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组成的。

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,有些偏旁在字典或词典中称为部首。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.

ノ(✓) 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 bottomright. It can not be written otherwise.

(人) 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	MID_R	_						
2	=	-	=				25	
3	三	-	=	三				
4	六	×	-	ナ	六			
5	1	1	八					nii e
6	大	-	ナ	大				

三、认读 Read the following:

一二三六八大

四、练习 Exercises:

1. 写笔画:

Write the strokes:

_	10.050	#1	201	
1				
	- Carrier and			3 V11472
		Bugan I di		
il mes kan lei	rela militare m			

2.	畑	坦	世	立	E	14	TV	-	
4.	TIR	1/石	171		-	Ш	IX	1	

Give	the	characters	for	the	following	words:
------	-----	------------	-----	-----	-----------	--------

liù	() I describe the day	èr	()
bā	()	yī	()
sān	()	dà	()

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:

」(★) 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:

一 横钩 The horizontal with a hook

」 竖钩 The vertical with a hook

) 弯钩 A bending stroke with a hook

\ 斜钩 A slant stroke with a hook

二、生字表 Table of new characters:

	14	1()	亻)		
1	你	尔(/	4	ケ ケ ケ ケ	ěr you(archaic)
	1ko	你		Ŀ	
2	您 您	心()	10	13 13)	xīn heart
	1.7	4(4	女	女)	n <u>ů</u> female
3	好	子("	了	子)	zĭ person

9、练习 Exercises: S笔画: Write the strokes:	
J I	
	- 1

3. 写出包括下列笔画的汉字(选做):

Give characters containing the following strokes (optional):

1) 、:

3) 好(

- 2) -:
- 3)]:
- 4) /:
- 5) ~:
- 6)):
- 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:

/ (/) 提 tí 笔从左下向右上运动。

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

ヮ(¬) 折 zhé

上(L) 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:

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

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

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

二、生字表 Table of new characters:

		The state of the s	
1	我	- + + 我我	THE MARKET
2	五	- 丁 五 五	
3	他	1	
	10	也(1 4 也)	yě
4	她	女	
7	XU	也	

_	ten	1	
5	113	[1](' [])	mén

三、认读 Read the following:

(-)

你们 我们 他们 她们

A: 你们好!

B: 您好! (你好!)

四、练习 Exercises:

1. 写笔画:

Write the strokes:

7			
7			
_			
7			

-	Len	June	134	- Agent	17.7	>-	-	
7	Me	雅	144	1		7.	字	
del a	7100	M	11			10	1	

Give the charactes for the following words:

1) tāmen

2) wŏmen	()			
3) nĭmen	()			
4) nín hǎo	()			

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?

第四课 Lesson 4

一、汉字知识 Notes on Chinese characters:

笔顺规则(一) Rules for stroke-order(1):

绝大多数汉字都有两个以上的笔画。许多笔画在一起,写的时候,总要有 先有后。笔画的先后顺序是有规律的,我们叫它笔顺规则。

Most characters have more than two strokes. To write them, there must be a fixed order to follow, and there are some rules for the order of strokes:

先横后竖:先写横和由横组成的笔画,再写竖、撇、捺,如:

The horizontal stroke before the vertical: The horizontal stroke and strokes containing a horizontal should be written before the vertical or the down strokes either to the right or left. Examples:

先撇后捺:撇和捺相交或相连时,先写撇,后写捺,如:

The down stroke to the left before that to the right: When the down stroke to the right crosses or touches that to the left, the former is written before the latter. Examples:

二、生字表 Table of new characters:

1	エ	-	T	工		
2	人	1	人			
3	夫	-	=	チ	夫	4

4	朋	月()	刀	月	月)		yuè i	lesh(as	s radical)	, moon
4	AA	月								
5	友	- +	方	友						
6	妈	女								
0	妈	马(7	马	马)	1-1	Id.		reits.	- Partir	mă
		父('	,,	5	父)				fi	father
7	爸	巴(7	17	D	巴)					bā
0	pil.	D(1	D	口)					kŏu	mouth
8	吗	马								n/T
9	谁	ì							(言)yán	speech
9	庄	隹(/	1	个	广	乍	乍	住	隹)	
10	这	文(`	-	ナ	対)					
10	TV	i('	ì	<u>i</u>)	. Inde					
11	日	B (1	17	F7	Ð)	īN I				rì
11	是	灭 (一	_	F	万	灭)				

三、阅读 Read the following:

(-)

A: 她是谁?

