



北大版海外汉语教材

LEARNING Chinese Overseas Textbook

WORKBOOK ON CHINESE CHARACTERS

海外汉语课本

汉字练习册

高明明 岑玉珍 编著

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北京大学出版社
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阅览



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使用说明

本书是《海外汉语课本1》的配套汉字练习册,共14课,第1课、第2课讲解汉字的基本笔画、笔顺和结构,其余各课的练习有以下几个部分:

1. 描红练习

按照笔画的顺序练习写汉字,通过这种书写练习,使学生熟悉汉字的笔画及笔画顺序,从而有助于记住这个汉字。

2. 偏旁练习

了解偏旁部首的名称及含义,认出汉字中的偏旁,并能借助偏旁了解汉字的意思以及根据所给的偏旁和其他部件组成汉字。

3. 认读练习

通过看拼音找汉字、看汉字找拼音或在句子中找汉字的练习,帮助学生强化记忆,认出、读出、理解学过的汉字。

4. 组词练习

用所给的汉字组成一个或数个词,使学生了解复合词的构成,理解词义并能书写。

5. 集中识字练习

每7篇课文之后有集中识字练习,将7篇课文中最常用的汉字列入表格里,让学生做认读、朗读及阅读练习。

编者

2011年12月

于赫尔辛基大学

Introduction

Workbook on Chinese Characters is the companion exercise book of *Learning Chinese Overseas Textbook 1*.

This workbook consists of 14 lessons. Lessons 1 and Lesson 2 provide the basic knowledge on strokes, stroke orders as well as the structures of Chinese characters. The rest of the workbook focuses on the following exercises:

1. Exercise of trace writing

Students practise writing the characters by following the correct order. This kind of exercise enables students to become familiar with the strokes and writing orders, which helps them memorize Chinese characters.

2. Exercise of learning radicals

Students learn radicals in terms of their names and meanings as well as recognize them in characters so as to use radicals to understand meanings of characters. Students also learn to use radicals and other components to form the Chinese characters.

3. Exercise of identifying and understanding Chinese characters

Students learn to identify and pronounce Chinese characters as well as understand their meanings when doing exercise of identifying Chinese characters according to *pinyin* or vice versa as well as identifying a Chinese character or a word in a sentence.

4. Exercise of word formation

In making up one or several words with one given character, students learn the formation of compound words and understand their meanings as well as the skills of writing them.

5. General review of Chinese characters

After every 7 lessons there is a general review of the Chinese characters, which are listed in a chart. Students review the Chinese characters by recognizing them, reading them aloud as well as doing reading comprehension exercise.

The writers

2011.12

University of Helsinki

目录 Contents











第一课 Lesson 1	1
第二课 Lesson 2	7
第三课 Lesson 3	12
第四课 Lesson 4	16
第五课 Lesson 5	20
第六课 Lesson 6	24
第七课 Lesson 7	29
综合复习(一) General Review 1	34
第八课 Lesson 8	36
第九课 Lesson 9	40
第十课 Lesson 10	44
第十一课 Lesson 11	49
第十二课 Lesson 12	53
第十三课 Lesson 13	57
第十四课 Lesson 14	61
综合复习(二) General Review 2	65
附录 Appendix	68

第一课 Lesson 1

汉字是世界上最古老的文字之一,已有几千年的历史,至今仍在中国和其他一些亚洲国家使用。最早的汉字是由图案、图形构成的,现在已经演变为由笔画构成的方块形文字。

As one of the oldest writing scripts in the world with history of several thousands of years, Chinese characters are still used in China as well as in other Asian countries. The earliest Chinese characters were formed pictographically and they have gradually changed into square-shaped characters which are constructed by strokes.

sun (日)      
moon (月)      
cloud (云)      
rain (雨)      

Chinese character		Pronunciation	English
一		yī	one
二		èr	two
三		sān	three
四		sì	four
五		wǔ	five
六		liù	six
七		qī	seven
八		bā	eight
九		jiǔ	nine
十		shí	ten
〇		líng	zero

① 汉字的基本笔画和笔顺 The basic strokes of Chinese characters

汉字是由笔画组成的。在多种笔画中,有八种最基本的笔画。

Chinese Characters are composed of strokes. In a variety of strokes, there are eight basic ones.

八种基本笔画和笔顺 Eight basic strokes and stroke orders

Names of the strokes		Stroke orders		Examples
héng 横 一	the horizontal stroke	from left to right	→	一
shù 竖	the vertical stroke	from top to bottom	↓	十
piě 撇 丿	the downward-left stroke	descending to left	↙	八
nà 捺 ㇇	the downward-right stroke	descending to right	↘	八
tí 提 ㇇	the upward stroke	going upward to right	↗	习
zhé 折 ㇇	the turning stroke	from left to right and turning downward	→↓	五
gōu 钩 丿	the hook	from top to bottom and going upward to left	↓↙	你
diǎn 点 丶	the dot	from top to bottom-right	↘	六

笔顺的规则 Rules of stroke orders

Rules			Examples	
(1)	先: 横 后: 竖	First: horizontal stroke Secondly: vertical stroke	十	木
(2)	先: 撇 后: 捺	First: downward-left stroke Secondly: downward-right stroke	木	八
(3)	先: 上 后: 下	First: upper stroke Secondly: lower stroke	二	六

(4)	先: 左 后: 右	First: left stroke Secondly: right stroke	人	八
(5)	先: 中间 后: 两边	First: middle stroke Secondly: side stroke	小	水
(6)	先: 外 后: 内 最后: 封口	First: outer stroke Secondly: inner stroke Finally: sealing stroke	国	回
(7)	先: 外 后: 内	First: outer stroke Secondly: inner stroke	风	同

② 汉字的结构 The structures of Chinese characters

(1) 独体字: 不能分拆出两个或几个偏旁的汉字结构。

Simple-component of Chinese characters: They cannot be disassembled into two or a few other radicals.

