汉字练习本

实用汉语课本

(一)

CHINESE CHARACTER EXERCISE BOOK

for

PRACTICAL CHINESE READER

BOOK 1

商务印书馆

《实用汉语课本》第一册

汉字练习本

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FOR

PRACTICAL CHINESE READER

BOOK I

北京语言学院

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汉字练习本

(英文译释)

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说　明

《汉字练习本》是《实用汉语课本》第一、二册的辅助材料，是为了帮助外国读者解决汉字难认、难写、难记的困难而编写的。我们根据对外国学生教学汉字的经验，编写了一些关于汉字结构规律的基本知识，并采用外国人学习汉字行之有效的练习方式，以培养和提高外国读者认、写汉字的能力。

限于水平，不足之处，在所难免，望批评指正。

本书的英文翻译是何培慧。插图是张志忠。

编　者

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Explanatory Notes

This *Chinese Character Exercise Book*, which consists of two volumes, is a supplement to *Practical Chinese Reader* (Book Ⅰ & Ⅱ). It has been compiled for the express purpose of helping foreigners to learn Chinese characters which are difficult to identify, write and memorize. We have summed up elementary knowledge concerning the structure of Chinese characters based on our past experience in teaching foreigners, and have adopted methods in the exercises which have proved to be effective in teaching our students to acquire proficiency in identifying and writing characters.

Users are cordially invited to make corrections and suggestions which will help us to improve our revision of this exercise book.

The English translation was by He Peihui and illustrations by Zhang Zhizhong.

The compilers

December, 1981

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第 一 课 Lesson 1

一、汉字分析

Analysis of Characters

1) 笔画

Character strokes

汉字是由不同笔画构成的。写字的时候，由落笔到停笔，叫作"一笔"或"一画"。例如：

Chinese characters are composed of different types of strokes. A stroke is the single unbroken line drawn by the writer from the time he sets his pen to paper and moves it till the time he lifts it off paper. E.g.

丿（㇒）——撇，由右上向左下。如果由左下向右上，就变成另一种笔画。〔㇀（↗）〕。

A *pie* or left-falling stroke "丿（㇒）", written from top-right to bottom-left. It will become the stroke "㇀（↗）" if written the other way round.

丨（↓）——竖，由上向下，不能由下向上。

A *shu* or vertical stroke "丨（↓）", written from top to bottom, never the other way round.

㇀（↗）——横钩，先由左向右，到笔画转弯时要很快提笔。

A *henggou* or horizontal hook stroke "一(㇆)", written first from left to right, then lifting the pen as quickly as possible to make the hook.

亅(亅)——竖钩，先由上向下，到笔画转弯时要很快提笔。

A *shugou* or vertical hook stroke "亅(亅)", written first downward, then lifting the pen as quickly as possible to make the hook.

㇀(㇀)——左点，由右向左点一下。

A *zuodian* or left-falling dot stroke "㇀(㇀)", written from right to bottom-left.

㇔(㇔)——右点，由左向右点一下。

A *youdian* or right-falling dot stroke "㇔(㇔)", written from left to bottom-right.

㇇(㇇)——撇点，由右上向左下再向右，相当于"㇒"和"㇔"两种笔画的合成，不能写成两笔。

A *piedian* or left-falling stroke plus right-falling dot stroke "㇒(㇇)", written first from top-right to bottom-left, then to right. This stroke is about the same as the combination of

the two strokes "丿" and "丶", but it must be written as one single unbroken stroke instead of two separate strokes.

一(→)——横，由左向右，不能由右向左。

A *heng* or horizontal stroke "一(→)", written from left to right, never the other way round.

㇀(㇀)——弯钩，由上向下稍弯，到笔画转弯时，要很快提笔。

A *wangou* or crooked hook stroke "㇀(㇀)", written from top to bottom with a slight hook, then lifting the pen as quickly as possible to make the hook.

2) 汉字偏旁

Character component

在汉字形体中常常出现的某些组成部分，如"好"字中的"女"和"子"就是偏旁。

The component parts making up a Chinese character are known as character components, as "女" and "子" in the character "好".

你{亻(单立人 dānlìrén the component "亻")
　尔

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亻（人） 古字象一人侧立。

The component "亻" is a variant of the character "人" which originated from the above ideogram symbolizing a person standing sideways.

单立人旁的字都和人有关。

A character containing the "亻" component usually has a human connotation.

