开.

(四)成—或

⑤ 成 chéng to become
成人 chéng rén adult

成 成 成 成 成 成

第二笔竖撇与第一笔横的起点相接。末笔是右上的点。

The beginning of the horizontal stroke of 成 links up with its left vertical falling. The dot on the top right is finally written.

⑥ 或 huò perhaps, or
或者 huò zhě or

或 或 或 或 或 或 或 或

注意与“成”的区别。

Be aware of the difference between 成 and 或.

(五)己—已

⑦ 己 jǐ self
自己 zì jǐ oneself

己 己 己

第一笔横折与横的右端相接。末笔竖弯钩与横的左端相接,不能出头,否则就成了别的字(“巳”或“已”)了。

The horizontal turning of 己 joins the right end of the horizontal stroke. Its vertical upward turning links up with the left end of the horizontal without going across it, otherwise it would be a different character 巳 or 已.

8 已 yǐ already

已经 yǐjīng already

已 已 已

末笔竖弯钩与横相接并出头,但与第一笔横折相离。注意与“己”的区别。

The final stroke vertical upward turning is connected with horizontal stroke and exceeds it, but is separated from the first stroke horizontal turning. Pay attention to the difference with 己.

(六)万一方

9 方 fāng direction

北方 běifāng the north

南方 nánfāng the south

东方 dōngfāng the east

西方 xīfāng the west

方 方 方 方

“万”字加一点就是“方”。

The character of 方 can be written by putting a dot on the top of 万.

(七)心一必

10 必 bì must

必须 bìxū must

必 必 必 必 必

“心”字加一撇就是“必”。注意笔顺,先写撇,再写末笔的点。

The character 必 is composed of 心 and a left-falling stroke written before the final dot is given.

(八)旦一旧

11 旧 jiù old

旧书 jiù shū used book

1 + 日 → 旧

“日”表示日子、时间,在“日”字的左边加一竖,表示时间已经过去。

日 means “day” or “time”. 日 plus a vertical on the left indicates “old days” or “past time”.



“日”字左边加一竖,注意与“旦”的区别。

旧 can be written by adding a vertical on the left of 日. Be aware of the difference between 旧 and 旦.

(九)正—止

12 正 zhèng just

正在 zhèngzài to be doing something

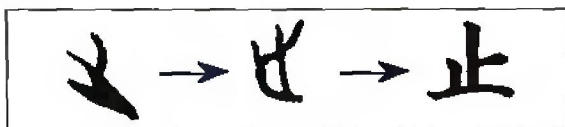


中间的竖与上下两横相接,第三笔横与竖的中间部分相接,左边竖的起笔比右边的横略高,并与下面的横相接。

The central vertical stroke connects with the horizontal strokes both at the top and bottom. The middle short horizontal stroke on the right connects with the central vertical stroke, and the lower vertical stroke on the left that is slightly higher than the right short stroke touches the horizontal stroke at the bottom.

13 止 zhǐ to stop

停止 tíngzhǐ to stop



古代汉字像一只脚的形状,但脚趾已简化为三个,不再是图画,已成为文字符号了。

The ancient written form of 止 is in the shape of a human foot with only three toes. Obviously the character is not pictographic but a written symbol.

止 止 止 止

第三笔竖，起笔高于右边的横，比第一笔竖略低。注意与“正”的区别。

The left vertical stroke is higher than the short horizontal stroke on the right, but shorter than the vertical stroke in the middle. Be aware of the difference between 止 and 正.

(十) 买—卖

14 卖 mài to sell

卖 卖 卖 卖 卖 卖 卖 卖

“买”字上面加一个“十”。“十”中的竖笔较短。

卖 can be written by crowning the character of 买 with a 十, which the vertical part may be made shorter.

(十一) 川—州

15 川 chuān river

四川 Sìchuān Sichuan Province



𣶒 → 川 → 川

古代汉字像一条弯曲的河流。

The ancient written form of 川 is in the shape of a zigzag river.

川 川 川

第一笔是竖撇，第二笔竖稍短，右边的竖最长，三笔之间距离相等。

The first stroke of 川 is a left vertical falling. Its second stroke is a shorter vertical with a longer one on the right. The spacing between one stroke and another is about the same.

16 州 zhōu islet

广州 Guǎngzhōu Guangzhou



川 → 州 → 州

古代汉字像一道江河中有小片陆地。“州”的本义是“水中的陆地”。后来用作行政区域名。

The ancient written form of 州 is like a small piece of land in the river. The original meaning of the character is “islet”. It has come to mean a prefecture.

州 州 州 州 州 州

从左到右写,“川”字每一笔前加一个点。

The character can be written from left to right with a dot attached to the middle of each strokes of 川.

(十二)用一角

17 用 yòng to use

不用 búyòng needn't

有用 yǒuyòng useful

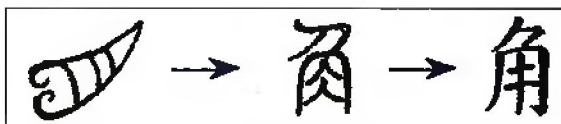
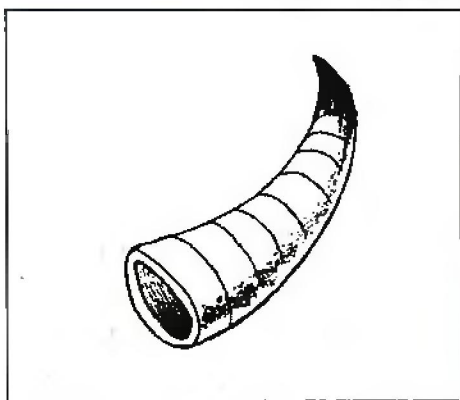
用 用 用 用 用

先外后内。末笔竖与两横相交。

The character 用 is composed by writing the outer strokes before its inner ones. The final vertical stroke goes across two horizontal strokes.

18 角 jiǎo angle, horn, corner

三角 sānjiǎo triangle



古代汉字像一只割下来的兽角，角上还有天然的纹理。

The ancient written form of 角 is in the shape of a horn cut off an animal. Its texture is clear and obvious.

角 角 角 角 角 角 角

第二笔与第一笔相接，下面是“用”。

There are two connected strokes on the top of 用.

(十三)为一办

19 为 wèi for

为什么 wèi shénme why

为了 wèile for

为 为 为 为

第一笔是左边的点。末笔是里面的点。点在上面或左上时，一般先写。点在底下、右上或里面时，一般后写。

The writing of 为 begins with a dot on the top left, and ends with another dot inside the horizontal turning with a hook. As a rule, the dot on the top or top left of a character is always written first, and a dot on the below and on the top right, or inside is always finally written.

20 办 bàn to do

办公室 bàngōngshì office

办 办 办 办

先写中间的“力”，再写左边的左点，最后写右边的点。

The stroke 力 in the middle is written first, then 丶 on the left, and finally 丶 on the right.

(十四)衣—农

21 农 nóng farming

农民 nóngmín peasant

农业 nóngyè agriculture, farming

农 农 农 农 农 农

第三笔长撇与第二笔横钩相交。注意与“衣”的区别。

The left-falling long stroke of 农 goes across the horizontal hook. Be aware of the difference between 农 and 衣.

指事字

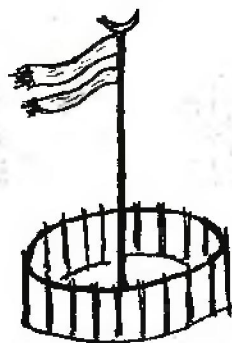
Self-explanatory Characters

22 中 zhōng centre, middle

中国 Zhōngguó China

中学 zhōngxué middle (high) school

中心 zhōngxīn centre



中 → 中 → 中

古代汉字像一根旗杆上飘扬着的旗子，穿过圆心的一竖表示中央。

The ancient written form of 中 is in the shape of a flagpole in the centre of a circle.

中 中 中 中

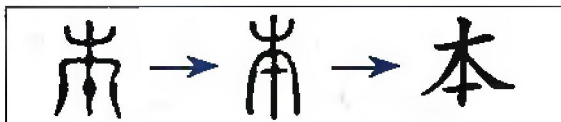
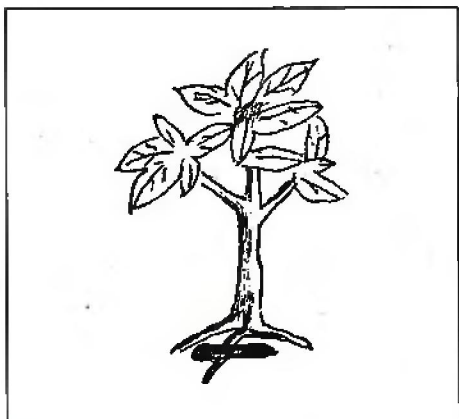
“口”写得扁一些，中间的竖笔在田字格中间的竖线上。

The 口 of 中 is flat. The vertical stroke should be placed on the middle vertical of a square printed on the writing paper.

