■ Special Intensive Training of HSK ■ HSK专项强化训练 ■

Breakthrough of HSK Characters

—— *Refined Explanations of 2000 Basic Characters*

HSK汉字突破

——2000个基本汉字精解

孟颖慧　张英华 编著

全国百佳出版社
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To Readers

Gentle readers, what are you feeling about when you first come into contact with Chinese characters? Some people feel that Chinese characters are a pile of symbols coming from Mars, some feel that they are like the little men brandishing spears and sticks. Even the learners studying Chinese characters for many years feel it a headache when mentioning it. In fact, I want to tell you that Chinese , as an ancient and elegant language, has its own rules, rhythm and system. Once you master them, you will find that learning Chinese characters is not hard, but increasingly interesting.

Let's observe the following characters:

蚂蚁 mǎyǐ   蛙 wā   蜘蛛 zhīzhū   蚯蚓 qiūyǐn   蝴蝶 húdié
虾 xiā   蜜蜂 mìfēng   蜻蜓 qīngtíng   蚊子 wénzi

They have one thing in common: they all have the radical "虫". "虫" in oracle bone inscription is written as 〔pictogram〕, and it is pictogram, just like the image of an insect. The characters with radical "虫" are related to worm or insect, and characters consisting of "虫" indicate some common insects. At the same time, these characters have common feature of pronunciation. It means that the pronunciation of the radical is similar to the whole character. For example, the pronunciations of "马" and "义" are similar to that of "蚂蚁". Attention here, we could guess the general meaning and pronunciation of the characters quickly, couldn't we? You need to memorize the feature in practice, then you will know how to associate pronunciation and font with the meaning of every character together.

In this book, we try to show you the structure feature of Chinese characters and the relation between characters, thus help you recognize and memorize the characters better through the usage of characters in words and sentences.

We select 2000 characters, including 1605 characters of grade A and grade B in HSK. Still, according to the characters statistical tool, we add more than 400 frequently used characters to this book. These characters are arranged in sound order. The homophones and the characters similar in shape are put together, easy for readers to search for.

Take "比" as an example:

比　比　　笔画：4　　　部件：ㅏ　匕

bǐ　　　　笔顺：一　ㅏ　ㅏ　比

〳〳（甲骨文）　ſſ（金文）　〢〢（篆体）

像前后紧靠在一起的两个人，本义为并列、靠近，引申为比较（It is like two people being close with each other. The original meaning is being side by side and being close to each other. The extended meaning is comparison）。

•应用• 甲乙级词：比　比较　比赛　比例

　　　　　　　　　比如　对比

　　　　丙级词：比方　不比　好比　无比

　　　　丁级词：比分　比价　比喻　百分比

　　　　　　　　　评比　相比　正比　比重

◇ 比（地球比月球大。）比分（两队的比分是 11 比 9。）

◇ 有"匕"的汉字：能　老　此　它　化　北　论　死　尼

　　　　　　　　　疑　轮　伦　倾　颖　匙

◇ 有"比 bǐ"的汉字：批 pī（批评）　　皆 jiē（皆为）

　　　　　　　　　毕 bì（毕业）　　昆 kūn（昆仑）

　　　　　　　　　屁 pì（屁股）　　鹿 lù（梅花鹿）

[Font] The regular script written in square-formed Chinese writing notebook is helpful to write regularly; the Xingkai is the most close to handwritten form; the original complex forms of characters reserve more information about structure and meaning, and modem people sometimes use them in daily life.

[Strokes, Components and Stroke order] Strokes and stroke order are in accordance with "Modern Chinese Character Standard for Universal Use Stroke order"; components are in accordance with "Standard for Modern Common Used Components and Names", issued by Ministry of Education of the People's Republic of China and State Language Affairs Commission on March 24, 2009.

