

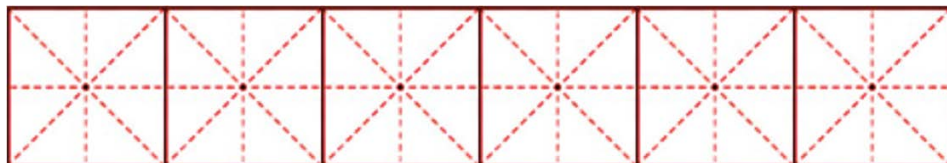
Dì shí kè nǐ zěnmē le 第十课 你怎么了？

Lesson 10 Are you feeling sick?



bù shǒu
部 首

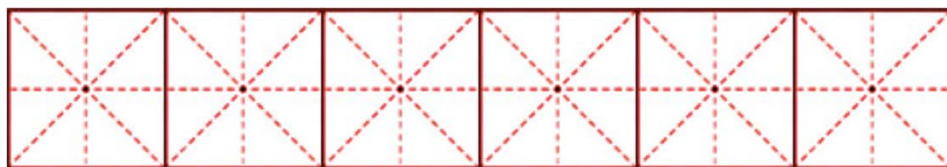
Radicals



bìng zì tóu
病 字 头

The meaning of characters with radical “疒” is always related to uncomfortable condition of human body or sickness.

e.g. bìng: sick, disease; téng: painful



zhú zì tóu
竹 字 头



“竹” means bamboo. Characters with this radical always refer to wooden products.

e.g. gān: pole; lóng: cage

你怎么了？ Are you feeling sick?



mù biāo
目 标

Learning Objectives

le shū fú tóu téng

了 舒 服 头 疼

néng yào suàn bāng jià

能 药 算 帮 假

jué dé zuó yòng piàn

觉 得 昨 用 片



xué hàn zì
学 汉 字

Characters

le

了

particle of completed action

了 了 了 了 了 了 了 了 了

shū

舒

v. to relax, stretch

舒 舒 舒 舒 舒 舒 舒 舒 舒

舒 舒 舒 舒 舒 舒 舒 舒 舒

fú

服

月

v. acclimatize, fit

舒服: comfortable

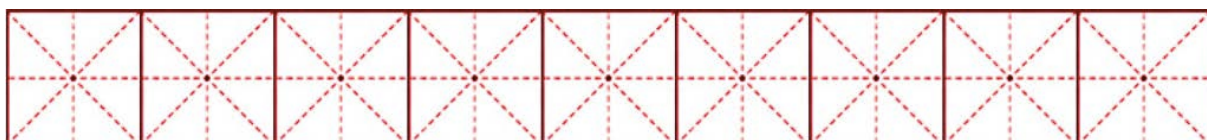
服 服 服 服 服 服 服 服 服

你怎么了？ Are you feeling sick?

tóu

头

n. head

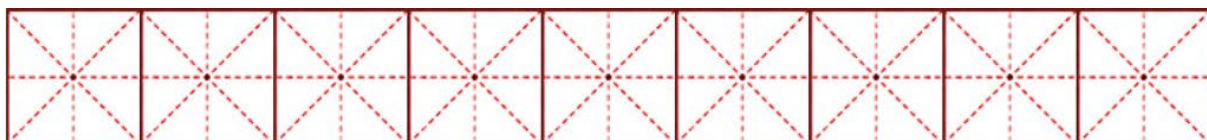
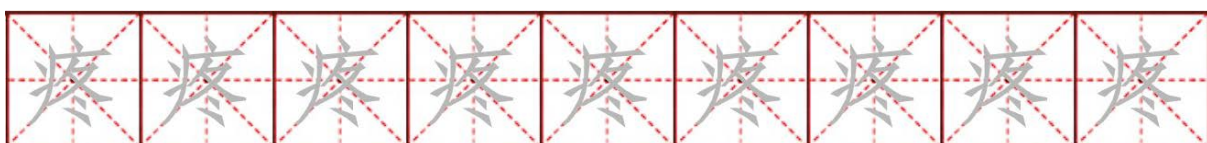
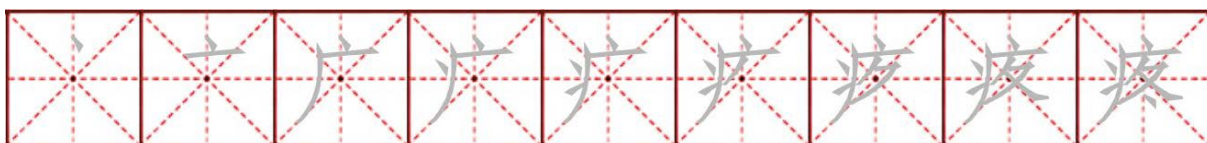