23 本 běn original, (a measure word for book)

本子 běnzi notebook

课本 kèběn textbook



古代汉字在象形字“木”的下面加一横，表示这儿是树的根。

The ancient written form of 本 is in the shape of 木 with a short horizontal going across the lower end of the vertical. Thus it meant “roots of a tree”.

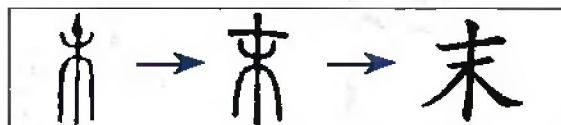
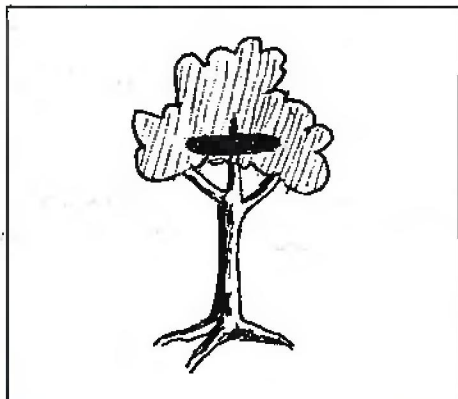


“木”字下面加一横，竖笔不带钩。

本 can be composed by adding a short horizontal to the lower end of the vertical without a hook.

24 末 mò end

周末 zhōumò weekend



古代汉字在象形字“木”的上面加一横，表示这儿是树的末梢。

The ancient written form of 末 is in the shape of 木 with a longer horizontal going across the top end of the vertical. Thus it meant “tip of a tree”.

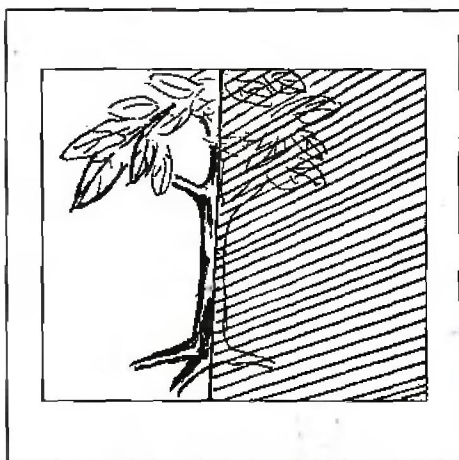
末 末 末 末 末

上横长,下横短,竖笔不带钩。

The top horizontal of 末 is longer than the one under it. The lower end of the vertical has no hook.

25 片 piàn slice (a measure word)

照片 zhàopiàn picture, photograph



日 → 𠂇 → 片

古代汉字是“木”的一半,表示这是从一块木头上劈下来的。

The ancient written form of 片 is in the shape of half 木, meaning a big piece chopped from the wood.

片 片 片 片

第二笔与第三笔相接。第三、四笔均与第一笔竖撇相接,末笔是横折,不要错写成两笔。

The second stroke links up with the third stroke. The third and fourth strokes are connected with the first stroke. The final stroke is a horizontal turning without being broken.

26 太 tài too

太阳 tàiyáng sun

太太 tàitai Mrs., madame, wife



大 + 丶 → 太

“太”字是在“大”字下面加一点，表示比大还要大的事情，意思是“过于、最、极”。

太 is 大 with an extra dot underneath, meaning “over” or “extreme”.

太 太 太 太

“大”字下面加一点。

太 can be written by adding a dot to the lower part of 大.

27 血 xiě blood

出血 chū xiě to bleed



皿 → 皿 + 丶 → 血

在古代汉字“皿”(器皿)上加一点，表示器皿里边盛的是血。中国古代祭祀时常把血放到器皿中。

The ancient written form of 血 is in the shape of a kitchen utensil (皿) with a dot in it. Formerly the blood of a sacrificial animal was let into a container for the religious service.

血 血 血 血 血 血

“皿”字上面加一短撇。

血 can be written by adding a left short falling to the top left of 皿.



认读词、词组和句子

Read the Following Words, Phrases and Sentences

千—工—土	己—已	日—旧	川—州	农—衣
人—八—入	万—方	止—正	用—角	本—末
开—井	成—或	心—必	买—卖	为—办
大—太				

一、认读词、词组

Read the Following Words and Phrases.

力：大力 力气 有力

入：入口 出入 入门 入学

开：开车 开门 开学 开刀 开口 开工 开关
开头 开水 开心 开业 开门见山

方：方向 东方 西方 南方 北方 东北方
西南方 方面 四面八方

旧：旧书 旧毛衣 旧大衣 旧毛巾

用：不用 不用来 公用电话 用力 用心 有用
没用

农：农民 农业 农田 农夫 农活

中：中国 中国人 中国话 中学 中学生 高中
中文 中文书 中午 中心

本：一本书 一本词典 本子 课本 本人 本身

末：周末 年末 月末 肉末 末年

太：太大了 太小了 太高了 太长 太多 太少
太好了

片：肉片 刀片

二、认读下列句子

Read the Following Sentences.

1. 银行九点(diǎn)才开门,你现在去也没用。
2. 他们已经开学了。
3. 不下雨了,太阳出来了。
4. 你不用去了,我自己去吧。
5. 这个周末我们开车去郊区,你去不去?
6. 广州在中国南方。
7. 你今天必须去老师的办公室。
8. 中国农业人口很多,有九亿(yì)多农民。
9. 他们正在上课,你可以在这儿等(děng, to wait)一下,或者先回去,下午再来。
10. 那本词典不见了。
11. 我先去了四川,又去了广州,照了这么多照片。
12. 办公室的旧书已经卖了,他们又买回来了很多中文书。
13. 这边的公用电话已经有人了,你用前面那个吧。
14. 小心刀子,你的手出血了。
15. 你在上面干什么? 为什么不下来?
16. A: 你为什么来(lái, to come)中国?
B: 为了学习汉语,我才来中国。

第九课



基本知识

Rudiments of Chinese Characters

汉字的偏旁(一)

The Radicals of Chinese Characters (A)

古代称合体字的左边为偏,右边为旁。现在,合体字的上下、左右、内外统称为偏旁。例如:“星”字的偏旁是“日”和“生”,“的”字的偏旁是“白”和“勺”。多数偏旁本身就是独立成字的,如“日、口、目、石”等。

In terms of the traditional Chinese philology the left side of a character is known as 偏, and the right side of a character is known as 旁. Now we use 偏旁 (radical) to mean the side components (left, right, upper, lower, inside and outside) of all characters. For example, the radicals of 星 are 日 and 生, that of 的 are 白 and 勺. Most radicals may function as characters by themselves such as 日, 口, 目 and 石.



生字词表

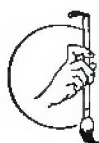
List of New Characters and Words

- | | | |
|------|--------|--------------------|
| 1. 吗 | ma | (a modal particle) |
| 好吗 | hǎo ma | OK? |
| 2. 吧 | ①ba | (a modal particle) |

走吧	zǒu ba	Let's go.
	②bā	bar
酒吧	jiǔbā	bar
3. 呢	ne	(a modal particle)
他呢	tā ne	How about him?
4. 哪	nǎ	which
哪个	nǎge	which, which one
哪国人	nǎ guó rén	Where are you coming from?
哪儿	nǎr	where
5. 吃	chī	to eat
好吃	hǎochī	delicious
6. 喝	hē	to drink
喝水	hē shuǐ	to drink water
7. 咖	kā	
8. 啡	fēi	
咖啡	kāfēi	coffee
9. 啤	pí	beer
啤酒	píjiǔ	beer
10. 咳	ké	to cough
11. 嗽	sòu	to cough
咳嗽	késou	to cough
12. 听	tīng	to listen
好听	hǎotīng	pleasing to the ear
听见	tīngjiàn	to hear
听力	tīnglì	listening comprehension
13. 叫	jiào	to call
叫做	jiàozuò	be called
14. 号	hào	number, date
九月十号	jiǔ yuè shí hào	the tenth of September
15. 告	gào	to tell