[Application] Every character is in accordance with "HSK Vocabulary Program", and the words and expressions consisting of this character are divided into four grades: A, B, C and D. So the students could choose appropriate terms to recognize, read and memorize according to their levels and requirements. It helps students not only in memorizing characters, but also in enlarging their vocabulary. Some words and expressions are very commonly used, yet not collected by the Program, we identify them with "extension". We put examples at the end of some single syllables in order to identify the usages. Though the new program is published for the test of HSK, the new one is divieded into six different degrees, and there are only more than 6,000 characters. The new program obviously lowers its standard of characters and vocabulary. Take into Consideration that this book is trying to help

the readers to learn basic characters and vocabulary, according to our teaching experience, we provide more explanations and examples of characters and vocabulary for readers, so that they could break through the barriers of characters and vocabulary. So we still follow the characters, vocabulary and degrees of original "HSK Vocabulary Program".

The content of Dashed box is flexible, it contains "font family", "character meaning", "help to memorize", "antonym", "analysis", "compare" and so on.

We respectively sum up the font family with the same phonetic element, such as 清, 晴, 请, 情, 睛; or the characters with the same radical, such as 病, 疼, 痛, 痒, 症. Still, we do some association according to the meaning of words, such as the terms expressing kinship.

In the part of character meaning, we will explain the etymology and analyze the character meaning according to the acceptable level of students abroad.

The explanations of some characters are not fit for character meanings, yet they are plain and direct, and could help students recognize and memorize more easily. The explanation belongs to the part of "help to memorize". For example, the character "鲜" — fish and mutton cooked together are delicious.

Some characters with similar shapes are confusing. So we will put these characters in the part of "analysis" as special notice.

[Picture and Photo] In order to give a better explanation for character meaning, we add pictures of oracle bone inscription, bronze inscription and seal character to more than one hundred Chinese characters. We also take photograph of some signs and slogans to show the characters. Hope it will help the students to memorize in practice.

As teachers teaching Chinese, we want to give the students some suggestions on how to learn Chinese. These suggestions contain some basic concepts of compiling the book.

Ⅰ. **Repetition.** According to some researches concerned, if people want to get the information into "brain", they have to repeat it at least seven times. We often say that the recipe of learning Chinese characters is to repeat again and again. So some knowledge may be repeated again after some slight changes, the aim is to have a better memory by repetitious stimulation. You could take advantage of this principle in the process of learning characters. Don't bite off more than you can chew. Remembering little, yet repeating more. It will take you about thirty minutes to learn Chinese characters, and you could interchange Chinese with some other contents. Don't set aside a certain period of time to do a large quantity of continuous memory. The only result is headache and inefficiency.

Ⅱ. **Component.** The component disassembly in this book is in accordance with the new and most authoritative component standard. We stress components for they are the foundation

of structures of Chinese characters, especially for some commonly used components have strong ability of character composition. Having good grasp of these components will promote recognition efficiency and definition and writing chinese characters. In this book, there are many sentences of "the characters with some radical are: ...", when you meet and read them, you will know them slowly.

III. Character family and Association. Chinese characters are not isolated, yet related to each other, and have strong systematization. Some characters have the same phonetic element, and are formed to be character family. We categorize these characters, add pinyin to them and make phrases with them. Please learn the Chinese characters in their family, it can help you use the experience of a selected spot to promote the work in the entire area, increase the efficiency of reading Chinese characters, and identify the homographs and homophones easily. At the same time, the book stresses association. For example, if you learn the character "红", you should list all characters expressing colors; if you study the character "腿", you should list all characters expressing body parts. If you are good at association, you will build up your knowledge of Chinese characters promptly, getting twice the result with half the effort.

IV. Character principles. Character principles consist of explanation of the source of characters and font analysis. Chinese characters have long history, and the creation of every character has psinciples. It will help you understand better and increase ability of memory if you have a reasonable knowledge of these principles. In "Basic Knowledge of Chinese Characters", we explains the creation of characters and we adivse you to understand the features of pictographic characters, indicative characters, associative characters, and pictophonetic characters through hard work. Pictophonetic characters are especially important in modern Chinese characters, so it is quite beneficial for you to understand the phonetic element and idea element of every character. Of course, we encourage you to invent your own "character principles". It is helpful and interesting, why not do it?

