

初级汉语课本

# 汉字读写练习

MODERN CHINESE  
Beginner's Course

Chinese  
Character  
Workbook



# 初 级 汉 语 课 本

汉 字 读 写 练 习

第 一 册

CHINESE CHARACTER WORKBOOK

A Companion to  
MODERN CHINESE  
Beginner's Course  
Volume I

北京语言学院来华留学生三系编

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# 说 明

本书是与《初级汉语课本》第一、二册配套的教材，分为两大部分。第一部分包括汉字知识、生字表、阅读、练习等项目；第二部分为书写练习，包括描写、临写两项。现对第一部分各项分别说明如下：

一、汉字知识：汉字历来是外国人学习汉语的困难所在。汉字教学的任务，在我们看来，就是帮助学生克服学习汉字的困难，这样，就不仅应该教学生模仿，还应该让学生了解汉字的结构和书写规律，使学生既知其然，又知其所以然，在理解的基础上学习和掌握汉字。“汉字知识”这一项目在对汉字作了简单介绍之后，分别对汉字的笔画、笔顺、结构、偏旁等作了说明。随后又介绍了如何利用笔画和部首查字典、词典的方法。

希望“汉字知识”对学生掌握汉字的书写规律，培养学生认读和阅读能力，能够有所帮助。

二、生字表：表中所收汉字，都给出书写笔顺。本书所教汉字，独体字先出，合体字后出。有些复杂但常用的汉字，放到后期教；复杂而又不常用的汉字则不教。

三、阅读：阅读一般分为两部分，一部分是结合某些词语、结构的用法出的词组或句子；一部分是成段的**阅读材料**。

四、练习：练习主要是**帮助学生**进一步掌握汉字的书写规律，熟悉偏旁辨析形近字、同音字。

编 者

# Compilers' Note

*Chinese Characters Workbook* is a companion to the first two volumes of MODERN CHINESE—*Beginner's Course*. It consists of two parts, the first of which includes: Notes on Chinese characters, Table of new characters, Reading practice and Exercises and the second part deals with the writing of characters: tracing and copying. Here is a brief description of each section in the first part.

1. Notes on Chinese characters: Chinese characters constitute a major difficulty for foreigners in learning Chinese. In our opinion, the task of character teaching is none other than to provide learners with help to overcome this difficulty. To achieve this end, we should not only teach the learner how to imitate the strokes, but also help them know the structure and rules of writing. That is to say, the learner should know "what" as well as "how and why", so that they can learn and grasp characters on the basis of understanding. In this section, we have explained, after a brief introduction to characters in general, the way to write the strokes, the order of writing the strokes in a character, the different structures and the components of characters. In the later lessons, the way to consult a Chinese dictionary according to the strokes and Radicals.

It is our hope that this section will be of some help for the learner to master the writing rules and to recognize and read characters.

2. Table of new characters: In this section, each entry is given along with the order of strokes in writing them. The characters in this book are arranged with the principle that the single-component characters are taught before the compound ones. Some commonly used characters are taught in later stage only because they are complicated. Those which are both complicated and uncommonly used are not taught.

3. Reading practice: There are usually two subsections: 1) phrases and sentences illustrating the usage of some words and constructions, and 2) passages and stories.

4. Exercises: This section aims at helping the learner have a better command of the rules in writing characters, get more familiar with the different SIDES and discriminate characters that are easily confused in form and those with the same pronunciation.

## COMPILERS

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# 第 一 部 分

## PART I



# 第一 课 Lesson 1

## 一、汉字知识 Notes on Chinese characters:

### 1. 汉字的构成 The construction of Chinese characters:

汉字作为记录汉语的通行文字，已经有三千多年的历史了。

汉字的字形是方的，所以也称为“方块字”。“方块字”不同于拼音文字。拼音文字是由字母拼写而成的，方块字则是由不同的笔画写成的。

汉字的笔画有二、三十个，但最基本的只有八个，其他笔画都是由这八种笔画派生出来的。一个字里边包括了若干个笔画，先写哪一笔，后写哪一笔，都有一定的规律。所以掌握了基本笔画和笔顺规则，写汉字就不困难了。

从结构上看，汉字又可以分成独体字和合体字两种。有些汉字的笔画结合得很紧，不可分割，这种字叫做独体字。但是大多数汉字是由两个或两个以上的结构单位组成的，这种字就叫做合体字。组成合体字的结构单位，叫做偏旁（部首）。了解汉字的偏旁（部首）是学会查汉字字典的关键。

由此可见，汉字是有规律可循的，掌握这些规律对阅读和书写汉字很有帮助。

Chinese characters which are now in current use, have a history of over 3,000 years. They are also known as "square characters" because they are square-shaped.

Different from the alphabetic script which is spelled out in letters, Chinese characters are written in various strokes.

Out of the 30 odd strokes, only 8 are basic ones and all the others are their variants. The strokes in a character are written according to some fixed rules. Once the basic strokes and the rules of stroke-order are grasped, the writing of characters will become easy.

Structurally characters are divided into two categories: the single-component ones and the compound ones. In the single-component characters, the strokes are written or arranged as a compact integral, but most of the characters are compound ones which are composed of two or more components or SIDES. Some of the SIDES are used as RADICALS in Chinese dictionaries. So it is of key importance to know the SIDES or RADICALS before you learn how to consult a Chinese dictionary.