告诉	gàosu	to tell
16. 唱	chàng	to sing
唱歌	chàng gē	to sing a song
17. 早	zǎo	early, morning
早上	zǎoshang	early morning
18. 晚	wǎn	late, evening
晚上	wǎnshang	evening
19. 春	chūn	spring
春天	chūntiān	spring
20. 暖	nuǎn	warm
暖和	nuǎnhuo	warm
21. 明	míng	bright, light, clear
明白	míngbai	understand, clear
22. 昨	zuó	yesterday
昨天	zuótiān	yesterday
23. 星	xīng	star
星期	xīngqī	week
24. 易	yì	easy
容易	róngyì	easy
25. 是	shì	be, correct
是的	shì de	yes, right
可是	kěshì	but
26. 音	yīn	sound
发音	fāyīn	pronunciation
27. 看	kàn	to look at
看见	kànjiàn	to see
好看	hǎokàn	good looking, beautiful
28. 眼	yǎn	eye
眼泪	yǎnlèi	tears
29. 睛	jīng	eye

眼睛	yǎnjing	eye
30. 睡	shuì	to sleep
睡觉	shuìjiào	to sleep



生字的结构与书写

The Structures and Writing of the New Characters

口 口字旁 kǒu zì páng The Radical of 口

象形字“口”见第 60 页。“口”作偏旁的字多与口腔及其动作有关。“口”作偏旁一般在字的左侧,也可以在字上边和下边。

The pictographic script 口 (see page 60) as a lateral radical is relevant to a mouth or its function. It often appears as the left side of a character, but may also be the upper or lower component of a character.

1 吗

ma (a modal particle)

好吗 hǎo ma OK?

1	2
---	---

①口 ②马

2 吧

①ba (a modal particle)

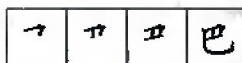
走吧 zǒu ba Let's go.

②bā bar

酒吧 jiǔbā bar

1	2
---	---

①口 ②巴(bā)



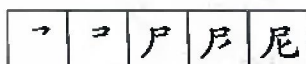
3 呢

ne (a modal particle)

他呢 tā ne How about him?

1	2
---	---

①口 ②尼(ní)



4 哪

nǎ which

1	2	3
---	---	---

哪个 nǎge which, which one

哪国人 nǎ guó rén Where are you coming from?

哪儿 nǎr where

①口 ②+③那

5 吃

chī to eat

好吃 hǎochī delicious

1	2
---	---

①口 ②乞(qǐ)

丿	㇏	乞
---	---	---

6 喝

hē to drink

喝水 hē shuǐ to drink water

1	2
	3

①口 ②日 ③𠂔

丿	㇏	㇏	㇏	𠂔
---	---	---	---	---

7 咖

kā

1	2	3
---	---	---

①口 ②+③加(jiā)

力	加
---	---

8 啡

fēi

咖啡 kāfēi coffee

1	2
---	---

①口 ②非

9 啤

pí beer

啤酒 píjiǔ beer

1	2
---	---

①口 ②卑(bēi)

丿	㇏	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	卑
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

10 咳

ké to cough

1	2
---	---

①口 ②亥(hài)

丿	㇏	㇏	㇏	亥
---	---	---	---	---

嗽

⑪ sǒu to cough

咳嗽 késou to cough

1	2	3
---	---	---

①口

②束(shù)

一	𠂇	𠂆	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

③欠

𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	欠
---	---	---	---

听

⑫ tīng to listen

好听 hǎotīng pleasing to the ear

听见 tīngjiàn to hear

听力 tīnglì listening comprehension

①口

②斤

1	2
---	---

叫

⑬ jiào to call

叫做 jiàozuò be called

1	2
---	---

①口

②𠂇

𠂇	𠂇
---	---

号

⑭ hào number, date

九月十号 jiǔ yuè shí hào the tenth of September

1
2

①口

②𠂇

一	𠂇
---	---

告

⑮ gào to tell

告诉 gàosu to tell

1
2

①𠂇

𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇
---	---	---	---

②口

唱

⑯ chàng to sing

唱歌 chàng gē to sing a song

1	2
	3

①口

②十③昌(chāng)

𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

日 日字旁 rì zì páng The Radical of 日

象形字“日”见第 72 页。“日”作偏旁的字多与太阳、时间、光线明暗等有关。“日”作偏旁一般在字的左侧,有时也可以在字的上边和下边。

The pictographic script 日 (see page 72) as a lateral radical is generally relevant to the sun, time, rays or light. It appears on the left of a character, but sometimes may be on the top or bottom of a character.

17 早

zǎo early, morning

早上 zǎoshang early morning

1
2

① 日 ② 十

18 晚

wǎn late, evening

晚上 wǎnshang evening

1	2
---	---

① 日

② 免(miǎn)

'	ㄣ	ㄣ	ㄣ	ㄣ	ㄣ	免
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

19 春

chūn spring

春天 chūntiān spring

1
2

① 夫

一	二	三	𠂇	夫
---	---	---	---	---

② 日

20 暖

nuǎn warm

暖和 nuǎnhuo warm

1	2
---	---

① 日

② 爰(yuán)

一	ㄣ	ㄣ	ㄣ	ㄣ	ㄣ	爰
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

21 明

míng bright, light, clear

明白 míngbai understand, clear

1	2
---	---

① 日

② 月

22 昨

zuó yesterday

昨天 zuótiān yesterday

1	2
---	---

①日 ②乍(zhà)

23 星

xīng star

星期 xīngqī week

1
2

①日 ②生

24 易

yì easy

容易 róngyì easy

1
2

①日 ②勿(wù)

'	勹	勹	勿
---	---	---	---

25 是

shì be, correct

是的 shì de yes, right

可是 kěshì but

1
2

①日

②疋

一	乚	丂	疋	疋
---	---	---	---	---

26 音

yīn sound

发音 fāyīn pronunciation

1
2

①立

②日

目 目字旁 mù zì páng The Radical of 目

象形字“目”见第 61 页。“目”作偏旁的字多和眼睛或视觉有关。“目”作偏旁一般在字的左侧,有时也可以在字的下边。

The pictographic script 目 (see page 61) as a lateral radical is related to eyes or vision. It may be used as a left component of a character, but occasionally as a lower component of it.

27 看

kàn to look at

看见 kànjiàn to see

好看 hǎokàn good looking, beautiful

1
2

① 𠂇 一 二 三 𠂇 ② 目

28 眼

yǎn eye

眼泪 yǎnlèi tears

1
2

① 目 ② 艮(gěnn) 𠂇 𠂇 𠂇 𠂇 𠂇 𠂇 𠂇

29 睛

jīng eye

眼睛 yǎnjīng eye

1
2

① 目 ② 青(qīng) 一 二 𠂇 𠂇 𠂇 𠂇 𠂇 𠂇 𠂇

30 睡

shuì to sleep

睡觉 shuìjiào to sleep

1
2

① 目 ② 垂(chuí) 一 二 𠂇 𠂇 𠂇 𠂇 𠂇 𠂇 𠂇



认读词、词组和句子

Read the Following Words, Phrases and Sentences

一、认读词、词组

Read the Following Words and Phrases.

吗: 好吗 去吗 来吗 高兴吗 可能吗 出血了吗
行吗

吧: 去吧 来吧 好吧 走吧 酒吧 书吧 咖啡吧

呢: 你呢 他呢 书呢 怎么办呢 我的大衣呢
正在上课呢

哪: 哪儿 哪里 哪个 哪本书 哪国人 哪天去

吃: 好吃 吃西瓜 小吃 吃力

喝：喝水 喝啤酒 喝咖啡 喝牛奶

听：听见 好听 不听 听不见 听不明白 听电话
一听啤酒

早：早上 太早了 早晚 早已

晚：晚上 今晚 昨晚 明晚 晚年 太晚了

明：明天 明年 明白 明日 明月

看：看见 好看 看不见 不用看

音：音乐 语音 发音 口音

星：星期 星期一 星期二 星期三 星期四

星期五 星期六 星期天(日) 明星 歌星

火星 木星 土星 水星 行星

二、认读下列句子

Read the Following Sentences.

1. A: 今天星期几?

B: 今天星期五, 今天是周末。

A: 今天几月几号?

B: 今天五月十九号。

2. A: 你叫什么名字(míngzi)?

B: 我叫山本正。

A: 你是日本人吗?

B: 是的, 我是日本人。

3. A: 下午你去哪儿?

B: 我去王府(wǔ)井买词典。

A: 我也去, 好吗?