V. Application. Chinese characters are not isolated and static, and can't be memorized seperately. So we add four grades of vocabulary (A, B, C and D) to every character, write new words extension and examples, and add pictures accordingly, aiming to memorize characters in practice. Please keep on reading and using them when you are learning Chinese characters. Chinese newspapers and magazines or some other Chinese teaching materials could help you accomplish purposes of using Chinese.

VI. All—dimensional Memory. At the first sight of Chinese character, readers could read and ascertain pronunciation, then look at the structure and font of character, think about the character meaning, finally write it to impress memory. Certainly don't forget the

method of deepening simulation. Through the all–dimensional practice of "read, see, think, write, use", enlarge the stimulation range of your brain cell. All–dimensional memory promises to be the best way of learning Chinese characters.

The two authors have years experience of TCLF (Teaching Chinese as a Foreign Language), and understand the problems and confusions of abroad students in teaching. We sincerely hope that the book will help you study, identify, memorize, and write Chinese characters better to some degree. Maybe you still feel that Chinese character is a headache after reading this book. However, it doesn't matter. Please remember: Rome was not built in a day. If you have enough confidence, patience, perseverance, even you just learn a little and memorize a bit of Chinese knowledge, you will definitely make great progress finally. When you find you have known more and more Chinese characters, can speak out the original meaning of some characters unconsciously, and find out that the rules could help you to memorize several or more characters, you will be happy and satisfied.

Hope you make great progress, for that is our great joy!

Meng Yinghui, Zhang Yinghua
July, 2010

写给读者的话

亲爱的同学，当你刚刚接触汉字的时候是什么样的感觉呢？有人觉得汉字是一堆来自火星的符号，有人觉得汉字像一群舞枪弄棒的小人儿，甚至有些学了多年汉语的人，提到汉字也会头疼。其实，我想告诉你，汉字，这种古老而优美的文字有着自己的规律和体系。当掌握了这些规律以后，你就会发现汉字没有那么难，而且你会越学越觉得有意思。

我们一起来看看这些汉字：

蛙 wā　　蚂蚁 mǎyǐ　　蜘蛛 zhīzhū　　蚯蚓 qiūyǐn　　蝴蝶 húdié

虾 xiā　　蜜蜂 mìfēng　　蜻蜓 qīngtíng　　蚊子 wénzi

这些汉字有一个共同点，就是都有"虫"作为部件。"虫"在甲骨文里写作 ，是一个象形字，像虫子的样子。有"虫"的汉字意思大多都跟虫子、昆虫有关。上面这些有"虫"的汉字组成的词就都是一些常见的虫类。同时，这些汉字的发音也有一些特点，那就是每个汉字中有一个部件的发音和整个字的发音差不多，比如"蚂蚁"中的"马"和"义"。你看，用这种方法我们是不是可以很快猜出汉字的大概意思和大概发音呢？至于怎样把每个字音、字形和字义联系起来，那就需要你在具体使用中不断记忆了。

在这本书里，我们就是想帮你展示汉字构造的特点，找到汉字之间的联系，并且通过汉字在词句中的应用帮助你更好地识别和记忆汉字。

这本书共选取了 2000 多个汉字，其中包括 HSK 甲乙级汉字 1605 个，另外结合字频统计补充了 400 余个使用频率较高的汉字。这些汉字按照音序排列，同音字字形相近的放在一起，以便查找。下面以"比"字为例：

笔顺　　　　　笔画　　　　　部件

| 比 比 | bǐ | 笔画：4 | 部件： 上 匕 |
| | | 笔顺： 一 𠃊 上 比 |

应用

•应用• 甲乙级词：比　比较　比赛　比例
　　　　　　　　　比如　对比

丙级词：比方　不比　好比　无比

（甲骨文）　（金文）　（篆体）

像前后紧靠在一起的两个人，本义为并列、靠近，引申为比较 (It is like two people being close with each other. The original meaning is being side by side and being close to each other. The extended meaning is comparison).

