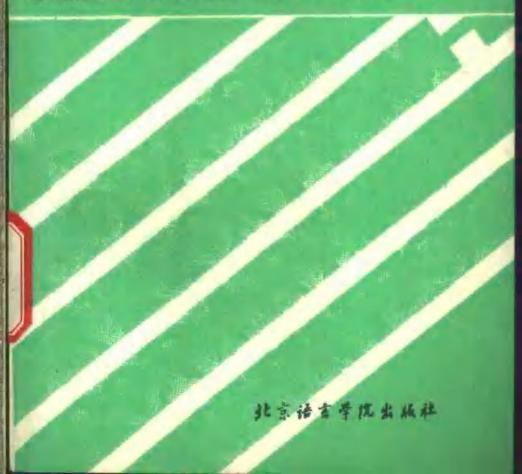
# 现代汉语教程汉字练习本

李德津 李更新 主编

CHINESE CHARACTER EXERCISE



# 现代汉语教程

# 汉字练习本

李德津 李史新 主鍋

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现代汉语教程 汉字练习本 李德津 李更新 主編

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# 第一课 Lesson 1

# 一、汉字知识 About Chinese Characters

汉语的书写符号是汉字。汉字是方形的,所以也叫"方块字"。 一个汉字代表一个音节。

汉字的数量很多,最常用的大约也有一千五百个。但汉字是 有规律的,只要打好了基础(学好汉字笔画,掌握笔顺规则,了 解汉字的结构、偏旁、部首等),汉字并不难学。

The written representations of the Chinese language are characters which are square in shape, accordingly they are called "square characters". One character represents one syllable.

There are a great number of Chinese characters. The most frequently used ones number as many as 1500. They are, however, subject to their rules and inherent laws, therefore they are not too difficult to learn as long as we have a good command of the basic principles of character writing. This includes learning the character strokes and stroke-order, and having an adequate knowledge of their structures, radicals, etc.

众多的汉字只有三十多个构成元素,这些构成元素 叫作 笔画。笔画的基本形状是点和线。每个笔画的写法都有 严格的规定。

Chinese characters have only about 30 component elements

which are strokes. The basic stroke shapes are dots and imes. Every stroke is governed by certain fixed rules.

### 常见笔画(一) Common Strokes

横 hếng

(1)

必须从左向右。

The Horizontal Line. It is written from left to right:

竖 shù

(人)必须从上向下。

The Vertical Line. It is written from top tobottom.

撤 piě

必须从右上向左下。这个笔画的特点是下笔 章。写到三分之二时慢慢提笔,因此上粗下细,。 下实是尖的。

The Slant Line of the Form ")". It is written from top right to lower left. The nature of this form is thick at the top but sharp at the end. This is because the writing brush (or pen) is pressed hard to the paper at first and then when two-thirds of the line is written, the brush (or pen) is gradually lifted from the paper.

₩ nà

(人) 必须从左上向右下。这个笔画的特点是在快写完时逐渐提笔,形成一个尖角。

The Slant Line of the Form" \", It is written

from upper left to lower right by lifting the brush gradually when it is almost finished to form a sharp corner.

点 diǎn

(--)

必须从左上向右下。注意要写得短一些。 The Dot. It is written from upper left lower right, but the stroke should be smith 横折 héngzhé

先从左向右写横, 再拐弯从上 向下 写 竖。注意, 这是一个笔画, 要一次写下来。

The Horizontal Line with a Vertical Stroke of the Form "1". It is formed by first drawing the horizontal line from left to right and then the vertical stroke from top to bottom.

It should be drawn with one stroke:

撤点 piědiǎn

《 (〈 ) 先从右上向左下写撤,接着拐弯写个长点。这 也是一个笔画,也要一笔写下来。

The Slant Line with a Stroke to the Lower Right of the Form "L". It is formed by first drawing the part from upper right to lower left and then making a turn to the lower right. It is also one stroke.

### 二、汉字书写 Write Chinese Characters

因为汉字是方形的,为了初学者书写方便起见,人们采用方格,把字写在方格内。初学者临写时使用"田"字格或"米"字格,以便找准每个笔画的位置。

Since they are square in shape, characters may be written in small squares for the convenience of beginners. These squares in the shape of "H" or "K" help in correct stroke placement.

