易达汉语系列教材

EazyChinese Textbook Series

MAGAL GHIESE GHARAGIESS

观学部首教程

2

Radicals for Learning Chinese Characters

> 主编: 达世平、达婉中 Chief Authors: Da Shiping, Wendy Da



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主编: 达世平、达婉中

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学完《汉字字母教程》以后,就有了一个很好的汉字基础,可以进入 汉字学习的第二阶段了。在这个阶段中,将要学习大约 1000 个合体字。

合体字是由两个或两个以上的"字母"(即核心汉字)组成的,所以,合体字是可以分割的。在全部汉字中,合体字占90%以上,其中,绝大多数是形声字。所谓形声字,就是这类合体字可以分成两部分,一部分是"形",表示意义,另一部分是"声",表示读音。形声字中表示意义的那部分通常称为部首,而表示读音的那部分通常称为声旁。

我们从《汉字字母教程》中挑选了最常用的、能够在合体字中做部首表示意义的字母,如"女"、"木"、"车"等,又增加了一些在现代汉字中已经不能独立成字而只能做部首的字母,如"辶"、"艹"、"宀"等,把这些部首作为每一课的中心,并学习由这些部首组成的若干合体字。从中可以发现,学习这些合体汉字已经不难了,因为,相同的部首,通常有相似的意思;同时也会发现,不用每个汉字都抄写很多遍,因为,大多数的"字母"以前已经学过了,现在,只要把它们拼合起来就行了。这样,就可以很快学会很多汉字。

生字表中的数字"①、②、③、④"表示在《汉字等级大纲》中的等级,如"①"级为最常用字。

为了强调部首学习,加快利用部首集中识字,我们在编写每课课文时,有意把由本课部首构成的汉字集中编进课文,但是,由于课文内容和长度的限制,还是有很多由本课部首构成的常用汉字没有出现,只能出现在其他课的课文中。这对于学习者按照部首会聚生字不太方便。因此,我们建议,在学习这本教材的同时,使用《易达汉语系列教材》中的《我的部首小字典》。《我的部首小字典》是一本字典型的练习册,包含了122个常用部首,要求使用者把自己学过的汉字填写在各个部首下面的空格中,特别适合配合《汉字部首教程》使用。

PREFACE

After finishing Magical Chinese Characters — Building Blocks for Learning Chinese Characters, you've already had a good foundation for learning Chinese characters. Now you are ready to move on to the second stage, during which you will learn about 1000 compound characters.

Compound characters are composed of two or more building blocks (core characters), implying that they can be separable. More than 90% of the Chinese characters are of this kind, among which most are pictophonetic in structure, with half of the character, namely the radical, expressing the meaning, and the other half indicating the sound.

We have chosen from the *Building Blocks for Learning Chinese Characters* the most commonly-used building blocks which can be used as radicals expressing meaning in compound characters, such as "女", "木", "车", etc., and radicals which do not by themselves occur as characters in modern Chinese, such as "辶", "艹", "宀", etc. These radicals will comprise the focuses of our lessons, and you will learn some compound characters composed of them. You will find it not difficult to learn these characters, because the characters with the same radical usually have similar meanings. You will also notice that there is much less character-writing practice because you've already mastered the building blocks — all you have to do now is to put them together into different combinations. This way you can make significant progress in your character learning.

In vocabulary, the numbers "①, ②, ③ and ④" correspond with the four levels in *Guideline for Chinese Words and Characters*, with "①" representing the most commonly-used characters.

In order to emphasize the learning of radicals and characters, in each lesson we deliberately put the characters made up of the radicals learned in current lesson into the text. However, due to the limited content and length of the article, many newly-learned characters can't be included in the current lesson but have to occur in other lessons, which causes a lot of inconvenience for the learners. Therefore, we suggest learners to use at the same time My Mini Radical Dictionary in the same EazyChinese Textbook Series since as a dictionary-type workbook with 122 commonly-used radicals, it enables the learners to fill in the characters they've learned in the blanks corresponding with the constituent radicals, which is very suitable to be used together with this Radicals for Learning Chinese Characters.