丁 级 词：百分比　比分　比价　比喻　比重

　　　　　　评比　相比　正比

　　　　　　比（地球比月球大。）比分（两队的比分是 11 比 9。）

◇ 有"匕"的汉字：能　老　此　它　化　北　论　死　尼

　　　　　　疑　轮　伦　倾　颖　匙

◇ 有"比 bǐ"的汉字：批 pī（批评）　　皆 jiē （皆为）

　　　　　　毕 bì（毕业）　　昆 kūn（昆仑）

　　　　　　屁 pì（屁股）　　鹿 lù（梅花鹿）

【字形】放置于田字格中的正楷有利于学习规范书写；行楷最接近于手写体，帮助学生辨识生活中的汉字；繁体字保留了更多构造和意义方面的信息，而且在现代生活中有时也会用到。

【笔画、部件和笔顺】给出的"笔画"和"笔顺"依据于国家语委 1997 年发布的《现代汉语通用字笔顺规范》；"部件"依据于中华人民共和国教育部、国家语委 2009 年 3 月 24 日发布的《现代常用字部件及部件名称规范》。

【应用】每个字都根据《HSK 词汇大纲》，把包含该字的词语按甲乙级、丙级和丁级分列于"应用"部分，学生可以根据自己的水平、需要，选择合适级别的词认读、辨析，这不仅可以帮助记忆汉字，还可以扩大词汇量。有些使用频率很高而"大纲"中又没有收入的词语，我们放在"扩展"中。有些词语，为了显示区别它的用法，在它后边加了例句。尽管 HSK 考试现在又颁布了一种新的大纲，新的大纲分为 6 级，涉及词汇只有 6000 多，这个新大纲对汉字和词的要求显然降低了难度，但考虑到本书主要是帮助读者学习汉字和汉语基本词汇的，根据我们的教学经验，向读者提供更多字、词的讲解和列举，实际上更有利于读者突破字、词难关，所以我们仍采用了原"大纲"的字、词范围和分级。

【虑线框内部分】比较灵活，大概有"字族"、"字理"、"帮助记忆"、"反义词"、"辨析"、"比较"等内容。

我们把有同一声旁的形声字"字族"（如：清、晴、请、情、睛）、有同一部件的汉字（如：病、疼、痛、痒、症）分别归纳出来，也有些字根据字义作了联想（如表示亲属称谓的词）。

"字理"部分根据留学生可接受的程度，对字源作了解释，对字形作了分析。有些汉字的解释不符合字理，但浅显直接，可帮助学生更容易识记，这样的解释放在"帮助记忆"部分。如"鲜"——鱼肉和羊肉在一起味道真鲜美。

有些字形相近的汉字容易混淆，放在"辨析"和"比较"部分给以特别提示。

【图片和照片】为了更好地对字理进行说明，我们为 100 多个汉字配了甲骨文、金文和篆字的图片。我们还拍摄了一些标牌、标语的照片，可以展现最鲜活的汉字，帮助学生在应用中记忆。

作为汉语老师，我们想给需要学习汉字的同学一些学习建议，这些学习建议也渗透着我们编写这本书的几个基本理念：

一、**重复**。据有关研究说，要想使信息进入"大脑"，就必须将其重复至少七次。我们说，学习汉字的诀窍就是反复、反复、再反复。为此，有的知识稍加改变后在书中重复出现，目的就是通过反复刺激来加深记忆。你在学习汉字的时候也可以利用这个原则，不要一次贪多，要少量多次地重复学习。每次学习汉字大约 30 分钟，交替进行汉字的学习和其他内容的学习。尽可能不要集中时间进行大量汉字的连续记忆，那样你会感到头疼又低效。

