

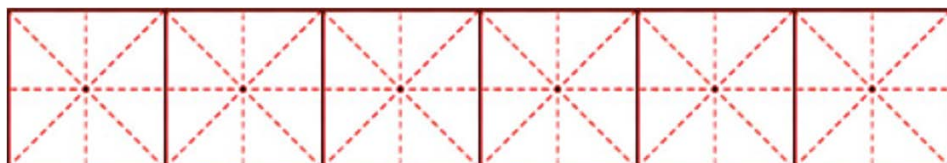
Dìshí yī kè Wǒxiǎngjiè jǐ běnhànyǔshū
第十一课 我想借几本汉语书

Lesson 11 I want to borrow some Chinese books



bù shǒu
部首

Radicals



chǎng zì tóu

厂字头

“厂” comes from the shape of cliff.
Characters with this radical often refer to
places to stay.

e.g. 厕: washroom; 厨: kitchen



mù biāo
目标

Learning Objectives

我想借几本汉语书。I want to borrow some Chinese books.

shuō zhōng wén jiè shū

说 中 文 借 书

běn kǎ tīng jiù bàn

本 卡 厅 就 办

bān míng hòu tóng xué

班 明 后 同 学



xué hàn zì
学 汉 字

Characters

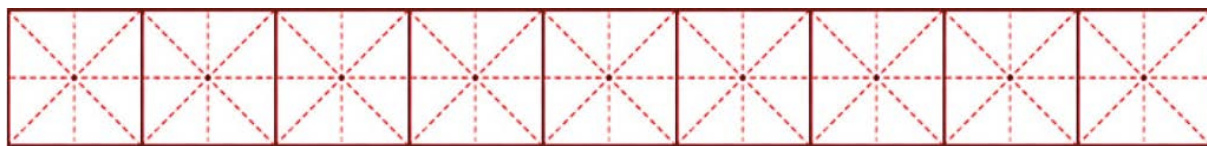
shuō

说

ì

v. to talk

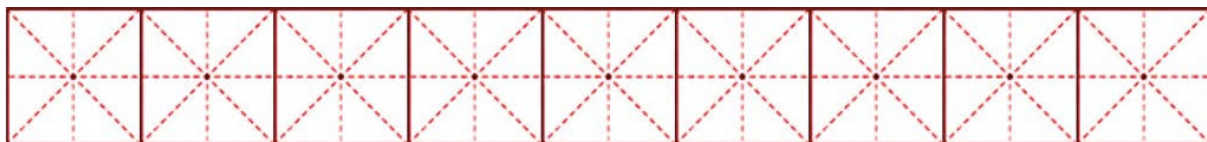
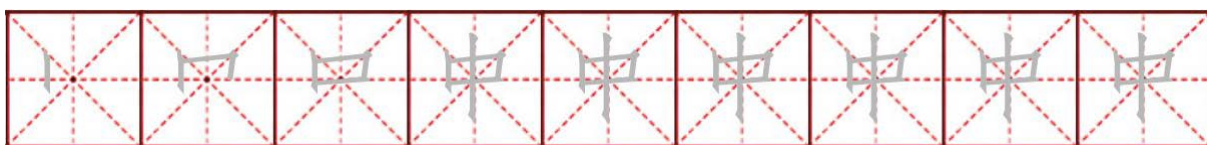
说 说 说 说 说 说 说 说 说



zhōng



n. centre, middle

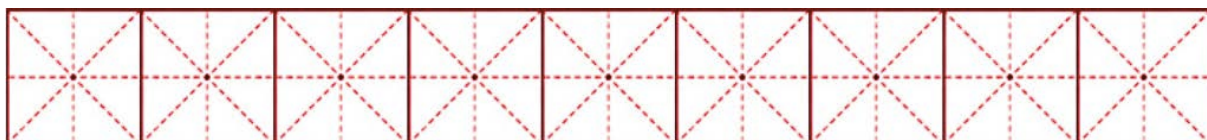
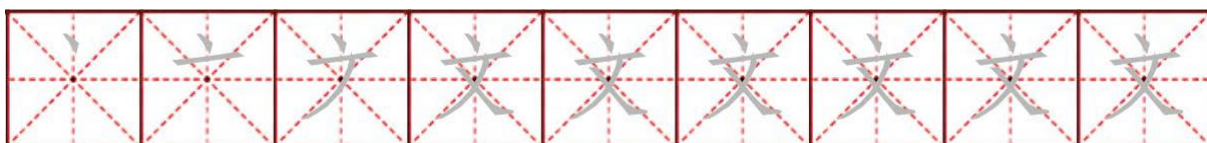


wén



n. character

中文: Chinese



jiè



↑

v. to borrow

我想借几本汉语书。I want to borrow some Chinese books.