B: 太好了。

4. A: 你喝不喝啤酒?

B: 不, 谢谢(xièxie)。我喝咖啡。

5. A: 你看见小王了吗?

B: 他正在睡觉呢。

6. A: 昨天买的西瓜好吃吗?
B: 那种(zhǒng)西瓜好看不好吃。
7. 小明: 奶奶, 我刚才叫你, 你怎么没听见?
奶奶: 奶奶老了, 眼睛不好, 听力也不行了。
8. A: 昨天晚上你去哪儿了?
B: 我们去喝酒, 后来又去唱歌, 很晚才回来。
9. A: 你在听什么?
B: 中文歌。
A: 他在唱什么?
B: 音乐很好听, 可是他在唱什么, 我也听不明白。
10. 春天来了, 天气暖和了, 小鸟也飞来了。

第十课



基本知识

Rudiments of Chinese Characters

汉字的结构层次

The Structural Levels of Chinese Characters

现代汉字字形可分为三个层次：笔画、部件和整字。比如“京”字，笔画“丶”组成部件“亠”，笔画“丨 冂 一”组成部件“口”，笔画“丿 丨 丶”组成部件“小”；部件“亠”“口”“小”组成整字“京”。部件比笔画大，比整字小，是汉字字形最基本的结构单位。

There are three structural levels at which a Chinese character is written: strokes, components and characters. Take 京 as an example, its dot and horizontal stroke can be used to form the component of 亠; its strokes of 丨 冂 一 can be used to form 口; of 丿 丨 丶 to form 小. The three components can be further used to compose the character of 京. A component is bigger than a stroke, but smaller than a character, thus it is the basic structural unit of characters.

汉字的书写(二)

The Writing of Chinese Characters (B)

横笔的变化

The Modification of the Horizontal Strokes

一个汉字作为另一个汉字的部件时，为了保持全字结构的紧凑、匀称，给

人以内聚、向心、平稳端庄的感觉,要改变某一笔画的形状,我们首先介绍第一种:最后一笔是横的部件,写在字的左边或左下方,横改为提,如:

When a character is used as a component of another character, one of its strokes may be modified so as to make another character composed by it look compact, well-balanced, cohesive, centripetal and steady. Here we are going to explain how a horizontal becomes a rising part as a final stroke of the left or lower left component. For example:

工 → 乚 : 巧
土 → 扌 : 地
王 → 王 : 球
止 → 止 : 此
立 → 立 : 站
耳 → 耳 : 聊

子 → 子 : 孩
马 → 马 : 骑
车 → 车 : 较
牛 → 牛 : 物
鱼 → 鱼 : 鲜
正 → 正 : 政



生字词表

List of New Characters and Words

1. 巧	qiǎo	coincidental
正巧	zhèngqiǎo	to happen to
2. 功	gōng	effort
成功	chénggōng	to succeed
3. 坐	zuò	to sit
请坐	qǐng zuò	Sit down please!
4. 在	zài	at, on
在家	zài jiā	at home
5. 地	dì	ground
地方	dìfang	place
地上	dìshàng	on the ground
地下	dìxià	underground

6. 址	zhǐ	address
地址	dìzhǐ	address
7. 场	chǎng	open field
广场	guǎngchǎng	square
飞机场	fēijīchǎng	airport
停车场	tíngchēchǎng	parking area
8. 块	kuài	piece
一块儿	yīkuàir	together
9. 坏	huài	bad
10. 城	chéng	town
进城	jìn chéng	to go into town
城里	chéng lǐ	in a city
城市	chéngshì	town, city
11. 玩	wán	to play
好玩儿	hǎowánr	enjoyable
12. 球	qiú	ball
足球	zúqiú	football
地球	dìqiú	the earth, the globe
13. 现	xiàn	now, to appear
现在	xiànzài	now
出现	chūxiàn	to appear, to emerge
14. 物	wù	thing
礼物	lǐwù	gift, present
15. 特	tè	special
特别	tèbié	special
16. 轻	qīng	light
年轻	niánqīng	young
17. 辆	liàng	(a measure word)
18. 较	jiào	to compare
比较	bǐjiào	to compare

19.	站	zhàn	station, to be standing up
	汽车站	qìchēzhàn	bus stop
	火车站	huǒchēzhàn	railway station
20.	亲	qīn	parent, relatives, in person
	父亲	fùqin	father
	母亲	mǔqin	mother
21.	童	tóng	child
	儿童	értóng	children
22.	闻	wén	to hear
	新闻	xīnwén	news
23.	职	zhí	post
	职业	zhíyè	profession
24.	聊	liáo	to chat
	聊天儿	liáo tiānr	to chat
25.	孩	hái	child
	孩子	háizi	child
	男孩儿	nánháir	boy
	女孩儿	nǚháir	girl
26.	孙	sūn	grandson
	孙子	sūnzi	grandson
27.	骑	qí	to ride
	骑车	qí chē	to ride a bike
28.	驾	jià	to drive
	劳驾	láojià	excuse me
29.	革	gé	leather
	皮革	pígé	leather
30.	鞋	xié	shoe
	鞋子	xiézi	shoe
	皮鞋	píxié	leather shoe



生字的结构与书写

The Structures and Writing of the New Characters

工 工字旁 gōng zì páng The Radical of 工

象形字“工”见第 51 页。“工”常在形声字中作声旁，工字旁在左侧写成“ㄩ”，有时还可在上边、下边和右边。

The pictographic script 工 (see page 51) as a phonetic component is modified as “ㄩ” when used on the left side of a character, but it can also appear on the top, the right or the lower part of a character.

① 巧

qiǎo coincidental

正巧 zhèngqiǎo to happen to



① ㄩ ② 丂

② 功

gōng effort

成功 chénggōng to succeed



① ㄩ ② 力

土 土字旁 tǔ zì páng The Radical of 土

象形字“土”见第 78 页。“土”作形旁的字多和泥土或地域、地形有关。土字旁一般在字的左侧，写做“ㄣ”，有时也可以在字的下边。

The pictographic script 土 (see page 78) as a radical is generally related to earth, region or position. It often stands on the left when written as “ㄣ”, but may also be used as a lower component of a character.

③ 坐

zuò to sit

请坐 qǐng zuò Sit down please!



① 人 ② 人 ③ 土

4 在

zài at, on

在家 zài jiā at home

1
2

①才 ②土

5 地

dì ground

地方 dìfāng place

地上 dìshàng on the ground

地下 dìxià underground

1
2

①土 ②也

6 址

zhǐ address

地址 dìzhǐ address

1
2

①止 ②址

7 场

chǎng open field

广场 guǎngchǎng square

飞机场 fēijīchǎng airport

停车场 tíngchēchǎng parking area

1
2

①土 ②场

8 块

kuài piece

一块儿 yíkuàir together

1
2

①土 ②夹(guài)

9 坏

huài bad

1
2

①土 ②不

10 城

chéng town

进城 jìn chéng to go into town

14 物

wù thing

礼物 lǐwù gift, present

1	2
---	---

① 牛 ② 勿(wù)

15 特

tè special

特别 tèbié special

1	2
	3

① 牛 ② 土 ③ 寸

一	寸	寸
---	---	---

车 车字旁 chē zì páng The Radical of 车

象形字“车”见第 106 页。“车”作形旁的字大多和车有关。“车”作左偏旁时的笔顺与独立成字时不同。

The pictographic script 车 (see page 106) as a radical is related to vehicles. When used as a left component its writing order is different from that of its independent form.

16 轻

qīng light

年轻 niánqīng young

1	2
	3

① 车 ② + ③ 𠂔

𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔
---	---	---	---	---

17 辆

liàng (a measure word)

1	2
---	---

① 车 ② 两

18 较

jiào to compare

比较 bǐjiào to compare

1	2
---	---

① 车 ② 交

立 立字旁 lì zì páng The Radical of 立

象形字“立”见第 57 页。“立”作形旁的字多与站立有关。立字旁在字的

左侧写做“立”，有时也可在字的上边或下边。

The pictographic script 立 (see page 57) as a radical is used to describe the action or state of standing. When functioning as a left component it is modified as “立”, but sometimes it may appear at the upper or lower part of a character.