B: 她是我妈妈。他是谁?

A: 他是我朋友。

A: 他是你爸爸吗?	A:	他是	你谷	谷	四	7
------------	----	----	----	---	---	---

B: 是,这是你 mèimei (younger sister)吗?

A: 不(no), 她是我朋友。

(三)

我爸爸是大夫。 她妈妈是 lǎoshī(teacher)。 他朋友是工人。

四、练习 Exercises:

1. 写笔画:

Write the strokes:

u			
5			-
乙			

2.	用	学	过	的	汉	字	填	空	:
----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Fill	in	the	blanks	with	characters	you	have	learnt:
------	----	-----	--------	------	------------	-----	------	---------

1)	是	吗?
2) 他	是	吗?
3) 我	是您	0
4) 这是		0
5) 这是		0

3. 从括号里选出一个适当的字填在下面的空中:

Choose one from each pair of characters to fill in the blank:

1) 这是我 mèimei,	是大夫。	(他,她)
2) Zhāng lǎoshī,	是我 dìdi(younger l	orother) o
		(他,她)
3) A: Lǎoshī,	好!	(你,您)
B:好	!	(你,您)

第五课 Lesson 5

一、汉字知识 Notes on Chinese characters:

笔顺规则(二) Rules for stroke-order (2):

先上后下: 先写上边的笔画, 再写下边的笔画, 如:

From top to bottom: The strokes at the top should be written before those at the bottom. Examples:

先左后右:先写左边的笔画,再写右边的笔画,如:

From left to right: The strokes on the left should be written before those on the right. Examples:

八: / 八他: / 他

先外后内:从左上方两面包围或左上右三面包围的结构,要先写外边,后写 里面:如:

The containing strokes before the contained ones: When a component contains another on the top-left or on the left, top and right, the containing ones should be written before the contained ones. Examples:

但是,从左下方包围或左下右三面包围的结构,要先内后外,而不是先外后内,如:

However, if a component contains another on the bottom-left or on the left, bottom and right, the contained ones should be written before the containing ones. Examples:

这: 文 这 画: 一 画 画

二、生字表 Table of new characters:

1 上 1 1 上

		口(1 7 日)		
2	明	那月(丁月月月)	nà	
		序 (3 序)		
3	ル	J JL surell single to the sing	8	
		i (' i' i')		
4	宿			
		百(一 丁 百)	băi	
-	A	へ(ノ 人)		
5	舍	舌(+ 舌)		
		F	口(1	
6	图	冬(′ ク 久 久 冬)	7.	
7	书	7 马 书 书	AF	
	Li->	さ(1 た な)		
8	馆	官(' ' 宁宁宁官官)		
	A	へ(ノ へ)		
9	食	良(``¬) ⇒ 户户良)		
		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		
10	堂	D		
		土 (- + 土) tǔ	earth	
11	也	to anyone of my fore-scale-rate about King of a	HD F	

,		告	
12	常	中(1 口 中)	jĩn

三、阅读 Read the following:

(-)

A: 你上哪儿?

B: 我上宿舍。您也上宿舍吗?

A: 我上图书馆。

(=)

A: 您好,张老师!

В;

C: (To A)他是你朋友吗?

A: 他是我朋友。老师,您上哪儿?

C: 我上食堂。

A: 我们也上食堂。

B :

四、练习 Exercises:

1. 写笔画:

Write the strokes:

3			
2	Ą.		
ı			
3			

2. 用汉字写出下面的问题,并用汉字回答:

Write the questions in characters and give the answers:

1) Nǐ māma shàng năr?

- 2) Nǐ péngyou yě shì dàifu?
- 3) Tā shàng túshūguǎn ma?
- 3. 写下面的字,要用哪些笔画规则?(选做)

What are the rules to write the following characters? (optional)

食你六这朋