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UNIT

第3单元

与自然有类 (下) Nature Related (II)

木

第28课 木部 Tree & Plant 🕸

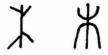
课文 TEXT

人与自然

人和植物的关系真是太密切了。人本来是生活在树林里的,吃的东西也都是植物。有些是水果,比如梨子、李子;有些是干果,比如松子儿;有些是吃它的根,比如土豆。一棵树就是木材,小的木材可以做桌子和椅子,大的木材可以造房子、造桥。造房子要先搭架子,如果是楼房,还要造楼梯或者电梯。无论造什么,首先都要检查一下是否合格。在古代,房子比较集中的地方就成了村子。大多数农村烧饭时要用柴,那都是些干的小树枝和小木棍。在现代生活中,我们生活条件好了,但人肯ding kuò kuò 震还是离不开植物的,所以,概括起来,一句话:为了未来,我们要保护好自然。

■ 部首 RADICAL 木 mù







★ The character originally looked like a tree with root at the bottom, branch on the top and trunk in the middle. Used as a radical, it is related to woody plant, trees, wood, things made of wood, etc. When it is written on the left side, the last stroke has to be changed to "\"."

■ 生字 NEW CHARACTERS

课文中的木部字

本	① běn n. root, principal; mw [measure word for books] 本来 essentially, originally 基本 basic, fundamental, elementary ★ Putting a stroke at the bottom of "木" makes "本" which means "root, original". ② cái n. material	7	-	
材	人材(人才) person of ability, talent 木材 wood, timber, lumber 材料(liὰo) material, data ★ 材 and 才 have the same sound.	木	才	
查	① chá v. check similar to 旦 检查 check up, examine	7	5	
柴	② chái n. firewood; similar to 架 火柴 match ★ 柴 and 此 had the same beginning sound in ancient times.	当	と	
村	① cūn n. village 农村 countryside, village 村子 village ★ 村 and 寸 differ only in tone.	木	t	
概	① gài general, approximate 大概 general idea; maybe 概括(kuò) summarize ★ 概 and 既 had similar sound in ancient times.	村	旡	
格	② gé n. square formed by crossed lines same sound as 革 合格 qualify, reach standard, pass (examination) ★ 格 and 各 differ only in tone.	木	各	
根	① gēn n. root, base; similar to 很; same sound as 跟根本 basic, essential, fundamental ** 根 and 艮(gèn) differ only in tone.	木	艮	

			\ <u>.</u>	T. Cl
10	③ gùn n. stick, wand	1	7	1-3-44
和	棍子 rod, stick	1	6	
120	★ 棍 and 昆(kūn) have the same ending sound uen.	9 -	4000	4
12	① jí v. gather, collect; same sound as 急	1	ette.	
佳	集中centralize, focus 集合 gather 集体 collective	-1#	10 m	
大	★ Originally it was "雧" which looked like three birds gathered in a	7	-	
	tree.		46	
カロ	② jià n . frame; v . put up	力	2	1
米	架子 frame 书架 bookshelf	一朱	meser	
//-	★ 架 and 加(jiā, lesson 47) differ only in tone.	0	400	
7 8	(檢) ① jiǎn v. check; same sound as 捡	W 3		
*	检查 check up, examine		-20-	
小丛	★ 检 and 佥 (qiān) have the same ending sound ian.	11	Lan.	
加	① kē mw [measure word for plant]; similar to 课	LH	7	
水	一棵树 a tree	13		
1, 1,	★ 棵 and 果 had similar sound in ancient times.	4 1		
41	② lí n. pear; same sound as 离	1	7	1
木儿	梨子/生梨 pear	-4	1	
不	★ 梨 and 利(lì, lesson 46) differ only in tone.	不	The same of the sa	i
太	② lǐ n. plum; same sound as 里	木	Ob.	i
7	李子 plum 李先生 Mr. Li		monthly.	
4	★ The bottom part "子" means fruits.	4		
1.12	(樓)① lóu n. building, floor	7	,	-
林杰	大楼 tall building 楼上 upstairs 楼梯 stairs 二楼 second floor		San	
1又	★ 楼 and 娄(lóu) have the same sound.	13	4	į
长	(橋)① qiáo n. bridge	+7		
1771	similar to 介, 界	17		
171	★ 桥 and 乔(qiáo) have the same sound.	1	400	
1_1	(樹)① shù n. tree	7	7	
林叶		*\V	A CONTRACTOR	
11.1	★ Originally it was "樹"; same sound as "尌 (shù)".	11	American	
	1	-		
+1	(鬆)② sŏng n. pine; adj. relax, loose	4)	1	404
イム	放松 relax 轻(qīng) 松 light, relaxed	12	-6	
	★ 松 and 公 have the same ending sound ong.			
14	① tī n. ladder, steps, stairs	7 4	1	
不出	楼梯 stairs 电梯 elevator, lift	- 末頭	- K	
	★ 梯 and 弟 have the same ending sound i.			
				i