19 站

zhàn station, to be standing up

汽车站 qìchēzhàn bus stop

火车站 huǒchēzhàn railway station

1	2
---	---

①立 ②占(zhàn)

丨	丿	丨	占	占
---	---	---	---	---

20 亲

qīn parent, relatives, in person

父亲 fùqīn father

母亲 mǔqīn mother

1
2

①立

②木

一	十	才	木
---	---	---	---

21 童

tóng child

儿童 értóng children

1
2

①立

②里

耳 耳字旁 ěr zì páng The Radical of 耳

象形字“耳”见第 61 页。“耳”作形旁的字多与耳朵或听觉有关。耳字旁的位置比较活跃，在字的左侧写做“耳”。

The pictographic script 耳 (see page 61) as a radical is often related to an ear or hearing. The position of the radical is changeable. It is modified as 耳 when used on the left side of a character.

22 闻

wén to hear

新闻 xīnwén news

1
2

①门

②耳

23 职

zhí post

1	2
---	---

职业 zhíyè profession

① 耳

② 只(zhī)

丶	口	口	尸	只
---	---	---	---	---

24 聊

liáo to chat

1	2
---	---

聊天儿 liáo tiānr to chat

① 耳

② 卯(mǎo)

丶	𠂇	𠂇	卯	卯
---	---	---	---	---

子 子字旁 zǐ zì páng The Radical of 子

象形字“子”见第 52 页。“子”作形旁的字多和孩子有关。子字旁在字的左侧时写做“子”，有时也可在字的下边。

The pictographic script 子 (see page 52) as a radical is related to children. When used as a left component of a character it is written as 子. It may also stand at the lower part of a character.

25 孩

hái child

1	2
---	---

孩子 háizi child

男孩儿 nánháir boy

女孩儿 nǚháir girl

① 子

② 亥(hài)

26 孙

sūn grandson

孙子 sūnzi grandson

1	2
---	---

① 子

② 小

马 马字旁 mǎ zì páng The Radical of 马

象形字“马”见第 88 页。“马”作形旁的字多和马一类的牲畜有关。马字旁在字的左侧写做“马”。

The pictographic script 马 (see page 88) as a radical is often related to horses. It is modified as 马 when standing on the left side of a character.

28 骑

qí to ride

骑车 qí chē to ride a bike

1	2
	3

① 孖 ② + ③ 奇(qí)

一	ナ	大	太	太	太	太	奇
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

29 驾

jià to drive

劳驾 láojià excuse me

1	2
3	

①+②加(jiā)

丿	力	力	加	加
---	---	---	---	---

③马

革 革字旁 gé zì páng The Radical of 革

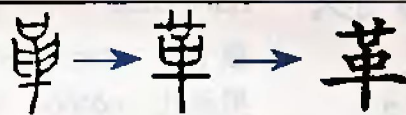
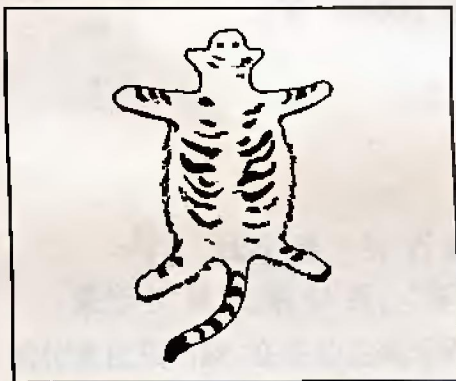
“革”作形旁的字一般与皮革有关，革字旁在字的左侧，写做“革”。

The pictographic script 革 as a radical is generally related to leather. When standing on the left side of a character it is modified as 革.

30 革

qé leather

皮革 píqé leather



古代汉字像一张剩下的张开着的兽皮。

The ancient written form of 革 is in the shape of animal's skin.



上面是“甘”，中间是扁平的“口”，末笔竖与第四笔相接。

The top component of 革 is 廿, in the middle is a flat 口. Its final stroke links up with the fourth stroke.

31 鞋

xié shoe

鞋子 xiézi shoe

皮鞋 píxié leather shoe

①革 ②土 ③土

1	2
	3



认读词、词组和句子

Read the Following Words, Phrases and Sentences

一、认读词、词组

Read the Following Words and Phrases.

巧：正巧 太巧了 不巧

坐：请坐 坐下 坐下来 坐下去

在：现在 正在 不在 在不在 在家 不在家

地：地方 地址 地上 地下 地面 地区 土地

场：飞机场 足球场 广场 农场 市场 在场

专场 现场 一场大雨

块：石块 土块 一块 一块儿 两块

球：足球 球场 球衣 球鞋 羽毛球 气球 地球

物：礼物 人物 食物 文物

站：车站 火车站 北京站 广州站

童：儿童 童年 童心 童话

亲：父亲 母亲 亲人 亲自 亲手 亲口 亲耳

亲眼 亲生 亲身

孩：孩子 小孩儿 男孩 女孩

骑：骑自行车 骑马

鞋：鞋子 球鞋 雨鞋 皮鞋

二、认读下列句子

Read the Following Sentences.

1. 他父亲在火车站工作,母亲在飞机场工作。
2. A:我现在去银行,可是自行车坏了,可以用一下你的吗?
B:很不巧,刚才小王骑走了。
3. 星期天安安门广场的人特别多。
4. 年轻人骑车去,老年人坐车去。
5. 儿童不能喝酒。
6. 城里没有好玩儿的地方了,我们一块儿去郊区玩儿吧。
7. 他哥哥有两个孩子,一个男孩儿,一个女孩儿。
8. 劳驾,我下车。
9. 我不买皮鞋,我买球鞋。
10. 天上下雨,地上有水。
11. A:你们在聊什么?
B:我们在比较北京、上海(Shànghǎi)、广州这三个城市,在哪个城市工作比较好。
12. 我听昨天晚上的新闻了。
13. 今天是奶奶的生日,孙子给她买来了生日礼物,奶奶特别高兴。
14. 他在电话里没有告诉我他的地址。
15. 你喜欢(xǐhuan, to like)老师这个职业吗?

第十一课



基本知识

Rudiments of Chinese Characters

汉字的偏旁(二)

The Radicals of Chinese Characters (B)

汉字的偏旁可分为声旁和形旁。合体字中能够表示字的意义类属的偏旁叫“形旁”，能够表音、与读音有关的偏旁叫“声旁”。例如：“口”“日”和“木”“火”等都是形旁。带有“口”和“目”的汉字往往与人的“嘴”和“眼睛”有关。而带有“木”和“火”的汉字则常常与“木头”和“火”有关。又如：“码”(mǎ)的声旁是“马”(mǎ)，“较”(jiào)的声旁是“交”(jiāo)。

The radicals of Chinese characters may be classified into two types: pictographic radicals and phonetic radicals. The significant part of a combined character is known as a pictographic radical. The side part used to indicate the pronunciation of a character is known as a phonetic radical. Of the radicals 口, 目, 木 and 火 belong to the pictographic radical, the first one is related to a human mouth, the second to human eyes, the third to wood, and the last one to fire. The character 码 has a phonetic indicator 马, and 较 contains a phonetic side of 交.

因此，根据汉字形旁的意义信息猜测汉字字义是学习汉字的好方法，有的字也可以借助“声旁”来记发音，但必须注意的是：由于社会的变化和语言的发展，汉字的字形、字义、字音都发生了变化，有的形旁已失去了表意的作用，很多声旁也失去了表音作用，所以不是所有的字都与偏旁有必然的联系。

Therefore it is helpful for learners to work out the meaning of a character by studying its significant part. Similarly phonetic parts are also good for learners to

memorize the pronunciation of characters. However, the formation, meaning and pronunciation of Chinese characters have changed greatly in the process of social transformation and language development. As a result many of them no longer provide sufficient significant or phonetic information of characters. Not every radical indicates the precise message of a character.