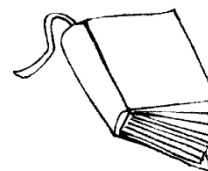
人 人 人 人 人 人 人 人 人

借 借 借 借 借 借 借 借 借

shū

书

n. book



一 二 书 书 书 书 书 书 书

běn

本

mw. measure word for books

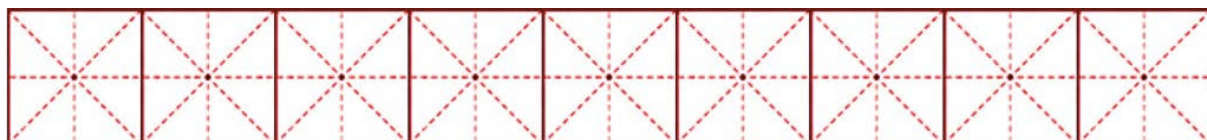
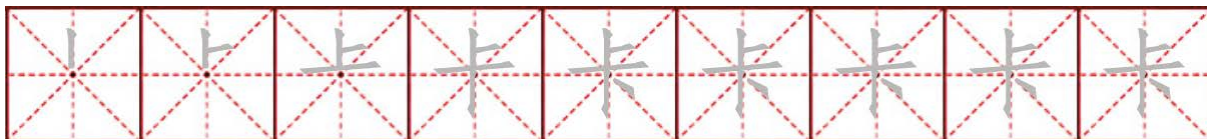
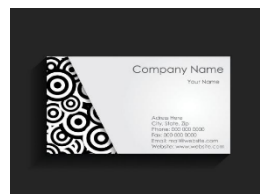
书本：books

一 十 本 本 本 本 本 本 本

kǎ



n. card

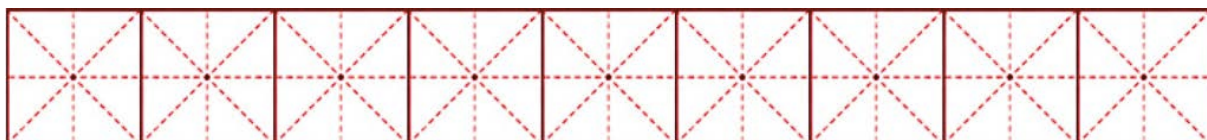
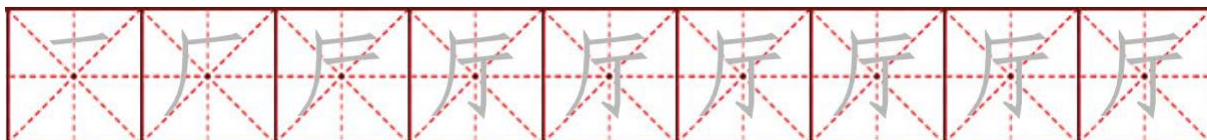
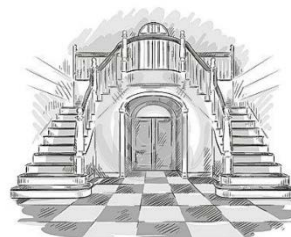


tīng



厂

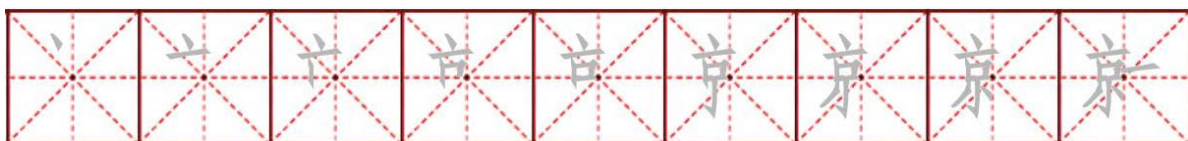
n. hall



jiù



prep. as soon as



我想借几本汉语书。I want to borrow some Chinese books.