二、汉字练习

Character Exercises:

1. 汉字认读：

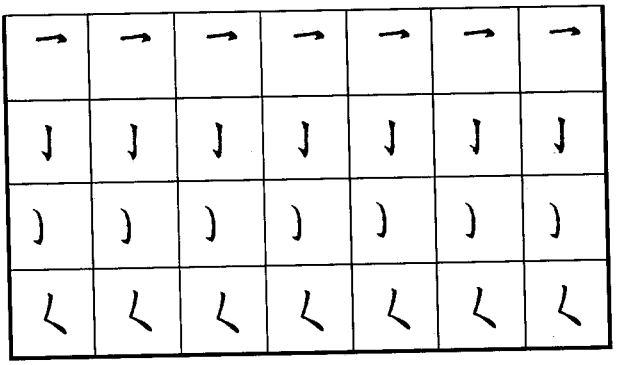
Character recognition

你 好

2. 按正确写法描写下列笔画：

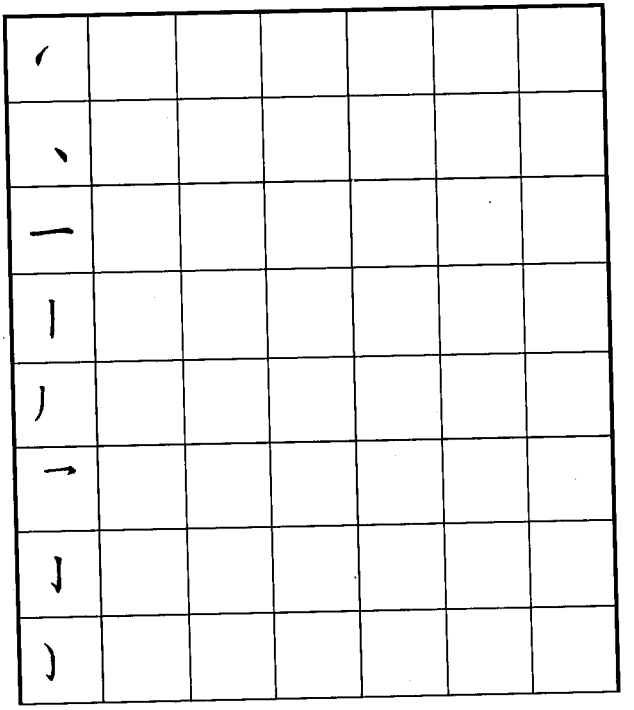
Trace the following strokes in the correct way:

丿	丿	丿	丿	丿	丿	丿
丶	丶	丶	丶	丶	丶	丶
一	一	一	一	一	一	一
丨	丨	丨	丨	丨	丨	丨
丿	丿	丿	丿	丿	丿	丿



按正确写法临写下列笔画：

Copy the following strokes in the correct way:



𠃌						

3. 数一数下列汉字的笔画，把结果写在（ ）中：

Count the strokes each of the following characters contains and put the number in the brackets:

你（ ） 好（ ）

按正确笔顺描写下列汉字：

Trace the following characters in the correct stroke-order:

你	丿	亻	亻丿	亻𠂉	亻冂	你	你
你	你	你	你	你	你	nǐ	
好	𠃌	女	女	女⺈	好	好	好
好	好	好	好	好	好	hǎo	

4. 按正确笔顺临写下列汉字：

Copy the following characters in the correct stroke-order:

你							
好							

5. 把下列词语中的拼音写成汉字：

Put the phonetic transcriptinos in the following sentences into Chinese characters:

Nǐ___ 好。

你 hǎo___。

Nǐ hǎo_____。

第 二 课 Lesson 2

一、汉字分析
Analysis of Characters

1. 笔画
Character strokes

丿（↗）——提，由左下向右上。如果由右上向左下，就变成〔丿（↙）〕。

A *ti* or rising stroke "丿 (↗)", written from bottom-left to top-right. It will become the left-falling stroke "丿 (↙)" if written the other way round.

㇏（↘）——捺，由左上向右下，不能由右下向左上。

A *na* or right-falling stroke "㇏ (↘)", written from top-left to bottom-right, never the other way round.

㇀（↪）——斜钩，由左上斜向右下，再向上很快提笔。

A *xiegou* or slanting hook stroke "丿(乚)", written first from top-left to bottom-right, then lifting the pen upward as quickly as possible to make a hook at the end.

㇆(㇆)——横折，由左向右再向左下，不要写成直角，也与"一"不同。

A *hengzhe* or horizontal turning stroke "㇆(㇆)", written from left to right and then to bottom-left. Notice that this stroke is written with an acute instead of a right angle, and it is also somewhat different from the stroke "一".

㇇(㇇)——横折钩，可看作是"一"和"亅"的结合，但必须一笔写成，如"也"。

A *hengzhegou* "㇇(㇇)". This stroke may be said to be a combination of the strokes "一" and "亅", but it must be written as a single unbroken stroke instead of separate strokes, as in "也".

乚(乚)——竖弯钩，可看作是"丨"和"㇂"的结合，但必须一笔写成，如"也"。

A *shuwangou* "乚(乚)". This stroke is something like a combination of the strokes "丨" and "㇂", but it must also be written as a single unbroken stroke, as in "也".

㇉(㇉)——竖折折钩。，可看作是"乚"和"亅"的结合，但必须一笔写成，如"吗"。

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