

Dì liù kè

Qù tú shū guǎn zěn me zǒu

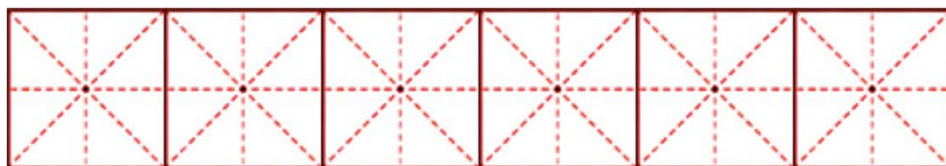
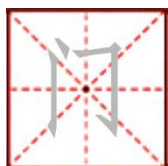
# 第六课 去图书馆怎么走？

## Lesson 6 How to get to the library?



bù shǒu  
部首

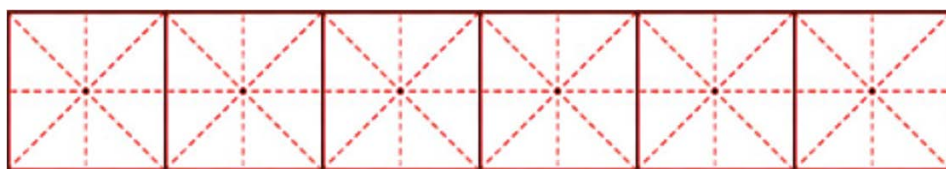
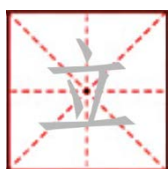
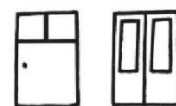
Radicals



mén zì kuàng  
门字框

“门” means door. Characters with this radical are always related to portals.

e.g. 闾: the gate of an alley; 闭: close



lì zì páng  
立字旁

“立” means stand. It can be the top, left or bottom part of characters.

e.g. 竞: compete; 竖: vertical





mù biāo  
目 标

Learning Objectives

wèn qù zěn zǒu zhí

问 去 怎 走 直

wǎng zuǒ yòu cóng dào

往 左 右 从 到

yuǎn zuò dì tiě zhàn

远 坐 地 铁 站



xué hàn zì  
学 汉 字

Characters

wèn

问

问

v. ask

请问：excuse me



问 问 问 问 问 问 问 问 问

qù

去

v. go

去 去 去 去 去 去 去 去 去

zěn

怎

an interrogative

怎么: how

怎 怎 怎 怎 怎 怎 怎 怎 怎

去图书馆怎么走？ How to get to the library?