就 就 就 就 就 就 就 就 就

bàn

办

v. to process

办 办 办 办 办 办 办 办 办

bān

班

n. class; work



一 二 三 四 五 六 七 八 九

班 班 班 班 班 班 班 班 班

míng

明

日

adj. next

明天: tomorrow

明 明 明 明 明 明 明 明 明

hòu

后

adj. after; latter

后天: the day
after tomorrow

后 后 后 后 后 后 后 后 后

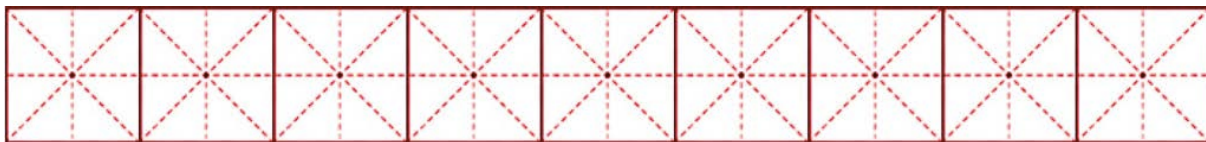
tóng

同

adj. same; together

同 同 同 同 同 同 同 同 同

我想借几本汉语书。 I want to borrow some Chinese books.

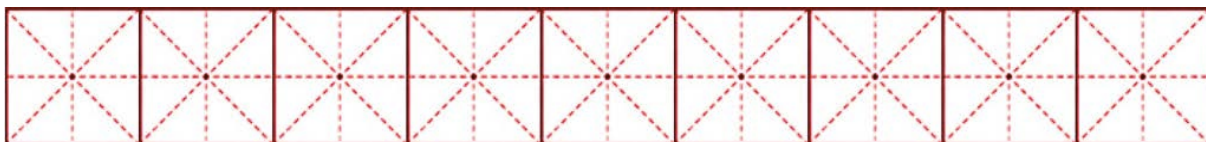
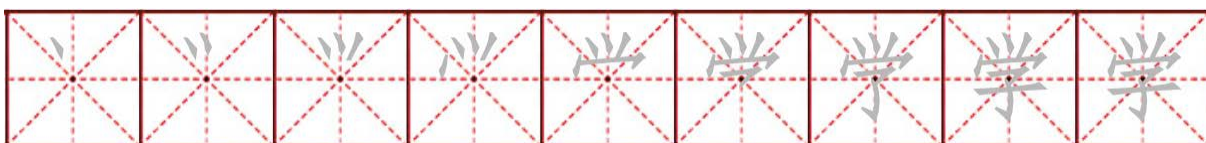


xué



v. to study, to learn

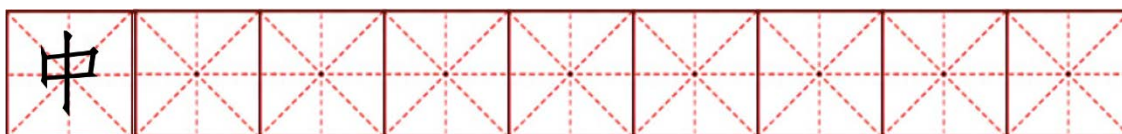
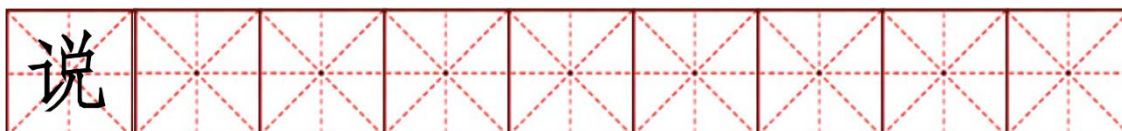
同学: classmate



liàn xí
练 习

Exercise

一、抄写 | Write the characters.



文

借

书

本

卡

厅

就

办

班

明

我想借几本汉语书。I want to borrow some Chinese books.

后

同

学

二、看汉字写拼音 | Note Pinyin for each character.

① 同 学， 你 会 说 中 文 吗？

② 我 明 天 下 班 去 借 两 本 书。

③ 在 大 厅 就 可 以 办 卡。

④ 我 的 同 学 下 课 以 后 来。

三、汉字组词 | Complete the phrases.

中

书

话

办

天

大

同

以

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

nǐ huì shuō zhōng wén ma
(1)


nǐ dǎ suàn jiè jǐ běn zhōng
(2)


wén shū
?