二、**部件**。本书的部件拆分是依据最新最权威的部件规范处理的。强调部件是因为部件是构成汉字的基础，特别是一些常用部件组字能力很强，熟悉掌握这些部件会提高识记、书写汉字的效率。在书中会有很多包含同一部件的汉字的展示，遇到的时候读一读，这些字你就能慢慢地都认识了。列出的这些汉字都在 HSK 甲、乙、丙、丁四级字范围内，目的是让你对包含这些部件的汉字有个整体的认识，便于你联想记忆。

三、**字族与联想**。汉字不是孤立的，而是相互关联，有很强的系统性。有的汉字有相同的声旁，组成了字族。我们把这些字归纳出来，加上拼音并组词，请你在"字族"中学习汉字，这样可以以点带面，提高识字效率，这也对区分同形字、同音字有帮助。这本书同时很重视联想，比如学习"红"这个字时，列出了所有表示颜色的字词，学习"腿"时，列出所有表示身体部位的字词。善于联想学习，可以使你的汉字知识面迅速扩大，获得事半功倍的效率。

四、**字理**。"字理"部分包括字源解释和字形分析。汉字历史悠久，创造每个汉字都是有理据的，适当了解这些理据有助于你深入理解和强化记忆。在本书的"汉字基础知识"部分有对汉字造字法的说明，建议你一定要通过认真学习了解象形字、指事字、会意字、形声字的特点。尤其是形声字占今天所使用汉字的绝大部分，明白每个形声字的形旁和声旁对你大有裨益（bìyì）。当然，我们也鼓励你发明自己的"字理"，只要对学汉字有帮助，又很有意思，何乐而不为？

五、**应用**。汉字不是孤立的、静止的，不能单独识记，为此，我们给每个汉字加了"四级词汇"，加了"扩展"和"例句"，有的还配上了从生活中拍摄的照片，目的就是帮助你在应用中记忆汉字。请你在学习汉字的同时也要加强阅读和使用，中文的报纸、杂志或其他汉语教材都能帮你实现使用汉字的目的。

六、**全方位记忆**。看到汉字可以先读一读确定发音，再看一看字形结构，然后想一想字理构造，最后写一写加深记忆，当然还不要忘了用一用深化刺激。通过"读、看、想、写、用"的全方位操作，尽可能扩大脑细胞受刺激的范围。全方位记忆是汉字学习的最佳方式。

我们两位作者都做了很多年的对外汉语教学工作，在教学中了解到了留学生学习汉字的困难和困惑，希望这本书能对你学习、识记和书写汉字有一定的帮助。可能看了这本书，你仍然会觉得汉字很难，不过没关系，什么事情都不是一蹴（cù）而就的。只要你有足够的信心、耐心、恒心，每天学一点儿，每天记一点儿，肯定会有很大进步。当你发现自己认识了越来越多的汉字，当你无意中能说出某个汉字的意思，当你发现有的规律能帮你一下记住几个甚至十几个汉字的时候，心里一定是高兴和满足的。

你们的进步，就是我们最大的欣慰。

作 者
2010 年 7 月

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阿 阿	笔画：7	部件： 阝 丁 口
	ā 笔顺： 了 阝 阝 阿 阿 阿 阿	

- 应用 • 甲乙级词：阿 阿拉伯语/阿拉伯文 阿姨
◇ 用在姓名或称呼前，如：阿牛、阿哥、阿姨。

啊 啊	笔画：10	部件： 口 阝 丁 口
	ā 笔顺： 丶 丨 口 口 呀 呀 呀 啊 啊 啊	

- 应用 •
  1. 叹词：表示追问或惊疑 (to express inquiry or suspicion and shock)。读二声 á。

     啊？你说什么？ 啊？他是女的？

  2. 叹词：表示肯定的答复 (to indicate affirmative answer)。读四声 à。

     ——"这本书是你的?" ——"啊，是我的。"

