

Dì wǔ kè
第五课

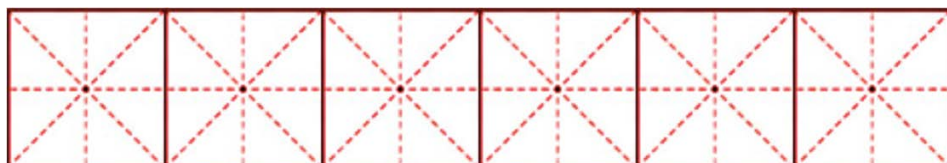
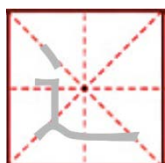
nǐ xiǎngchīshénme
你想吃什么?

Lesson 5 What would you like to eat?



bù shǒu
部首

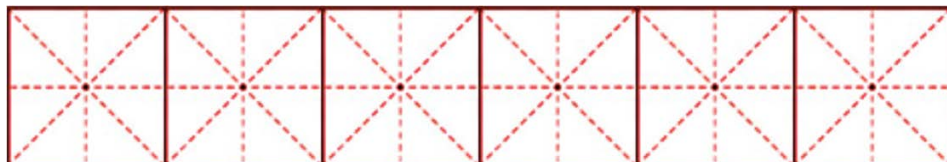
Radicals



zǒu zhī páng
走之旁

“辶” means walking. It always appears in characters with relative meanings.

e.g. yùn: move; jìn: enter
运: move; 进: enter

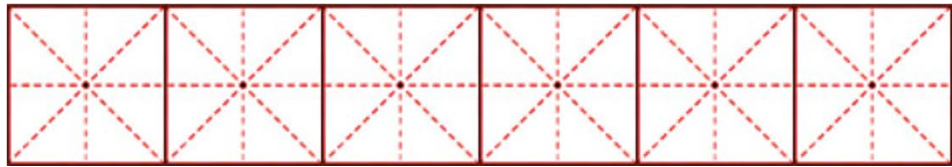
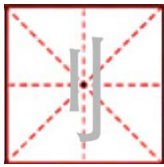


cǎo zì tóu
草字头

“艹” always appears at the top of characters and indicates the meanings of grass or plants.

e.g. cài: vegetable, dish; cǎo: grass
菜: vegetable, dish; 草: grass

你想吃什么? What would you like to eat?

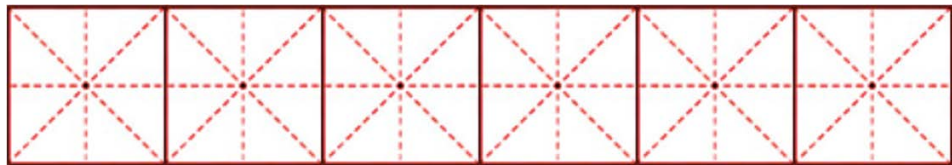


lì dāo páng
立 刀 旁



“ 刂 ” always appears at the right side of characters. It is a vertical knife in Chinese.

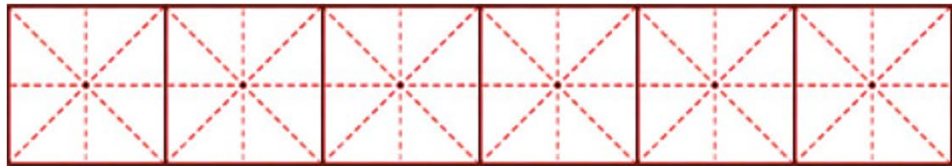
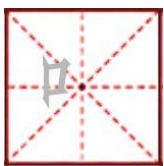
e.g. 割: ^{gē} cut; 剃: ^{tì} shave



shù xīn páng
竖 心 旁

“ 忄 ” always appears at the left side of characters. It comes from “ 心 ” which means heart. Characters with this radical always refer to humans' emotions.