It can be seen that there are rules for the construction of characters and it is

helpful to master these rules in learning how to read and write characters.

## 2. 汉字的笔画 (一) Strokes (1):

基本笔画 Basic strokes:

一 (→) 横 héng 笔只能从左向右运动, 不能从右向左写。

The horizontal stroke is written from left to right and it can not be written otherwise.

丿 (↙) 撇 piě 笔要从右上向左下运动, 如果由左下向右上运动, 就是另一种笔画了。

The down stroke to the left is written from top-right to bottom-left. If it is written from bottom-left to the top-right, it becomes another stroke. (See Lesson 3.)

㇏ (↘) 捺 nà 笔要从左上向右下运动, 不能从右下向左上运动。

The down stroke to the right is written from top-left to bottom-right. It can not be written otherwise.

丶 (↘) 点 diǎn 笔从上向右下 (或左下) 顿。

The dot is written from top to bottom-right (or to bottom-left).

## 二、生字表 Table of new characters:

1	一	一
2	二	一 二
3	三	一 二 三
4	六	丶 ㇏ 六 六
5	八	丿 八
6	大	一 丿 大

## 三、认读 Read the following:

一, 二, 三, 六, 八, 大

## 四、练习 Exercises:

1. 写笔画: Write the strokes:

一					
ノ					
㇏					
丶					
、					

2. 根据拼音写出汉字: Give the characters for the following words:

liù ( 六 )

èr ( 二 )

bā ( 八 )

yī ( 一 )

sān ( 三 )

dà ( 大 )

## 第二课 Lesson 2

### 一、汉字知识 Notes on Chinese characters:

#### 汉字的笔画 (二) Strokes (2):

##### 基本笔画 Basic strokes:

丨 (↓) 竖 shù 笔要从上向下运动, 不能从下向上运动。

The vertical stroke is written from top downward and can not be otherwise.

㇚ (↗) 钩 gōu 有的笔画到头以后, 转向另一个方向, 然后轻快地提起笔, 这就成了一个钩。这种笔画有:

Some strokes have a hook. The hook is written by a quick lifting of the pen (or Chinese brush). Following are strokes with hooks:

㇚ 横钩 The horizontal with a hook

丨 竖钩 The vertical with a hook

㇚ 弯钩 a bending stroke with a hook

㇚ 斜钩 a slant stroke with a hook

㇚ 平钩 level bending with a hook

### 二、生字表 Table of new characters:

1	你 nǐ	( 丿 ㇚ )	
		尔 ( 丿 ㇚ ㇚ 尔 尔 )	ěr you (archaic)
2	您 nín	你	
		心 ( 丶 心 心 心 )	xīn heart
3	好 hǎo	女 ( ㇚ 女 女 )	nǚ female
		子 ( ㇚ 了 子 )	zǐ person

三、认读 Read the following:

你 好!          您 好!

四、练习 Exercises:

1. 写笔画: Write the strokes:

丨					
㇀					
丨					
丿					
㇏					

2. 给下列汉字注音: Transcribe the following characters:

1) 你 ( nǐ )

2) 您 ( nín )

3) 好 ( hǎo )

3. 写出包括下列笔画的汉字(选作):

Give characters containing the following strokes (optional):

1) 丶:

2) 一:

3) 丨:

4) 丿:

5) ㇀:

6) 丿:

7) ㇏:

## 第三课 Lesson 3

### 一、汉字知识: Notes on Chinese characters:

#### 汉字的笔画 (三) Strokes (3):

##### 基本笔画 Basic strokes:

一 (↗) 提 tī

笔从左下向右上运动。

The upward stroke to the right is written from bottom-left to top-right.

ㄟ (ㄣ) ㄥ (ㄣ) 折 zhé

先写横, 到右端折向下写竖, 或先写竖, 到下端再向右写横。这类笔画都要一笔完成。

Strokes with a turn: 1) the horizontal with a downward turn; 2) the vertical with a horizontal turn to the right.

##### 联合笔画 Combined strokes:

ㄣ 横折钩 héngzhégōu The horizontal stroke with a downward turn and a hook

ㄥ 竖弯钩 shùwāngōu The vertical stroke with a right turn and a hook.

ㄣ 横撇 héngpiě The horizontal stroke combined with a down stroke to the left.

### 二、生字表 Table of new characters:

1	我	丿 ㄣ 手 手 我 我 我
2	五	一 丁 五 五
3	他	亻
		也 (ㄣ 巾 也)



4	她	女	
		也	
5	们	亻	
		门 ( ' 门 )	mén

### 三、认读 Read the following:

(一)

你们 我们 他们 她们

(二)

A: 你们好!

B: 您好! (你好!)

C:

### 四、练习 Exercises:

#### 1. 写笔画: Write the strokes:

一					
丁					
フ					
乚					
乚					
フ					

#### 2. 根据拼音写汉字: Give the charactes for the following words:

- 1) tāmen (他(她)们)
- 2) wǒmen (我们)
- 3) nǐmen (你们)
- 4) nín hǎo (您好)

#### 3. 数一数“我”字有几笔, “我”字有三条斜线, 它们都是撇吗?

Count and tell how many strokes there are in 我. Are all the three slant strokes down strokes to the left?