生字词表

List of New Characters and Words

1. 步	bù	step
跑步	pǎobù	to run, to jog
2. 此	cǐ	this
从此	cóngcǐ	from then on
3. 些	xiē	some
一些	yìxiē	some
这些	zhèxiē	these
那些	nàxiē	those
哪些	nǎxiē	which (<i>plural</i>)
有些	yǒuxiē	there are some
4. 齿	chǐ	tooth
牙齿	yáchǐ	tooth
5. 虫	chóng	worm
虫子	chóngzi	worm
6. 蛇	shé	snake
7. 虾	xiā	shrimp
大虾	dàxiā	prawn
8. 蚊	wén	mosquito
蚊子	wénzi	mosquito
9. 椅	yǐ	chair

椅子	yǐzi	chair
10. 桌	zhuō	table
桌子	zhuōzi	table
11. 树	shù	tree
果树	guǒshù	fruit tree
12. 杯	bēi	cup
杯子	bēizi	cup
干杯	gān bēi	cheers
13. 机	jī	machine
照相机	zhàoxiàngjī	camera
手机	shǒujī	mobile phone
14. 样	yàng	look, type
一样	yíyàng	same
这样	zhèyàng	this way, such
那样	nàyàng	such a way
怎么样	zěnmeyàng	how
样子	yàngzi	appearance, manner
15. 校	xiào	school
学校	xuéxiào	school
校长	xiàozhǎng	principal
16. 板	bǎn	board
黑板	hēibǎn	blackboard
地板	dìbǎn	(wooden) floor
老板	lǎobǎn	boss
17. 相	①xiāng	mutual
互相	hùxiāng	mutually
	②xiàng	photograph
相片	xiàngpiàn	photo
18. 楼	lóu	storied building
楼上	lóushàng	upstairs

	大楼	dàitóu	building
19.	概	gài	general
	大概	dàgài	generally
20.	桔	jú	orange
	桔子	júzi	orange
21.	架	jià	shelf, frame
	一架飞机	yí jià fēijī	a plane
	书架	shūjià	bookshelves
22.	柜	guì	cupboard
	柜子	guizi	cabinet, cupboard
23.	极	jí	extremity, very
	…极了	…jíle	extremely
24.	桥	qiáo	bridge
	立交桥	lìjiāoqiáo	overpass
25.	集	jí	to collect, to gather
	集合	jínhé	to gather together
26.	条	tiáo	(a measure word)
	面条儿	miàntiáor	noodle
27.	杂	zá	miscellaneous, mixed
	杂志	zázhì	magazine
28.	料	liào	stuff
	饮料	yǐnliào	drink
29.	糖	táng	sugar
	糖果	tángguǒ	sweets
30.	精	jīng	essence
	精彩	jīngcǎi	excellent



生字的结构与书写

The Structures and Writing of the New Characters

止 止字旁 zhǐ zì páng The Radical of 止

象形字“止”见第 129 页。“止”作形旁的字一般与“脚”有关。“止”在形声字中也常作声旁。止字旁在字的左侧写做“𠂇”，也可在字的上边。

The pictographic script 止 (see page 129) as a radical is often related to feet. It may also be used as a phonetic component of a character. When standing on the left it should be modified as 𠂇. Sometimes it also stands on the top of a character.

1 步

bù step

跑步 pǎobù to run, to jog



①止

②少



2 此

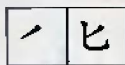
cǐ this

从此 cóngcǐ from then on



①止

②匕(bǐ)



3 些

xiē some

一些 yìxiē some

这些 zhèxiē these

那些 nàxiē those

哪些 nǎxiē which (plural)?

有些 yǒuxiē there are some

①此

②二

4 齿

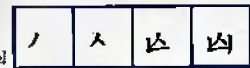
chǐ tooth

牙齿 yáchǐ tooth



①止

②𪔐



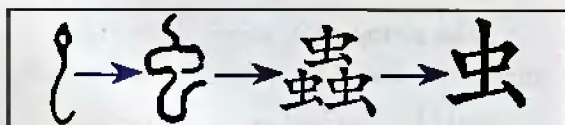
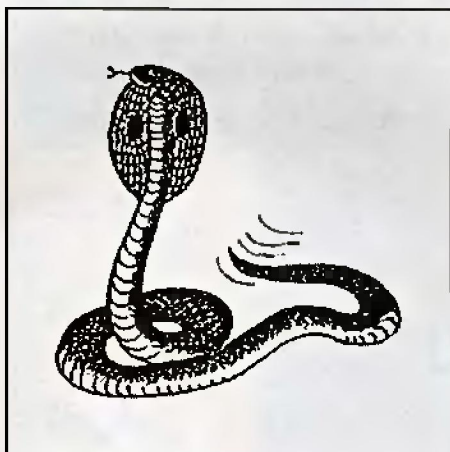
虫 虫字旁 chóng zì páng The Radical of 虫

“虫”作形旁的字一般与昆虫或小动物有关。

The pictographic script 虫 as a radical is often related to insects, worms or small animals.

5 虫 chóng worm

虫子 chóngzi worm



古代汉字像一条虫的样子，上端是尖尖的头，下端是弯曲的虫身和虫尾。“蟲”是繁体，小虫喜欢集在一起，所以古文字形合三“虫”为“蟲”。

The ancient written form of 虫 is in the shape of a worm with a small head and curved body and tail. 蟲 is the complicated form of the character. Worms often move about together, so the ancients use threes 虫 to symbolize “worms”.



“口”字写得稍扁些，第五笔横略向右上倾斜。

The top component of 虫 is a flat 口 with a horizontal slanting upward.

6 蛇 shé snake



① 虫 ② + ③ 它 (tā)



7 虾 xiā shrimp

大虾 dàxiā prawn



① 虫 ② 下

8 蚊

wén mosquito

蚊子 wénzi mosquito

1	2
---	---

① 虫 ② 文

木 木字旁 mù zì páng The Radical of 木

象形字“木”见第 78 页。“木”作形旁的字大多与树木有关。木字旁一般在字的左侧,写做“𣎵”,有时也可在字的上边或下边。

The pictographic script 木 (see page 78) as a radical is related to trees. When standing on the left of a character, it is written as “𣎵”. Sometimes it is also used on the top or at the lower part of a character.

9 椅

yǐ chair

椅子 yǐzi chair

1	2
	3

① 𣎵 ② + ③ 奇(qí)

10 桌

zhuō table

桌子 zhuōzi table

1
2

① 卓 ② 木

11 树

shù tree

果树 guǒshù fruit tree

1	2	3
---	---	---

① 𣎵 ② 乂 ③ 寸

12 杯

bēi cup

杯子 bēizi cup

干杯 gān bēi cheers

1	2
---	---

① 𣎵 ② 不

13 机

jī machine

1	2
---	---

照相机 zhàoxiàngjī camera
手机 shǒujī mobile phone
① 机 ② 几

样

yàng look, type

1	2
---	---

一样 yíyàng same
这样 zhèyàng this way, such
那样 nàyàng such a way
怎么样 zěnmeyàng how
样子 yàngzi appearance, manner
① 样 ② 羊

校

xiào school

1	2
---	---

学校 xuéxiào school
校长 xiàozhǎng principal
① 校 ② 交

板

bǎn board

1	2
---	---

黑板 hēibǎn blackboard
地板 dìbǎn (wooden) floor
老板 lǎobǎn boss

① 板 ② 反(fǎn) 一 厂 万 反

相

①xiāng mutual

互相 hùxiāng mutually

1	2
---	---

②xiàng photograph
相片 xiàngpiàn photo
① 相 ② 目

楼

lóu storied building

1	2
	3

楼上 lóushàng upstairs
大楼 dàlóu building

① 楼 ② + ③ 娄(lóu) 米 娄

19 概

gài general

大概 dàgài generally

1	2	3
---	---	---

① 木

② 艮

ㄣ	ㄣ	ㄣ	艮	艮
---	---	---	---	---

③ 无

一	二	𠂇	无
---	---	---	---

20 桔

jú orange

桔子 júzi orange

1	2
	3

① 木

② + ③ 吉(jí)

一	十	士	吉	吉	吉
---	---	---	---	---	---

21 架

jià shelf, frame

一架飞机 yí jià fēijī a plane

书架 shūjià bookshelves

1	2
	3

① + ② 加(jiā)

③ 木

22 柜

guì cupboard

柜子 guìzi cabinet, cupboard

1	2
---	---

① 木

② 巨(jù)

一	𠂇	𠂇	巨
---	---	---	---

23 极

jí extremity, very

……极了 ……jíle extremely

1	2
---	---

① 木

② 及(jí)

ノ	乃	及
---	---	---

24 桥

qiáo bridge

立交桥 lìjiāoqiáo overpass

1	2
---	---

① 木

② 乔(qiáo)

一	二	𠂇	夭	乔	乔
---	---	---	---	---	---

25 集

jí to collect, to gather

集合 jíhé to gather together

1	2
	3

① + ② 隹

ノ	彳	彳	彳	彳	隹	隹	隹
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

③ 木

26 条

tiáo (a measure word)

面条儿 miàntiáor noodle

1
2

① 𠂔 ② 水

27 杂

zá miscellaneous, mixed

杂志 zázhì magazine

1
2

① 九 ② 木

米 米字旁 mǐ zì páng The Radical of 米

象形字“米”见第 79 页。“米”作形旁的字多与粮食有关,米字旁一般在字的左侧,写做“𥽿”。

The pictographic script 米 (see page 79) as a radical is often related to food. When standing on the left of a character it is written as “𥽿”.