条	(條)① tiáo n. twig; mw [measure word for sth. long] 条件 condition, qualification ★ Originally it meant twig or branch. Also it is used as a measure word for something long.	条	
未	② wèi not similar to 本, 妹 未来 future 未必 may not, not necessarily 未有 haven't	木	
椅	① yǐ n. chair; same sound as 已,以 椅子 chair ★ 椅 and 奇(qî) have the same ending sound i.	桥	
枝	③ zhī n. branch, twig; mw [measure word for small long things] same sound as 只 树枝 branch ★ 枝 and 支(zhī) have the same sound.	枝	
植	② zhí v. plant, establish 植物 plant, foliage ★ 植 and 直 have the same sound.	植	
桌	① zhuō n. desk, table 桌子 table, desk ★ 桌 and 卓(zhuó) differ only in tone.	桌	

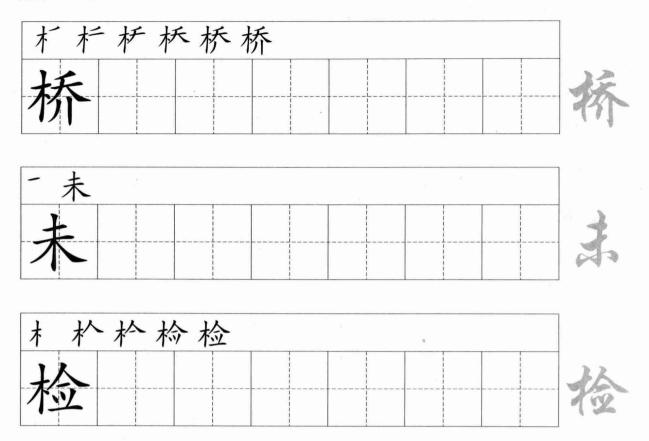
课文中的其他生字

坎	② dã v . build	士太
拾	★ 搭 and 荅(dɑ̃) have the same sound.	7台
密	② mì adj. close, dense 密切(qiè) intimate, close 秘(mì) 密 secret 密码 password ★ 密 and 宓(mì) have the same sound.	密

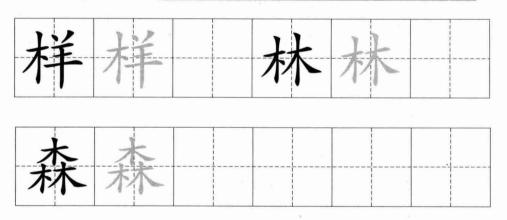
■ 书写 WRITING

木 本						
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书写以前学过的字 Writing the characters you have learned before



第 29 课 *** 部 Grass & Plant 💁 2

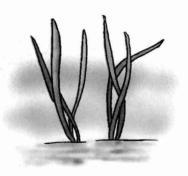
课文 TEXT

湖木花草

树林里的植物有许多品种,有的是木本植物,有的是草本植物。草本植物一般到了秋天全要落叶枯死。各种各样的蔬菜大都是草本植物,如萝卜、芹菜、茄子。水果中有些是草本植物,比如菠萝;有些是木本植物,比如苹果、香蕉、橘子。在农村,春天、夏天在田里辛辛苦苦地干活,秋天就会有收获;到了冬天,就要把吃的东西藏好,准备过年过节用,这就是"秋收冬藏"。

人们除了要吃饱肚子以外,还需要一些其他的东西,比如,生病了就要吃药,最早的药其实就是各种花草的叶子、茎和根。茶也是中国人发明的。历史上有一个著名的英雄人物叫shén shì神农氏,传说他尝了各种各样的花草,才知道什么可以吃、什么不能吃、什么有营养、什么可以治病。

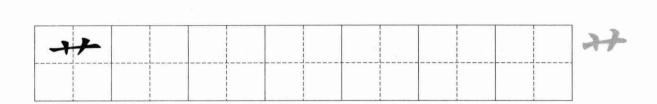
■ 部首 RADICAL ** cǎo



44 44 44

★ The character originally looked like two grasses with leaves. Used as a radical, it is related to herbs, fruits, vegetables, flowers, Chinese traditional medicine, etc. It is usually written on the top, and also called "căozitóu".

■ 书写 WRITING



■ 生字 NEW CHARACTERS

课文中的#部字

菠	③ bō 菠萝 pineapple 菠菜 spinach ★ 菠 and 波 have the same sound.	渡
菜	① cài n. vegetable, dish 蔬菜 vegetable, greens 点菜 order dish ★菜 and 采(cǎi) differ only in tone.	菜
藏	② cáng v. store, hide, conceal ★ After harvest in autumn, gather and put the grains into the storehouse. 藏 and 臧(zāng) have the same ending sound ang.	藏
草	① cǎo n. grass 草本 herbage 草地 grassland ★ 草 and 早 have the same ending sound CO.	草
茶	① chá n. tea same sound as 查 红茶 black tea 绿茶 green tea	茶