

# 《第 11 课 交通》

## (Lesson 11 Transportation)

一. 汉字说源。(Indicate resource of Character)

走: (to walk)



“走”是一人甩开双臂大步走路的样子。下边的“止”是脚的象形。“走”同时也可以是一个部首。以“走”作部首的字意义一般与走路、行动有关。如“起”。

(“走” is a people walk swing with his arms. The character lower part “止” is a shape of foot. “走” also can be a radical. “走” as a radical in a character means relative to walk or action. As “起” to get up.)

二. 你知道汉字“寒”中的“冫”表示什么意思吗? 请用一个学过的汉字来解释。

(Do you know what is the mean of “冫” in character “寒”? Please use a character as you have leaned to explain it.)

三. 比较下列形声字和它们的声旁的读音。(To Compare flowing phonograph and their pronunciation of sound particle. )

起: ( )

汽: ( )

地: ( )

绿: ( )

让: ( )

机: ( )

都: ( )

租: ( )

四. 形近字辨析: 给下列每组形近字注拼音、组词。(Discriminate similar form characters)

己: ( )

己: ( )

才: ( )

在: ( )

边: ( )

过: ( )

两: ( )

而: ( )

## 五. 简化汉字。(Simplify Character)

在第八课我们已经介绍过汉字简化的两种方法：草书楷化；以部分代整体。

除了这两种简化方法，还有一种比较常用的方法是：用一个笔画简单的声旁来代替笔画繁难的声旁。如繁体字“機”简化作“机”。

(In Lesson 8, we have learned two ways to make simplify character:  
Draft-regular; Use parts instead of whole characters.

Except for this two way of simplify, there is a other usual way: which is to use one stroke or a simple sound particle. As traditional character “機” simplify as “机”)

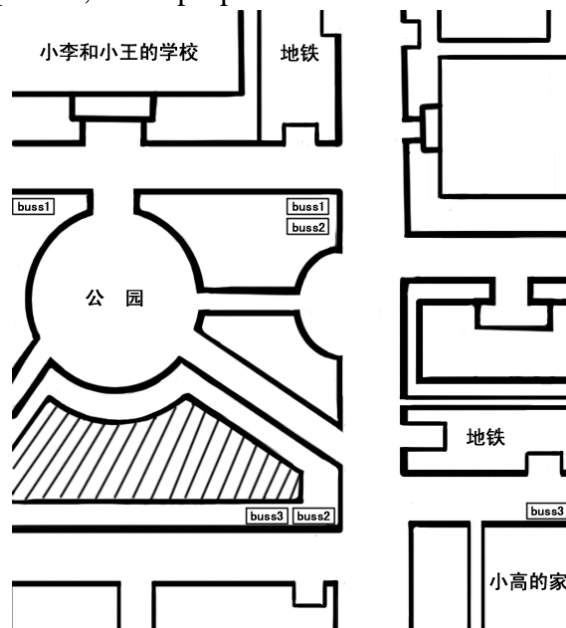
问题：

请在括号中写出简化字。(Please write down simplified character in the bracket)

- ◇ 線: (    )
- ◇ 過: (    )
- ◇ 讓: (    )
- ◇ 禮: (    )
- ◇ 鐵: (    )
- ◇ 飛: (    )
- ◇ 場: (    )

## 六. 根据图片内容,在横线上填写合适的汉字(\*每个横线只可以填写一个汉字)。

(According the picture, fill in proper Chinese character above the line. )



小李和小王去了小高的家。从学校\_\_\_\_小高家可以坐公共汽车或者地\_\_\_\_。  
坐公共汽车要走高\_\_\_\_公路，还要\_\_\_\_三次车，小王觉得太\_\_\_\_了。可是  
出\_\_\_\_汽车又很贵，他们都觉得坐地\_\_\_\_很方\_\_\_\_。

## \*每课一个部首。(One radical each lesson)

示 (示): (to show)

(图片: 日、月、星在同一图片中。)

“示”中的“二”表示“上”，下边的“小”表示日、月和星。看日、月、星这些天文现象可以预知天气等。

“示”作部首时变形作“礻”。以“礻”作部首的字意义一般与表示、出现、神事等有关。如“票”是在乘车、入园或进入其他特定场所时的需要出示的凭证。

\*要注意区分部首“礻”和部首“衤”。

部首“衤”是“衣”字作部首时的变形，比“礻”多一笔。“礻”与“衤”所表示的意义完全不同。以“衤”作部首的字意义一般与衣服有关。

(In the character “示”, “二” means up “上”, down part “小” means the Sun, the Moon, and star. Look the Sun, the Moon and star can be predicted the weather.

“示” as the radical can be change to shape “礻”. The character with “礻”, means show, occur, sacred event. For example, “票” ticket, it is a pass you show when you get on the bus or get in the park.

Distinguish carefully the difference between “礻” and “衤”.

The radical “衤” is “衣” change the shape. It has one more stroke than “礻”. “礻” and “衤” have total different meaning. The character with “衤” radical usually means relate with cloth. )

问题:

读拼音写汉字。(Read BPMF, write character)

ku zi (     )

yi fu (     )

li wu (     )

dianshi (     )

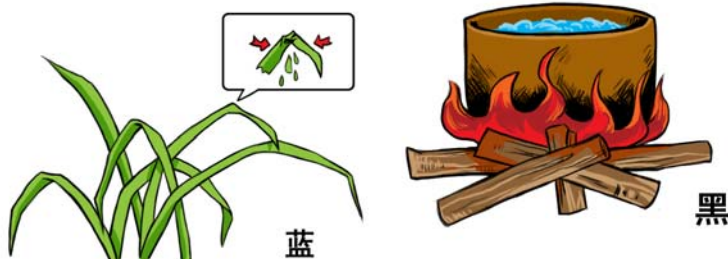
chen shan (     )

fei ji piao (     )

## \*小知识: 颜色词。(Knowledge: Color Words )

蓝: (blue)

黑: (black)



一些颜色词是用跟这种颜色有关系的事物来表示的, 大多是这种颜色的来源。如“蓝”, 部首是“艹”。“蓝”本来是一种草, 因为这种草可以提炼染蓝

的色剂，所以就引申为抽象的颜色词。再如“黑”，下方的“灬”是“火”字的变形。“黑”是指被火熏黑的那种颜色，抽象为颜色词“黑”。

另如“红”、“绿”，本来专指丝绸的颜色，抽象为表示一般的颜色。

(Some color words are expressed by matters of specific color, mostly the sources of color. For example, “蓝” whose radical is “艹”. “蓝” originally is a grass. Because this grass produces blue dying element, it is explicated in the abstract color word. Another example is “黑” whose bottom part is “灬” which is the changing form of “火”. “黑” indicates the color of smoked black, abstracted as color word “黑” .

Further more examples are “红” and “绿” which originally colors of silk, are now abstracted as general color words.