28 料

liào stuff

饮料 yǐnliào drink

1	2
---	---

① 𥽿 ② 斗(dòu)

29 糖

táng sugar

糖果 tángguǒ sweets

1	2
---	---

① 𥽿 ② 唐(táng)

29 精

jīng essence

精彩 jīngcǎi excellent

1	2
---	---

① 𥽿 ② 青



认读词、词组和句子

Read the Following Words, Phrases and Sentences

一、认读词、词组

Read the Following Words and Phrases.

步：跑步 一步 大步 步行 地步
 些：一些 有些 这些 那些 哪些 大些 多些
 蛇：大蛇 一条蛇 眼镜蛇 蛇年
 杯子：酒杯 水杯 咖啡杯 干杯
 样：一样 这样 那样 哪样 怎么样 什么样 样子
 机：电视机 耳机 飞机 相机
 校：学校 校门 校长 母校
 板：黑板 木板 地板
 架：书架 衣架 CD架 一架飞机
 柜：书柜 衣柜 柜子
 极：好极了 贵极了 高兴极了 好玩极了
 好看极了 好听极了 巧极了
 桥：立交桥 大桥 木桥 人行天桥 桥上 桥下
 集：集合 集中
 条：一条龙 一条蛇 一条鱼 一条毛巾 面条儿
 楼：大楼 高楼 楼上 楼下 上楼 下楼

二、认读下列句子

Read the Following Sentences.

1. 办公室里边有桌子、椅子,还(hái)有一块黑板。
2. 来,请吃糖,请喝饮料,这儿还有桔子。
3. 他天天去足球场跑步,下雨天也去。
4. 今天食堂里有大虾,你买不买?

5. 这儿蚊子太多了,怎么睡觉啊?
6. 我的照相机大概坏了,照出来的相片上什么也没有。
7. 明天我们在学校门口集合。
8. 这些衣服的样子怎么样? 还可以吧。
9. 我昨天买的那些中文杂志都在书架上,你自己看吧。
10. 王明,楼下有人叫你。
11. 你看,一架飞机从大楼上边飞过去了。
12. 衣柜里怎么有虫子? 你看,地板上也有。
13. 那个城市的立交桥很多。
14. 十年树木,百年树人。
15. 今天是小王的生日,大家一起(yìqǐ, together)为他的生日干杯!

第十二课



基本知识

Rudiments of Chinese Characters

汉字的书写(三)

The Writing of Chinese Characters (C)

捺笔的变化

The Modification of the Right-Falling Strokes

包含捺笔(多为最后一笔)的部件,充当字的左偏旁(或右边有别的部件等),捺写做点。如:

When used on the left of a character, a component containing a right falling (often as a final stroke) is written as a dot. For example:

木 → 朩: 校	禾 → 禾: 和
米 → 米: 料	火 → 火: 烧
矢 → 矢: 短	又 → 又: 难
束 → 束: 嗽	人 → 亻: 从
大 → 大: 奇	穴 → 宀: 穿

如果一个字有几个捺,只保留其中一个主要的,其他的都写做点。如:

If there are more than two right-falling strokes in a character, they can be written as dots except the most important one remaining unchanged. For example:

炎:火+火

迷:米+辶

趣:走+耳+又

还有一些最后一笔是捺笔的部件,写在字的左边时,捺要拉长。如:

The right-falling as a final stroke in some components should be made longer when used on the left of a character. For example:

题:是+页

起:走+己

爬:爪+巴

处:夂+卜



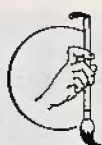
生字词表

List of New Characters and Words

1. 禾	hé	seedlings of cereal crops
2. 和	hé	and, peace
和平	héping	peace
3. 种	zhǒng	kind
一种	yì zhǒng	a kind
4. 秋	qiū	autumn
秋天	qiūtiān	autumn
5. 季	jì	season
季节	jìjié	season
6. 香	xiāng	fragrant
香水	xiāngshuǐ	perfume
香山	Xiāng Shān	Fragrant Hill
7. 租	zū	to rent
出租车	chūzūchē	taxi
8. 程	chéng	order, rule
工程师	gōngchéngshī	engineer
9. 烧	shāo	to burn
发烧	fāshāo	fever
10. 灯	dēng	lamp, light

电灯	diàndēng	electric lamp
红绿灯	hónglǜdēng	traffic light
11. 炼	liàn	to smelt
锻炼	duànliàn	physical training
12. 点	diǎn	dot, a bit, a little
一点儿	yìdiǎnr	a little bit
有点儿	yǒudiǎnr	some, a little
五点钟	wǔ diǎnzhōng	five o'clock
点心	diǎnxin	refreshments
13. 然	rán	like that
然后	ránhòu	afterwards
14. 热	rè	hot
热情	rèqíng	enthusiasm, passion
15. 照	zhào	to reflect, to take a picture
照相	zhào xiàng	to take a photo
16. 矢	shǐ	arrow
17. 知	zhī	to know
知道	zhīdào	to know
18. 矮	ǎi	short
矮小	ǎixiǎo	short
19. 短	duǎn	short
长短	chángduǎn	length
20. 支	zhī	(a measure word)
一支歌	yì zhī gē	a song
21. 对	duì	correct, right, to
对面	duìmiàn	opposite
对不起	duìbuqǐ	sorry, excuse me
22. 难	nán	difficult
困难	kùnnán	difficulty
难过	nánguò	sad

23. 发	fā	to send out
出发	chūfā	to start off
发现	fāxiàn	to discover
发生	fāshēng	to happen, to take place
24. 起	qǐ	to begin
一起	yìqǐ	together
起来	qǐlai	to get up
起飞	qǐfēi	to take off
25. 越	yuè	to cross
越来越	yuè lái yuè	more and more
26. 爪	zhuǎ	claw
爪子	zhuǎzi	claw, paw
27. 爬	pá	to climb up
爬山	pá shān	to climb up mountains
28. 爱	ài	to love
爱人	àirén	husband or wife
爱好	àihào	hobby
可爱	kě'ài	lovely
29. 窗	chuāng	window
窗户	chuānghu	window
30. 穿	chuān	to wear, cross
穿衣服	chuān yīfu	to wear clothes
31. 容	róng	to allow
容易	róngyì	easy
32. 空	kōng	empty
空气	kōngqì	air, atmosphere
空调	kōngtiáo	air-conditioning



生字的结构与书写

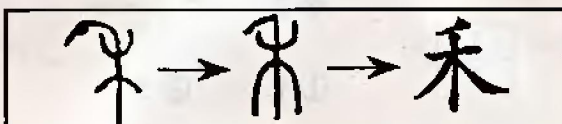
The Structures and Writing of the New Characters

禾 禾木旁 hé mù páng The Radical of 禾

“禾”作形旁的字多和谷类植物或农业有关。禾木旁一般在字的左侧，写做“禾”，有时也可在字的上边。“禾”在“和”字中作声旁。

The pictographic 禾 as a radical is generally related to cereal crops or agriculture. When standing on the left it is written as “禾”. It may also be used on the top of a character. The radical 禾 functions as a pronetic component in 和.

① 禾 hé seedlings of cereal crops



古代汉字像一株已经成熟的谷子，沉甸甸的谷穗向下低垂。

The ancient written form of 禾 is like a plant with ears of grain dangling about.



“木”字上面加一短撇。

The character of 禾 is written by adding a left falling short stroke to the top of 木.

② 和 hé and, peace

和平 héping peace



① 禾 ② 口

3 种

zhǒng kind

一种 yì zhǒng a kind

1	2
---	---

①禾 ②中

4 秋

qiū autumn

秋天 qiūtiān autumn

1	2
---	---

①禾 ②火

5 季

jì season

季节 jìjié season

1
2

①禾 ②子

6 香

xiāng fragrant

香水 xiāngshuǐ perfume

香山 Xiāng Shān Fragrant Hill

1
2

①禾 ②日

7 租

zū to rent

出租车 chūzūchē taxi

1	2
---	---

①禾 ②且(qiě)

8 程

chéng order, rule

工程师 gōngchéngshī engineer

1	2
	3

①禾 ②十③呈(chéng)



火 火字旁 huǒ zì páng The Radical of 火

象形字“火”见第 74 页，“火”作形旁的字一般与火有关，火字旁在字的左侧，写成“火”，“火”字在字的下部写做“灬”，称作“四点底”。

The pictographic script 火 (see page 74) as a radical is generally related to fire. When standing on the left of a character, it is written as “火”, but when used at the lower part of a character, it is written as “灬” known as four-dot bottom.