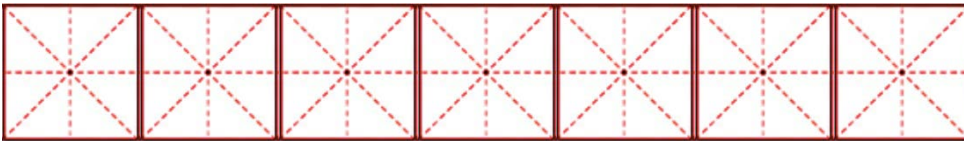
wǒ míng tiān yào bàn jiè shū
(3)

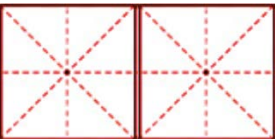
kǎ
。

我想借几本汉语书。I want to borrow some Chinese books.

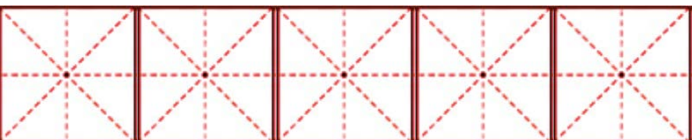
(4) zài dà tīng jiù kě yǐ bàn 。


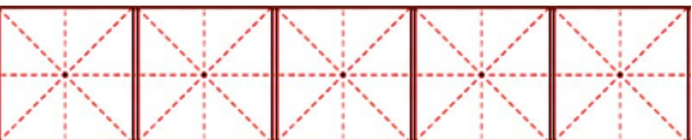
(5) nǐ jǐ diǎn xià bān ?


(6) wǒ de tóng xué xià kè yǐ


hòu lái


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

A: nǐ jiè shén me shū ?


B: liǎng běn zhōng wén shū !


A: nǐ yǒu jiè shū kǎ ma

B: méi yǒu , méi yǒu jiè shū kǎ

jiù bù néng jiè shū ma

A: duì , nǐ kě yǐ zài dà tīng

bàn lǐ , huò zhě jiè bān lǐ

tóng xué de kǎ

B: hǎo de , xiè xiè 。 wǒ míng

我想借几本汉语书。I want to borrow some Chinese books.

tiān huò zhě hòu tiān lái bàn !
或者后天来办 !

六、阅读理解 | Reading Comprehension

tōng zhī
通知 (Notice)

同学们好! 图书馆明天开放, 提供 (provide)

中、英文书籍借阅 (reading) 服务 (service)。借书

卡今天起就可以在校 (school) 医院旁边的办事大厅

办理, 需要填写 (fill in) 姓名、班级号和学号。

1. What's the topic of this notice?

- A. Library opening
- B. Reading activities
- C. Health examination



2. Where can students get library cards?

- A. The hall of school hospital
- B. In the library
- C. Office hall besides the hospital

3. When can students borrow books?

A. today B. tomorrow C. the day after tomorrow

4. How does one get a library card?

七、造句 | Make Sentences

(Use the words in brackets to make sentences. If necessary, you can use Pinyin.)

(今天)_____

(什么)_____

(工作)_____

(怎么)_____

(可以)_____



hàn zì zhī shì

汉字知识

What You Should Know

Introduction to Chinese Characters

- Six Fold Classification

Pictograms 象形字 xiàng xíng zì

Pictograms make up only a small portion of Chinese characters. Characters in this class derive from pictures of the objects they denote. Over time they have been standardized, simplified, and stylized to make them easier to write, and their derivation is therefore not always obvious. Examples include 日 rì for "sun", 月 yuè for "moon", 木 mù for "tree" or "wood", and 麻 má for "hemp".



Simple ideograms 指事字 zhǐ shì zì

Also called simple indicatives, this small category contains characters that are direct iconic illustrations. Examples include 上 shàng "up" and 下 xià "down", originally a dot above and below a line.

Compound ideograms 会意字/會意字 huì yì zì

Also translated as logical aggregates or associative compounds, these characters have been interpreted as combining two or more pictographic or ideographic characters to suggest a third meaning. Commonly cited examples include 休 "rest" (composed of the pictograms 人 "person" and 木 "tree") and 好 "good" (composed of 女 "woman" and 子 "child"). Xu Shen placed approximately 13% of characters in this category.

Rebus 假借字 jiǎ jiè zì

Also called borrowings or phonetic loan characters, the rebus category covers cases where an existing character is used to represent an unrelated word with similar or identical pronunciation; sometimes the old meaning is then lost completely, as with characters such as 自 zì, which has lost its original meaning of "nose" completely and exclusively means "oneself", or 萬 wàn, which originally meant "scorpion" but is now used only in the sense of "ten thousand".