

张惠芬·编著

LEARNING  
CHINESE CHARACTERS  
FROM MS. ZHANG

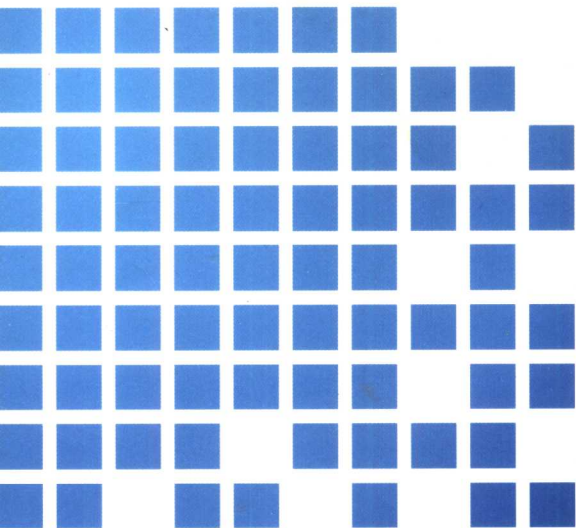
张老师教汉字

汉字识写课本 上

READING AND WRITING CHINESE CHARACTERS (A)



北京语言大学出版社  
BEIJING LANGUAGE AND CULTURE  
UNIVERSITY PRESS



■ 汉字是由部件构成的

Chinese characters are made up of components.

■ 知道一个部件，可以认识许多汉字

Knowing one component, you can learn many characters.

汉字识写课本 (上)(下)

Reading and Writing Chinese Characters (A) (B)

汉字拼读课本 (上)(下)

From Characters to Words (A)(B)

汉字识写课本练习册

Workbook of Reading and Writing Chinese Characters

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英译·熊文华  
插图·丁永寿



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## 使用建议

《张老师教汉字》是为零起点来华留学生、特别是非汉字文化圈的初学者编写的汉字选修课教材。本教材根据来华留学生汉字学习的实际情况,编为《汉字识写课本》和《汉字拼读课本》两种,使写字教学和识字教学适当分流。

(1)《汉字识写课本》用“图画法”作为形义联想的生发点,以形声字形旁归类为主线,侧重汉字的书写、字源分析和形体结构分析,旨在帮助学习者清晰构建与汉字相适应的认知结构。

(2)《汉字拼读课本》用“拼形法”建立汉字之间的关系联想和类推,以形声字声旁归类为主线,在“记忆窍门”的形式中凸显汉字学习策略,意在给学生一个系统,将构字规律转化为识字规律。

(3)为更有效地掌握汉字,本教材还注意字义与词义的关系,给所学汉字提供了一些由该字组成的词,又给每一个应当掌握的词提供了例句,希望在语境中加深对这些字、词的理解。

(4)本教材还在汉字教学的同时介绍汉字学习策略,体现再循环汉字记忆法,遇生想熟,寻找相似;以熟带生,扩展类化,在不断复现、推演中掌握尽可能多的汉字。

《张老师教汉字》依据国家汉办《汉字水平词汇与汉字等级大纲》,共收录汉字 1885 个,包括全部甲、乙级字以及 260 多个丙、丁级字,另外还有 20 个超纲字,如“翰”“韩”“酪”等,以补学生所需。《汉字识写课本》收录汉字 780 个,其中甲级字 630 个左右,乙级字 120 多个,以及少量的作为部首的丙、丁级字。

《汉字识写课本》共 25 课,《汉字拼读课本》共 30 课,每课均需两课时。

《汉字识写课本》配有练习册,《汉字拼读课本》配有 CD。

北京语言大学 张惠芬

2005 年 6 月

## Suggestions on How to Use

*Learning Chinese Characters from Ms. Zhang* is a set of textbooks for an elective course of Chinese characters for foreign students in China without any Chinese learning experience, especially those beginners coming from the non-Chinese character-culture. In consideration of the real situation, in which those foreign students learn Chinese characters in China, this set of textbooks includes *Reading and Writing Chinese Characters* and *From Characters to Words*, separating in a proper way the teaching of writing Chinese characters from that of reading Chinese characters.

1. With the help of pictures, *Reading and Writing Chinese Characters* encourages learners to associate pictographic elements with meanings. Grouping pictophonetic characters by their pictographic elements, the book lays special emphasis on writing characters and analyzing the origin and structure of the characters, aiming at helping learners establish a cognitive construct for Chinese characters.

2. Highlighting the formation of a character by combining different component parts, *From Characters to Words* establishes association and analogy among Chinese characters. The book groups pictophonetic characters by their phonetic elements and provides various tips for memorizing characters, aiming at helping learners master a system, by which they can change the regular pattern of Chinese characters' formation into a law of learning Chinese characters.

3. To help learners master Chinese characters effectively, the set of textbooks pays attention to the relationship between the meaning of the character and that of the word by offering some words formed by using the character being learned and providing some example sentences for each of the words to be mastered. It is hoped that learners will gain a better understanding of the characters and the words in context.

4. While carrying out Chinese characters teaching, the set of textbooks also introduces various learning strategies, such as memorizing characters by recycling them repeatedly, associating new characters with the familiar ones by finding the similarity between them, and learning new characters with the help of the old ones etc. These strategies will assist learners to master more Chinese characters.

In accordance with HSK Guidelines for Chinese Words and Characters issued by the National Office for Teaching Chinese as a Foreign Language, *Learning Characters from Ms. Zhang* includes 1, 885 Chinese characters altogether, among which are all the Chinese characters of Class A and Class B, over 260 of Class C and Class D characters and 20 not included in the guidelines (such as “翰”, “韩” and “酪”). In *Reading and Writing Chinese Characters* 780 Chinese characters are taught, among which about 630 are of Class A characters, over 120 of Class B characters and a few of Class C and Class D characters as radicals.

*Reading and Writing Chinese Characters* has 25 lessons and *From Characters to Words*, 30. Each of the lessons takes 2 hours to teach.

*Reading and Writing Chinese Characters* is equipped with a workbook and *From Characters to Words* with CDs.

Zhang Huifen

Beijing Language and Culture University

June 2005

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## 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 and 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

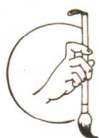
### List of New Characters and Words

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.





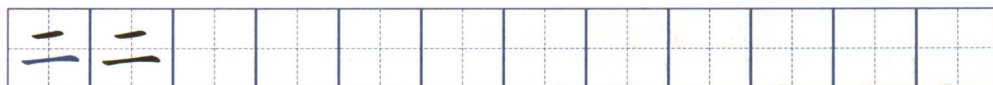
1 一 yī one



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。

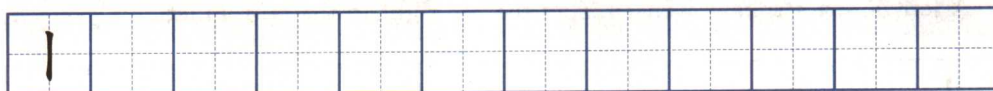
Of the three horizontal strokes the second one is the shortest, and the third one is the longest. The spacing between each stroke is almost the same.

## 二 竖

### Vertical Stroke

1 (↓) 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 shàngkè 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



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



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



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