zǒu

走

v. walk

走去： walk to /  
go somewhere on foot

一 十 土 丰 丰 丰 走 走 走

zhí

直

adv. straight

直走： go straight

一 十 十 南 南 南 南 直 直

wǎng

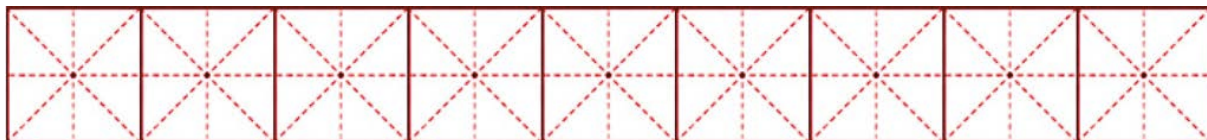
往

彳

prep. towards

彳 彳 彳 彳 彳 彳 彳 往 往



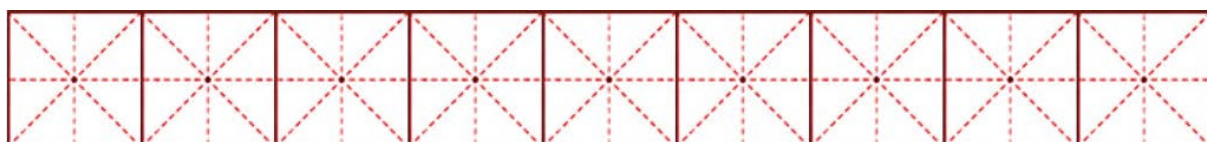
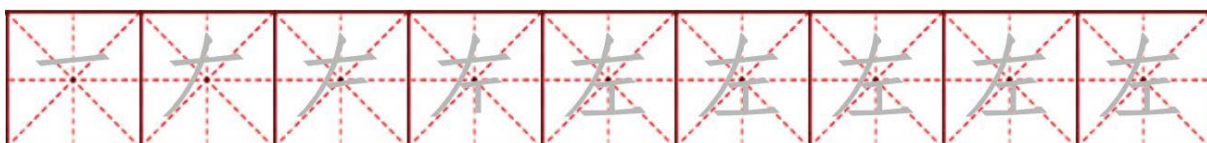


zuǒ



n. left

往左：turn left

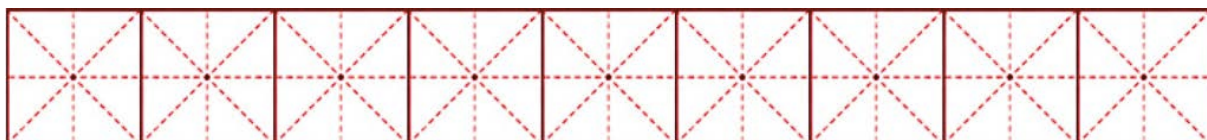
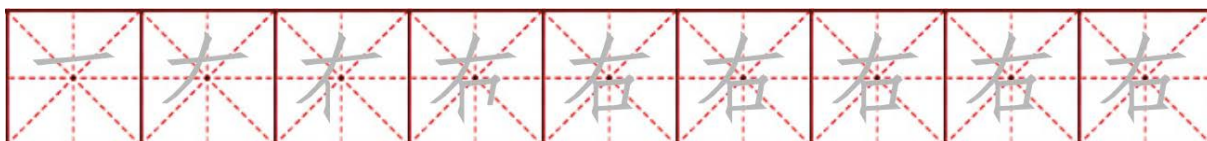


yòu



n. right

往右：turn right



cóng



prep. from

去图书馆怎么走？ How to get to the library?

从 从 从 从 从 从 从 从 从

dào

到

刂

prep./v. to/arrive

一 丿 丿 丿 丿 丿 到 到 到

yuǎn

远

辶

adj. far

一 丿 丿 无 无 无 远 远 远

zuò

坐

v. sit

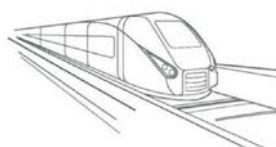
坐 坐 坐 坐 坐 坐 坐 坐 坐

dì

地

土

n. ground



地 地 地 地 地 地 地 地 地

tiě

铁

车

n. iron

地铁: subway

铁 铁 铁 铁 铁 铁 铁 铁 铁



去图书馆怎么走？ How to get to the library?

铁 铁 铁 铁 铁 铁 铁 铁 铁

zhàn

站

立 n. station

地铁站： subway station

、 一 六 市 立 立 站 站 站

站 站 站 站 站 站 站 站 站



liàn xí  
练 习

Exercise

一、抄写 | Write the characters.

问



去

怎

走

直

往

左

右

从

到

远

去图书馆怎么走？ How to get to the library?

坐

地

铁

站

## 二、认汉字 | Recognize the characters.

### 1. 连线 | Match characters with meanings.

远

到

地

问

左

直

坐

往

去

站

towards

go

right

station

walk

to/arrive

sit

from

ground

ask

怎	straight
右	far
走	iron
从	an interrogative
铁	left

## 2. 看汉字写拼音 | Note Pinyin for each character.

① 请 问 去 地 铁 站 怎 么 走?