téng

疼

广 adj. sore, hurt, painful

头疼： headache



néng

能

v. can
aux. could, might

可能： probably

能 能 能 能 能 能 能 能 能

能 能 能 能 能 能 能 能 能

yào

药

卅

n. pill, medicine

吃药: take a pill

药 药 药 药 药 药 药 药 药

suàn

算

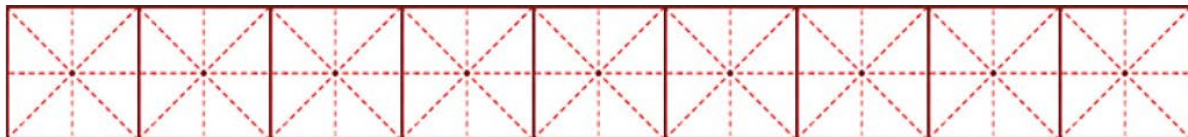
卅

v. calculate, figure, compute

算 算 算 算 算 算 算 算 算

算 算 算 算 算 算 算 算 算

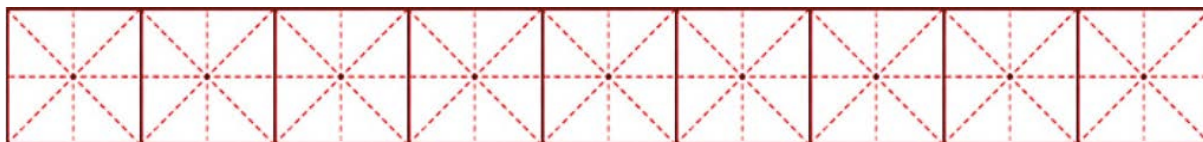
你怎么了？ Are you feeling sick?



bāng



v. to help

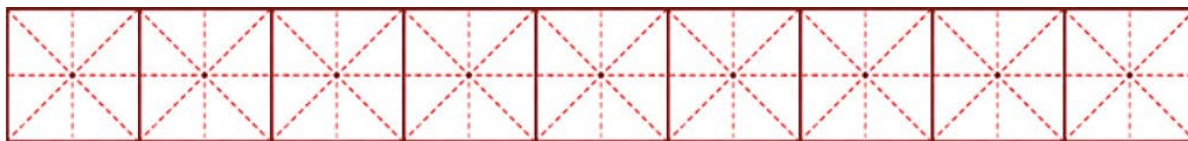
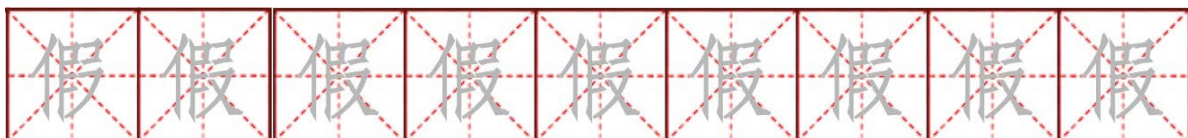
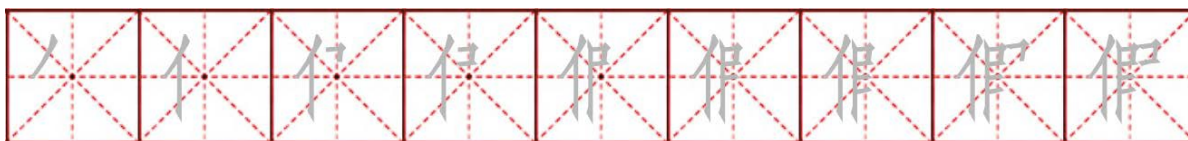


jià



n. vacation, leave

请假：ask for leave



jué

觉

v. be aware, conscious

觉 觉 觉 觉 觉 觉 觉 觉 觉

dé

得

彳

structural particle, used
after verbs or adjectives

觉得: feel, think

彳 彳 彳 彳 彳 彳 彳 彳 彳

得 得 得 得 得 得 得 得 得

zuó

昨

日

n. yesterday

昨天: yesterday

你怎么了？ Are you feeling sick?

一 二 三 四 五 六 七 八 九

yòng

用

v. to use

用 用 用 用 用 用 用 用 用

piàn

片

measure word for pills

片 片 片 片 片 片 片 片 片



liàn xí
练 习

Exercise

一、抄写 | Write the characters.

了

舒

服

头

疼

能

药

你怎么了？ Are you feeling sick?

算

帮

假

觉

得

昨

用

片

二、认汉字 | Recognize the characters.

1. 连线 | Match characters with meanings.

得	to relax, stretch
头	yesterday
算	be aware, conscious
假	to help
了	acclimatize, fit
药	head
觉	vacation, leave
服	structural particle, used after verbs or adjectives
片	can, could, might
帮	sore, hurt, painful
能	particle of completed action
舒	calculate, figure, compute
昨	measure word for pills
疼	to use
用	pill, medicine

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

① 我 有 点 儿 不 舒 服。

② 她 觉 得 头 疼。

③ 他 昨 天 请 假 了。

你怎么了？ Are you feeling sick?