# 1. 描写笔画 Trace the strokes:

héng	( + )						
shù	( † )	1	ŀ	1	1	1	1
plě	(1)	,	,	,	,	,	,
nà	(7/)	\	\	\	_	\	\
diặn	( 4)	•	•	•		•	•
héngzhé	(7)	7	7	7	7	7	7
piědlán	(4)	Ļ	Ļ	ζ	Ļ	Ļ	Ļ

# 2. 临写笔画 Copy the strokes:

.—		
	1 : 1 : :	
<b>-</b>		·
! <u> </u>	<u>r                                      </u>	

,	
\	
7	
Ļ	

# 3. 描写生字 Trace the characters:

_	_						ут
土	土	土	土	土	土	土	tű
ハ	八	八	入	入	八	八	bð
大	大	大	大	大	大	大	dà
不	不	不	不	不	不	不	ьа

五	五	五	五	五	Б.	五	wŭ
女	女	女	女	女	女	女	กนี

## 4. 临写生字 Copy the characters:

	yī
土	tŭ
入	bā
大	dà
不	рд
五	wŭ
女	nű

# 第二课 Lesson 2

### 一、汉字知识 About Chinese Characters

### 7. 汉字的笔顺 Character Strokes

绝大多数汉字是由多笔画构成的,先写哪一笔,后写哪一笔都有规定,不能随便颠倒。记住笔顺有助于把汉字写好、写正确。

Most Chines characters are formed by a number of strokes. And there are strict rules for the order of these strokes. In order to write the characters correctly and well, it is necessary to remember the stroke-order.

笔顺规则(--) Rules of Stroke-Order (1)

从上到下 From Top to Bottom.

写笔画一般是从上向下写,写汉字也按从上到下的顺序,先 写上边的笔画,再写下边的笔画。如:

The strokes are written from top to bottom. This order must also be followed in writing characters, the top strokes goes before the bottom ones.

### 2. 常见笔画(二) Common Strokes (2)



横钩 hénggōu

先从左向右写横,然后向左下拐弯,一拐过来 就提笔,所以钩的部分很短。注意与横折(口) 的区别。

The Horizontal Line with a Turn to the-Lower Left of the Form (→). It is written first from left to right and then to lower left. The brush should be lifted from the paper as soon as it turns, so that the second part is. very short. Its differences from hengzhe( ) must be noted.

竖钩 shùgōu



( ) 先从上向下写竖,然后向左上方拐弯,一拐过 来就提笔,钩的部分也很短。

> The Vertical Line with a Turn to the Upper Left of the Form (1). It is written first from top to bottom and then to upper left. The brush is lifted from the paper as soon as it turns, so that the part of the hook is short, too.

尤法 zuŏdiặn

从右上向左下,一下笔就提笔,要写得短,是 一个向左面的点。注意与撤())的区别。

The Left-Side Dot. It is written from upper right to lower left. The brush is lifted as soon as it touches the paper. The dot is short and turns to the left. Its differences, from pie (/) must be noted.

监折折钩 shìnhézhágōu

# り(**う**) 从最上面的竖开始写起,把竖横竖钩四部分连 起来写成一笔。

The Vertical-Broken Hook Line of the Form (1). It is written from top to bottom with vertical, horizontal, vertical lines and a hook formed by one stroke.

# 二、汉字书写 Write Chinese Characters

### 1. 描写笔画, Trace the strokes:

hếnggō <b>u</b>	( 72 )	>	>	>		>	
shāgōu	(4)	1	1	1	}	1	1
zuödi <b>ăn</b>	( 🗷 )	,	,	,	,	,	•
shùzhé zhégōu	(8)	<del>ار</del>	ካ	l <sub>J</sub>	4	4	4

# 2. 临写笔画, Copy the strokes:

ı	1 !			(	1
	1	1 1 1	: 1 : 1		E
I '	ļ ; <i>.</i> ,				
!	1	; !	!   :		1
	[ ]	1 } ;	! ! ! !	1 ! ! !	

1		
5		

# 3. 描写生字: Trace the characters:

你	你	你	你	你	你	你	กไ
好	好	好	好	好	好	好	hão
D	口	D .	D	p	Ħ	口	kŏu
马	马	马	马	马	马	马	mă
吗	吗	吗	吗	吗	吗	吗	ma
妈	妈	妈	妈	妈	妈	妈	mā

# '4. 临写生字: Copy the characters:

体	nĭ
---	----

好		hão
D	\$ 1	kŏu
马		mă
吗		ma
妈		mā

. Îb

# 第三课 Lesson 3

# 一、汉字知识 About Chinese Characters

1. 笔顺规则(二) Rules of Stroke-Order (2)

从左到右 From Left to Right.

按从左到右的顺序先写左边的笔画,再写右边的笔画。如: Following the order from left to right, the left-side stro-ikes are written before the right-side ones, e.g.

**八:** / 八 们: / / 们

把"先上后下""先左后右"这两条规则结合起来,就是先写左 上再写左下,然后写右下。如,

To combine the rules of "top before bottom" and "left before right", the upper left strokes are written before the lower left ones, and then the upper right strokes come before the lower right ones, e.g.

12