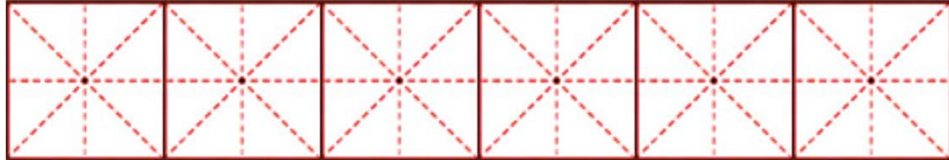
e.g. 情: ^{qíng} emotion; 忆: ^{yì} remember



kǒu zì páng
口 字 旁

“ 口 ” means mouth, which indicates that characters with this radical are related to mouth.

e.g. 吃: ^{chī} eat; 唱: ^{chàng} sing



shuāng rén páng

双人旁



“彳” always appears at the left side of characters. Since it looks like two men walking together or several pathways, it normally indicates the meaning of walking or paths.

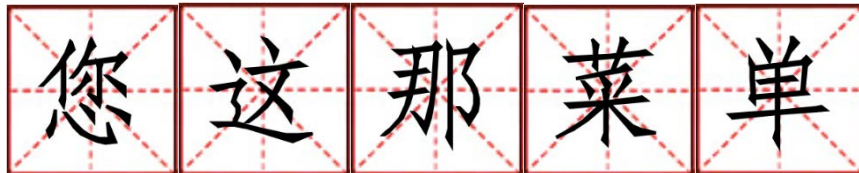
e.g. 行: ^{háng}line; 径: ^{jìng}pathway



mù biāo
目标

Learning Objectives

nín zhè nà cài dān



qǐng hái yào bié zài



你想吃什么？ What would you like to eat?

kuài ér xiǎng chī hěn

快 儿 想 吃 很



xué hàn zì
学 汉 字

Characters

nín

您

pron. an honorific title of you

你好 / 您好

你 你 你 你 你 你 你 你 您

您 您 您 您 您 您 您 您 您

zhè

这

这 pron. this

这个：this one

女 女 女 女 女 女 这 这 这

nà

那

β

pron. that
adv. then

那个：that one

了 习 习 习 那 那 那 那 那

cài

菜

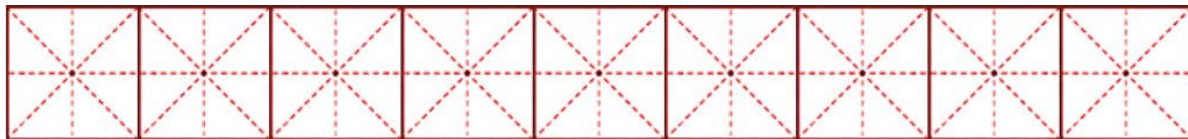
卄

n. vegetable, dish

一 十 廿 卅 卌 卍 华 协 卐

菜 菜 菜 菜 菜 菜 菜 菜 菜

你想吃什么？ What would you like to eat?

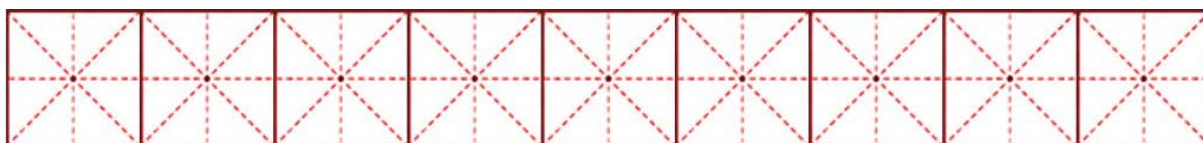
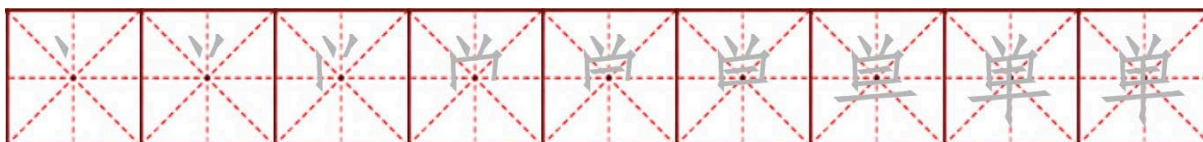