  3. 助词：用在句尾，表示赞叹或疑问 (to be used at the end of the sentence, showing admiration or surprise)。读轻声 a。

     多美的诗啊！他还没回来啊？

哎 哎	笔画：8	部件： 口 艹 乂
	āi 笔顺： 丨 口 口 口 吖 吖 哎 哎	

- 应用 • 甲乙级词：哎 哎呀

  丙 级 词：哎哟

挨 挨挨	笔画：10	部件： 扌 厶 矢
	āi ái 笔顺： 一 丨 扌 扩 扩 护 护 挨 挨 挨	

- 应用 • 甲乙级词：读 āi。我家左边挨着商店，右边挨着银行。

  丙 级 词：读 ái。挨后面的词都是不太好的事，如：

  挨打 挨骂 挨饿 挨批评 挨雨淋

◇ 有"矣"的汉字有：埃 āi（埃及） 挨（āi 挨近，ái 挨打） 唉 ài（叹词）

癌 癌	笔画：17	部件： 疒 口 口 口 山
	ái 笔顺： 丶 一 广 广 广 疒 疒 疒 疒 疒 疮 痦 瘟 痦 癌 癌	

- 应用 • 丙 级 词：癌 (cancer, kind of disease) 癌症 肝癌 胃癌
◇ 有"疒"的汉字一般与疾病有关，如：病 痛 疗 疾 疯 瘦 疼 症 痕 癌 痒 等。

矮 矮	笔画：13	部件：矢 禾 女
	笔顺：	ノ ノ 二 チ 矢 矢 矢 矢 矢 矢 矮 矮 矮

• 应用 • 甲乙级词：矮

◇ 身材短，距地面低，如：矮个儿　矮小
◇ 有"矢"的汉字有：知　短　族　医　候　智　疾
◇ 人的身材可以用"高、矮、胖、瘦"来形容。

爱 爱 爱	笔画：10	部件：爫 冖 ナ 又
	笔顺：	ノ ノ ベ ベ 爫 巫 巴 严 努 爱

• 应用 • 甲乙级词：爱　爱人　爱好　爱护　爱情　敬爱　可爱　恋爱　亲爱　热爱
　　　　 丙 级 词：喜爱　心爱　友爱
　　　　 丁 级 词：爱戴　爱面子　爱惜　慈爱　恩爱

◇ 有"爫"的汉字有：爱　受　采　菜　摇　遥　浮　乳　滔

碍 碍 礙	笔画：13	部件：石 日 一 寸
	笔顺：	一 ア ズ イ 石 石 石 砂 砑 砑 碍 碍 碍

• 应用 • 丙 级 词：妨碍　障碍　阻碍
　　　　 丁 级 词：碍事

◇ 一块大"石"头挡在路中间肯定是障"碍"。
◇ 有"寻"的汉字有：得　碍

安 安	笔画：6	部件：宀 女
	笔顺：	丶 丶 宀 宀 安 安

• 应用 • 甲乙级词：安静　安排　安全　安慰　安心　平安
　　　　 丙 级 词：安定　安装　不安　公安　安　一路平安
　　　　 丁 级 词：安宁　安稳　安详　安置　治安
　　　　 扩　　展：安空调　安电灯

◇ "宀"代表房子，常用的汉字很多，如：宝　家　实　定　安　客　官　宅　室　富　守　宁　宗　宇　宙　灾　宫　宿。
◇ 古人认为房子里（宀）有女人生活就会过得平安舒适（Ancient people believe that if woman lives in house, the life is quiet and comfortable）。
◇ 由"安 ān"组成的形声字有：案　按 等，猜猜它们大概读什么，跟什么有关呢？答案请在下面的字里找。