9 烧

shāo to burn

发烧 fāshāo fever

1	2
---	---

① 火 ② 尧(yáo)

一	乚	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	尧
---	---	---	---	---	---

10 灯

dēng lamp, light

电灯 diàndēng electric lamp

红绿灯 hónglǜdēng traffic light

1	2
---	---

① 火 ② 丁(dīng)

一	丁
---	---

11 炼

liàn to smelt

锻炼 duànliàn physical training

1	2
---	---

① 火 ② 东

一	土	东	东	东
---	---	---	---	---

12 点

diǎn dot, a bit, a little

一点儿 yìdiǎnr a little bit

有点儿 yǒudiǎnr some, a little

五点钟 wǔ diǎnzhōng five o'clock

点心 diǎnxin refreshments

1
2

① 占 ② 灬

丶	㇀	㇁	㇂
---	---	---	---

13 然

rán like that

然后 ránhòu afterwards

1	2
3	

① 夕 ② 犬

一	ナ	犬	犬
---	---	---	---

③ 灬

14 热

rè hot

热情 rèqíng enthusiasm, passion

1	2
3	

①才

②丸(wán)

丿	九	丸
---	---	---

③...

15 照

zhào to reflect, to take a picture

照相 zhào xiàng to take a photo

1	2
3	

①日

②十

③召(zhào)

④...

矢 矢字旁 shǐ zì páng The Radical of 矢

“矢”作形旁的字多和箭有关。矢字旁一般在字的左侧，写做“𠂇”。

The pictographic 矢 as a radical is often associated with arrow. The radical stands at the left part of a character and it is written as 𠂇.

16 矢

shǐ arrow

1	
---	--

丿	㇏	㇏	𠂇	矢
---	---	---	---	---

17 知

zhī to know

知道 zhīdào to know

1	2
---	---

①𠂇

②口

18 矮

ǎi short

矮小 ǎixiǎo short

1	2
3	

①𠂇

②十

③委(wěi)

禾	委
---	---

19 短

duǎn short

长短 chángduǎn length

1	2
---	---

①𠂇

②豆

又 又字旁 yòu zì páng The Radical of 又

象形字“又”见第 66 页。“又”作形旁的字表示与手有关的意义。又字旁

在字的左侧写做“又”，有时也可在字的下部。

The pictographic script 又 (see page 66) as a radical is often associated with hands. When standing on the left of a character, it is written as “又”. It may also be used at the lower part of a character.

20 支

zhī (a measure word)

一支歌 yì zhī gē a song

1
2

①十 ②又

21 对

duì correct, right, to

对面 duìmiàn opposite

对不起 dùibuqǐ sorry, excuse me

1	2
---	---

①又 ②寸

22 难

nán difficult

困难 kùnnan difficulty

难过 nánguò sad

1	2	3
---	---	---

①又 ②+③隹(zhuī)

23 发

fā to send out

出发 chūfā to start off

发现 fāxiàn to discover

发生 fāshēng to happen, to take place

1
2

①+②发 𠂇 𠂇 𠂇 𠂇 𠂇

走 走字旁 zǒu zì páng The Radical of 走

象形字“走”见第 99 页。“走”作形旁的字，一般与急走、跑动有关，走字旁在字的左侧，写做“走”，捺笔拉长。

The pictographic script 走 (see page 99) as a radical is often associated with fast walking or running. When used on the left of a character, it is written as “走” with a longer right falling.

24 起

qǐ to begin



一起 yìqǐ together

起来 qǐlai to get up

起飞 qǐfēi to take off

①走 ②己(jǐ)

25 越

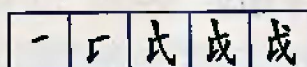
yuè to cross



越来越 yuè lái yuè more and more

①走

②成



爪 爪字旁 zhuǎ zì páng The Radical of 爪

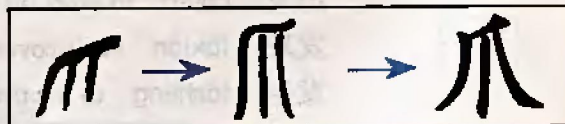
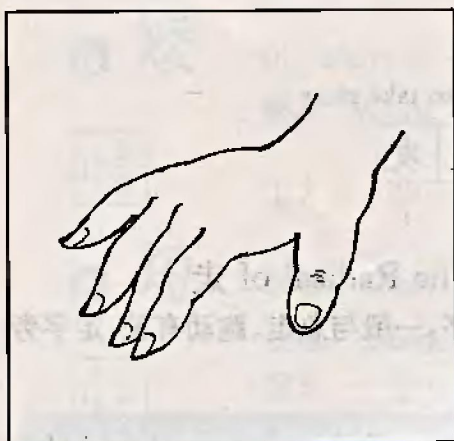
“爪”作形旁的字大多和手的活动有关，爪字旁在字的左侧写成“𠂇”，捺笔拉长，在字的上部写成“𠂇”称“爪字头”。

The pictographic 爪 as a radical is often associated with the movement of a hand. When used on the left of a character, it is written as 𠂇 with a longer right falling. When standing at the top of a character, it is written as 𠂇 known as “the top in the shape of 爪”.

26 爪

zhuǎ claw

爪子 zhuǎzi claw, paw



古代汉字像一只向下伸出的手，去抓取东西。后引申为指动物的脚——爪子。

The ancient written form of 爪 is a human hand stretchig down for something. It has by extension come to mean “animal’s paw” or “claw”.



第一笔是竖撇，中间是竖，末笔是捺。第二、三、四笔都与第一笔平撇相接。

The second stroke of 爪 is a left falling, in the middle is a vertical, on the right is a right falling. All of the three strokes link up with the first flat falling.

27 爬

pá to climb up

爬山 pá shān to climb up mountain



①爪 ②巴

28 爱

ài to love

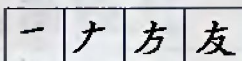
爱人 àirén husband or wife

爱好 àihào hobby

可爱 kě'ài lovely



①ㄣ ②→ ③友(yǒu)



穴 穴宝盖儿 xué bǎo gài The Radical of 穴

古代汉字“穴”字像一个窑洞的样子。“穴”作形旁的字一般与洞(洞穴或洞孔)有关。穴宝盖儿常在字的上部,末笔“捺”变成点。

The ancient writing 穴 is in the shape of a residential cave, thus it is related to caves or holes. The radical often stands at the upper part of a character with a dot as its final right-falling stroke.

29 窗

chuāng window

窗户 chuānghu window



①ㄣ

②囟(cōng)



30 穿

chuān to wear, cross

穿衣服 chuān yīfu to wear clothes



①ㄣ

②牙

容

31

róng to allow

容易 róngyì easy

1
2
3

①

②

③

空

32

kōng empty

空气 kōngqì air, atmosphere

空调 kōngtiáo air-conditioning

1
2

①

②



认读词、词组和句子

Read the Following Words, Phrases and Sentences

一、认读词、词组

Read the Following Words and Phrases.

种： 一种 这种 那种 哪种 白种人 几种

秋： 秋天 秋季 中秋 秋雨 秋风

季： 春季 秋季 季节 四季

香： 香山 香水 口香糖 香气

烧： 发烧 烧水

灯： 电灯 红绿灯

点： 一点儿 有点儿 点心 十二点

然： 然后 天然气 自然

照： 照相 照片 照明

对： 对方 对面 对不起 对比

难： 难看 难听 难喝 难吃 难过 不难 难极了

起： 起来 起飞 一起

越来越:越来越难 越来越热 越来越高 越来越多
越来越大

爱: 爱人 爱好 可爱 热爱

穿: 穿衣服 穿毛衣 穿鞋 穿上 穿马路

二、认读下列句子

Read the Following Sentences.

1. 北京一年有四个季节,春天风太大,秋天天气比较好。
2. 出租车来了,上车吧。
3. 上星期六我们一起去爬香山了,还在那儿照了很多相片。
4. 办公室里有点儿热,空调坏了,打开窗户吧。
5. 下雨以后空气很好。
6. 这本中文书有点儿难,那本容易一点儿。
7. 我每天六点起床,然后去跑步锻炼。
8. 王工程师的爱人对人很热情。
9. 弟弟昨天晚上咳嗽,不知道是不是有点儿发烧。
10. 他爱人个子比较矮。
11. 那个孩子能不能自己穿鞋?
12. 他们早上八点在学校东门集合,八点十分出发。
13. 对不起,这件衣服太短了,有没有长一点儿的?
14. 现在爱好和平的人越来越多了。
15. 我刚才才发现那个红绿灯是坏的。