dān



n. list, bill

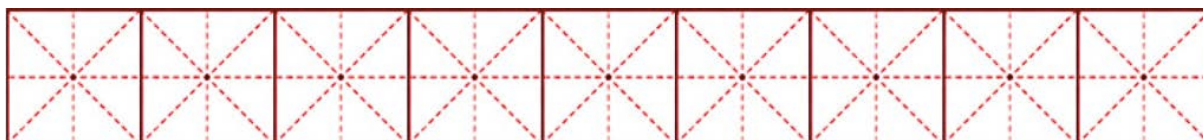
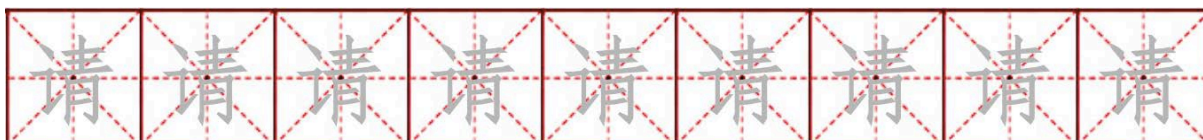
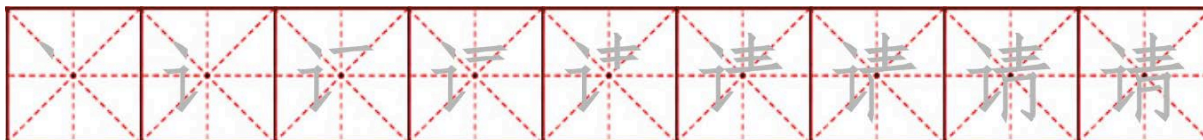
菜单: meau



qǐng



v. please



hái

还

还 adv. still

一 丿 丿 丿 丿 丿 还 还 还

yào

要

v. want, need

一 丿 丿 丿 丿 丿 要 要 要

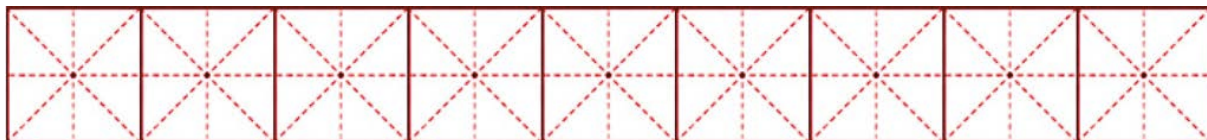
bié

别

别 adj. else, others 别的: something else

丨 冂 冂 身 身 身 别 别 别

你想吃什么? What would you like to eat?

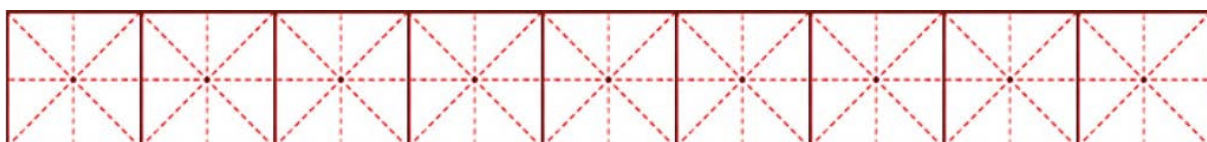
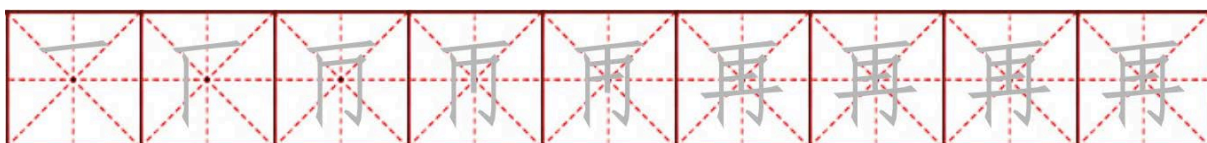