② 从 这 儿 到 医 院 有 多 远?

qián

zhuǎn

③ 很 远， 往 前 直 走 再 左 / 右 转， 坐

le

地 铁 好 了。

## 三、汉字组词 | Complete the phrases.

请

么

很

前

铁





四、填空，完成句子 | Fill in the blanks and complete the sentences.

qǐng wèn qù tú shū guǎn zěn  
( 1 )

me zǒu  
 ?

yì zhí wǎng qián zǒu dì yī  
( 2 ) ,

gè lù kǒu zuǒ zhuǎn  
 。

cóng zhè er dào dì tiě zhàn  
( 3 )

yǒu duō yuǎn

--	--	--

?

wǒ yào zuò dì tiě huí jiā

						家
--	--	--	--	--	--	---

( 4 )

。

五、填空，完成对话 | Fill in the blanks and complete the dialogue.

**A:**

nǐ hǎo

--	--

,

qǐng wèn cóng zhè er

--	--	--	--	--

qù tú shū guǎn zěn me zǒu

	图	书	馆			
--	---	---	---	--	--	--

?

yuǎn ma

--	--

?

yào zuò dì tiě

--	--	--	--

。

yì zhí wǎng

--	--	--

**B:**

去图书馆怎么走? How to get to the library?

qián zǒu dì yī gè lù kǒu  
前 走 第 一 个 路 口

yòu zhuǎn jiù dào dì tiě zhàn  
又 转 就 到 地 铁 站

le  
了。

nǎ yí zhàn xià chē ne  
哪 一 站 下 车 呢 ?

xú jiā huì zhàn xià chē  
徐 家 汇 站 下 车 。

xiè xiè  
谢 谢 !







hàn zì zhī shì

汉字知识

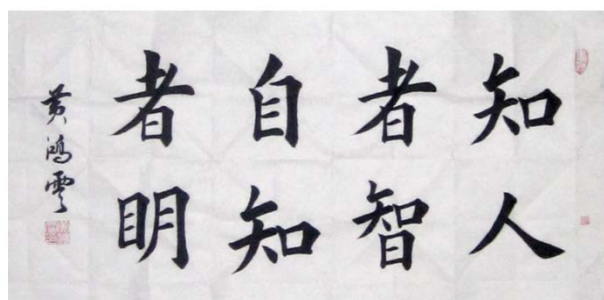
What You Should Know

## Introduction to Chinese Characters : The History

### Wei to Jin period

Regular script has been attributed to Zhong Yao, of the Eastern Han to Cao Wei period (c.151 – 230AD), who has been called the "father of regular script". This new script, which is the dominant modern Chinese script, developed out of a neatly written form of early semi-cursive, with addition of the pause (頓/顿 dùn) technique to end horizontal strokes, plus heavy tails on strokes which are written to the downward-right diagonal.

It was not until the Northern and Southern dynasties that regular script rose to dominant status. During that period, regular script continued evolving stylistically, reaching full



Regular script

maturity in the early Tang dynasty. After this point, although developments in the art of calligraphy and in character simplification still lay ahead, there were no more major stages of evolution for the mainstream script.

## Modern history

龟 龜  
汤 湯  
忆 憶

Simplified Traditional

gui  
turtle

tāng  
soup, surname

yì  
to remember

Simplified and traditional characters

the works moderated by the government of the People's Republic of China in the 1950s and 60s, character simplification predates the republic's formation in 1949. In the years following the May Fourth Movement in 1919, many anti-imperialist Chinese intellectuals sought ways to modernise China. In the 1930s and 1940s, discussions on character simplification took

place within the Kuomintang government, and many Chinese intellectuals and writers have long maintained that character simplification would help boost literacy in China. In many world languages, literacy has been promoted as a justification for spelling reforms. The People's Republic of China issued its first round of official character simplifications in two documents, the first in 1956 and the second in 1964. In the 1950s and 1960s, while confusion about simplified characters was still rampant, transitional characters that mixed simplified parts with yet-to-be simplified parts of characters together appeared briefly, then disappeared.