三、汉字组词 | Complete the phrases.

得

头

服

吃

可

天

请

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

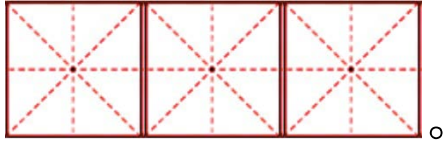
néng bāng wǒ qǐng gè jià ma
(1) ?

chī piàn yào huì shū fú yī
(2)

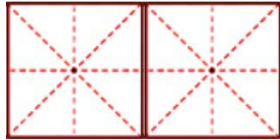
diǎn ér
。

wǒ jué de tóu téng , qù yī
(3) ,

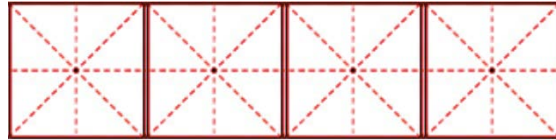
yuàn kàn kàn



suàn le



bú yòng lái le



(4)

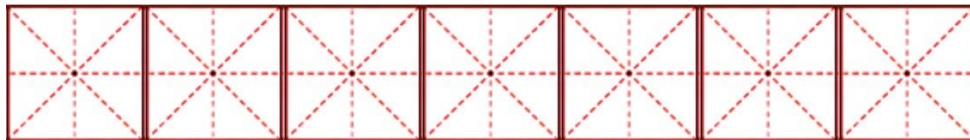
,

。

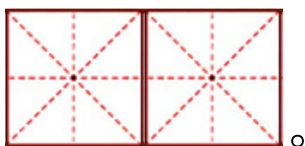
五、填空，完成对话 | Fill in the blanks and complete the dialogue.

wǒ jué de yǒu diǎn ér bù

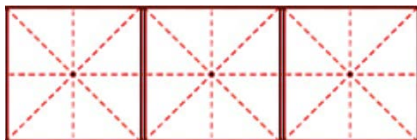
A:



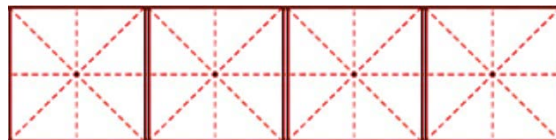
shū fu



zěn me le

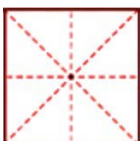


nǎ lǐ bù shū



B:

fu



?

你怎么了? Are you feeling sick?

A:

yǒu diǎn tóu téng

,

kě néng shì

zuó tiān zhāo liáng le

			凉	

。

kuài chī piàn yào

,

bú yào qù

B:

shàng kè le

。

nà nǐ bāng wǒ qǐng gè jià

。

A:

méi wèn tí

		题

!

B:



六、阅读理解 | Reading Comprehension

mǎ kè

dàn

上午马克觉得有点儿不舒服,但(but)他不想去医院。

lǐ jiā

lǎo shī

到了下午,他头很疼,李佳很着急,问老师(teacher)能

shuō

不能请假,要帮他去买药,老师说(say)可以。李佳坐地

yī xiē

ràng

铁到医院,医生开了一些(some)药,让(let)他快吃两

wán

片。吃完马克觉得好多了。

1. When did Mark go to the hospital?

A. In the morning B. In the afternoon

C. He didn't go to the hospital

2. How did Li Jia go to the hospital?

A. On foot B. By subway C. By taxi

3. How did Li Jia help mark?



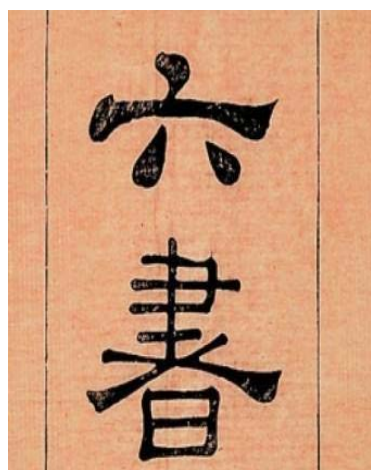
hàn zì zhī shì

汉字知识

What You Should Know

Introduction to Chinese Characters -- Six Fold Classification

Chinese characters represent words of the language using several strategies. A few characters, including some of the most commonly used, were originally pictograms, which depicted the objects denoted, or ideograms, in which meaning was expressed iconically. The vast majority were written using the rebus principle, in which a character for a similarly sounding word was either simply borrowed or (more commonly) extended with a disambiguating semantic marker to form a phono-semantic compound character.



The traditional six-fold classification (liùshū 六书/六書 "six writings") was first described by the scholar Xu Shen in the postface of his dictionary *Shuowen Jiezi* in 100 AD. While this analysis is sometimes problematic and arguably fails to reflect the complete nature of the Chinese writing system, it has been perpetuated by its long history and pervasive use.