按 按

笔画：9　　　　部件：扌 宀 女

笔顺：一 亅 扌 扩 扩 护 按 按 按

• 应用 • 甲乙级词：按 按时 按照

丙 级 词：按期

丁 级 词：按劳分配 编者按

◇ "按"是形声字，本义是用手压(to press with hand)。"扌"是形旁表意，"安"是声旁表音。

◇ 有"扌"的汉字非常多，大多数都跟手的动作有关系，如：报 提 指 接 推 拉 找 护 换 拍 摇 抓 挑 拨 搬 扔 抬 摘 打 扶 挡 捉。

案 案

笔画：10　　　　部件：宀 女 木

笔顺：丶 丶 宀 宀 安 安 安 安 案 案

• 应用 • 甲乙级词：答案 方案

丙 级 词：草案 档案

丁 级 词：案 案件 案情 提案 图案 议案 作案

◇ "案"也是形声字，案是木头做的长方形桌案(it means the rectangular table which is made of wood)，所以有"木"。

岸 岸

笔画：8　　　　部件：屮 厂 干

笔顺：丶 屮 屮 屮 屵 屵 岸 岸

• 应用 • 丁 级 词：对岸 海岸 口岸 沿岸

◇ 有"厂"的汉字与山石或者像山崖的高大房屋有关系(the characters having the radical "厂 chǎng" are related to rocks or the tall buildings which are looks like cliffs)，如：厅 厕 原 厨 厦 岸 崖。

◇ "岸"是形声字，"干"表示声音。"干 gān"作为声旁的汉字有：

肝 gān（肝脏）　　汗 hàn（出汗）　　刊 kān（刊登）　　奸 jiān（汉奸）

赶 gǎn（追赶）　　罕 hǎn（稀罕）　　岸 àn（河岸）

竿 gān（竹竿）　　旱 hàn（干旱）

杆 gān（栏杆）

暗 暗

笔画：13　　　　部件：日 立 日

笔顺：丨 冂 日 日 日 旷 旷 旷 晦 晤 暗 暗 暗

• 应用 • 甲乙级词：暗 黑暗

丙 级 词：暗暗

丁 级 词：暗淡　暗杀　暗示　暗中　阴暗

◇ 有"音"的汉字有：意　章　韵
◇ 反义词：明

傲 傲　　ào　　笔画：12　　部件：亻 耂 攵

笔顺：丿 亻 亻 仁 件 件 傿 傿 傲 傲 傲 傲

• 应用 • 甲乙级词：骄傲

◇ 有"敖 áo"的汉字有：傲 ào（骄傲）　　熬 áo（熬汤）

奥 奥　　ào　　笔画：12　　部件：冂 大

笔顺：丿 冂 冂 冂 冂 向 向 向 奥 奥 奥 奥

• 应用 • 丁级词：深奥　奥秘　奥运会 (Olympics)

澳 澳　　ào　　笔画：15　　部件：氵 冂 大

笔顺：丶 丶 氵 氵 氵 沪 沪 沪 沪 涠 澳 澳 澳 澳 澳

• 应用 • 澳门　港澳　澳大利亚

八 八　　bā　　笔画：2　　部件：八

笔顺：丿 八

• 应用 • 甲乙级词：八　八个　八岁　八月

丙 级 词：四面八方

丁 级 词：乱七八糟　七嘴八舌

◇ 数字 1-10 的大写是：一　二　三　四　五　六　七　八　九　十

巴 巴　　bā　　笔画：4　　部件：巴

笔顺：𠃌 𠃌 コ 巴

• 应用 • 甲乙级词：尾巴

丁 级 词：巴结　嘴巴　下巴　巴西 (Brazil)

◇ 由"巴 bā"组成的字有：吧 bā（好吧）　　把 bǎ（一把）　　爬 pá（爬行）

笆 bā（篱笆）　　爸 bà（爸爸）　　肥 féi（肥大）

疤 bā（伤疤）

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