一 四 五 六 七 八

(2) 合体字: 由两个或多个独体字或与偏旁合为一体而构成。

Multi-component Chinese characters: They are composed of two or more simple-component characters or together with radicals.

女+子→好 亻+尔→你 讠+身+寸→谢

练习

Exercises



1. 写汉字

Write the following Chinese characters

yī																			

èr

二 二 二

sān

三 三 三 三

sì

四 四 四 四 四 四

wǔ

五 五 五 五 五

liù

六 六 六 六 六

qī

七 七 七

bā

八 八 八

jiǔ

九 九 九

shí

十 十 十



2. 认读字词,把字词与相应的拼音连起来

Identify the following Chinese characters and words and match them with *pinyin*

一 二 三 四 五 六 七 八 九 十 〇

yī sān wǔ èr bā qī liù sì shí líng jiǔ



3. 把汉字和相应的数字连起来

Match the Chinese characters with the Arabic numbers

一 三 五 二 四 八 七 六 十 〇 九

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 0



4. 用汉字写答案

Write the answers in Chinese characters

(1) $1+1=$

(2) $2+2=$

(3) $3+3=$

(4) $4+4=$

(5) $5+5=$

(6) $1+6=$

(7) $1+2=$

(8) $2+3=$

(9) $4+5=$

(10) $2-1=$

(11) $5-1=$

(12) $7-1=$



5. 用汉字写出一个电话号码

Write a telephone number in Chinese characters

第二课 Lesson 2

① 汉字的结构 The structures of Chinese characters

合体字有三种不同的书写结构。

There are 3 types of writing structures for multi-component characters.

(1) 左右结构 Left-right structure

书写顺序是先左后右。例如：好

The left strokes precede the right ones.



好

(2) 上下结构 Top-bottom structure

书写顺序是先上后下。例如：名

The top strokes precede the bottom ones.



名

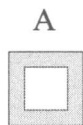
(3) 内外结构 In-out structure

A 书写顺序是先外,再内,最后封口。例如：国

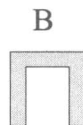
A The outside strokes precede the inside ones and then the enclosure is sealed.

B 书写顺序是先外,再内,不封口。例如：风

B The outside strokes precede the inside ones and then the enclosure is left open.



国



风

② 汉字的偏旁部首 The radicals of Chinese characters

- (1) 一个汉字由数个部分组成时,其中一个部分可以是偏旁。例如:“叫、吗”这两个汉字都有一个“口”,是口字旁。“口”本身也是一个汉字。

One of the components of a Chinese character can be a radical. For example, in the characters “叫” and “吗”, there is radical “口”, which is also a character alone.

- (2) 一些偏旁只是汉字的一部分,不能单独成字使用。例如:“你们”中的“亻”。

Some radicals are only components of Chinese characters and cannot be characters, e.g. “亻” in “你们”.

- (3) 偏旁的位置可以是:

位于汉字的上部,例如:“字”中的“宀”;位于下部,例如:“您”字中的“心”;
位于左部,例如:“姓”字中的“女”;位于右部,例如:“都”字中的“阝”;
位于外部,例如:“国”字中的“口”。

The position of a radical in a Chinese character can be:

at the top: “宀” in “字”; at the bottom: “心” in “您”;
on the left: “女” in “姓”; on the right: “阝” in “都”;
outside: “口” in “国”。

- (4) 偏旁有名字,也有意义,和所在汉字的意思有一定的关系。

Radicals have names and semantic meanings. The meaning of a character can be related to some extent to that of its radical.

练习

Exercises



1. 写汉字

Write the following Chinese characters

nǐ																			
你	你	你	你	你	你	你	你												

hǎo

好好好好好好好

jiào

叫叫叫叫叫叫

men

们们们们们们

wǒ

我我我我我我我

ma

吗吗吗吗吗吗吗

shén

什什什什什

me

么么么么

míng

名名名名名名名

zì

字字字字字字字

(2) 老师叫_____么名字? A. 你 B. 什



6. 用有相同底纹的汉字组成句子并朗读

Use the Chinese characters with the same shading to form a sentence and read it aloud

你	叫	您	你	什么
贵	好	名字	姓	

(1)

--	--

(2)

--	--	--

(3)

--	--	--	--	--	--



7. 听写练习

Dictation

第三课 Lesson 3

练习

Exercises



1. 写汉字

Write the following Chinese characters

zhōng

中 中 中 中 中

guó

国 国 国 国 国 国 国 国 国

rén

人 人 人

shì

是 是 是 是 是 是 是 是 是

xué

学 学 学 学 学 学 学 学 学

xí

习 习 习 习

shēng

生 生 生 生 生

hàn

汉 汉 汉 汉 汉