zài



adv. again

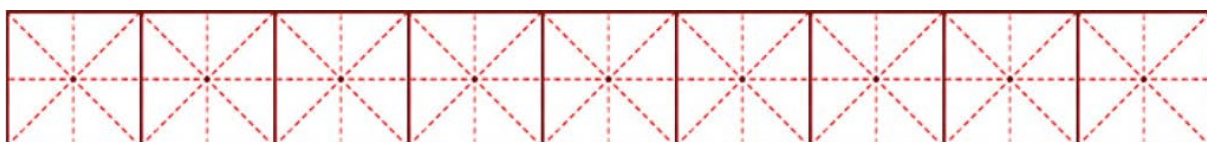
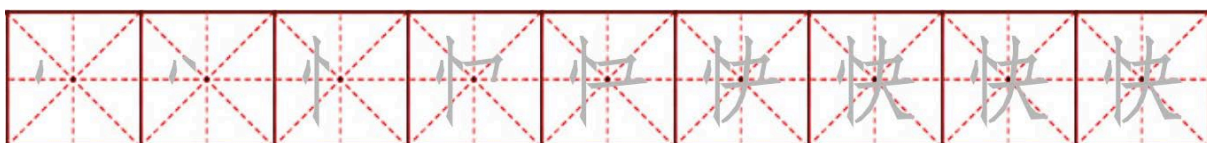
jiàn
再见: see you (again), goodbye



kuài



↑ adj/adv. quick



ér



a suffix in mandarin Chinese

diǎn
快点儿: hurry up

儿 儿 儿 儿 儿 儿 儿 儿 儿

xiǎng

想

v. want, think

一 十 木 木 木 相 相 相 相

想 想 想 想 想 想 想 想 想

chī

吃

口 v. eat

丨 口 口 口 吃 吃 吃 吃

你想吃什么？What would you like to eat?

hěn

很

彳

adv. very

很好：very good

彳 彳 彳 彳 彳 彳 彳 彳 彳



liàn xí
练习

Exercise

一、抄写 | Write the characters.

您

这

那

菜

单

请

还

要

别

再

快

儿

想

你想吃什么？ What would you like to eat?

吃

很

二、认汉字 | Recognize the characters.

1. 连线 | Match characters with meanings.

还	very
吃	vegetable, dish
再	else, others
单	quick
儿	this
请	eat
很	an honorific title of you
菜	want, need
您	that; then
想	a suffix in mandarin Chinese
这	please
别	list, bill
那	want, think
要	again
快	still

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

① 您 好！ 这 是 菜 单。

tāng

② 我 想 再 要 一 个 汤。

③ 请 吃 快 点 儿。

④ 那 个 菜 很 好 吃。

⑤ 还 有 别 的。

三、汉字组词 | Complete the phrases.

好

菜

很

点 儿

见

别

那

个

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

(1) nín hǎo cài dān zài zhè ér 。

(2) qǐng wèn hái yào bié de ma 问 吗 ?

(3) wǒ hěn xiǎng zài chī yí gè 。

(4) nà nǐ kuài diǎn huí jiā 。

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

A: nǐ hǎo , wǒ yào diǎn cài 。

B:

nín hǎo ! zhè shì cài dān ,

qǐng wèn nín yào chī shén me ?

A:

wǒ yào yí gè hóng shāo ròu

hé yí fèn shū cài



B:

hái yào shén me ?

A:

zài yào yí wǎn fàn qǐng kuài

diǎn ér shàng cài , xiè xiè





hàn zì zhī shi

汉字知识

What You Should Know

Introduction to Chinese Characters : The History

Unification

Seal script, which had evolved slowly in the state of Qin during the Eastern Zhou Dynasty, became standardized and adopted as the formal script for all of China in the Qin dynasty (leading to a popular misconception that it was invented at that time), and was still widely used for decorative engraving and seals (name chops, or signets) in the Han dynasty period. However, despite the Qin script standardization, more than one script remained in use at the time. By the Warring States period, an immature form of clerical script called "early clerical" or "proto-clerical" had already developed in the state of Qin based upon this vulgar writing, and with influence from seal script as well.

Han dynasty

隸書 隸書

Clerical script

Proto-clerical script, which had emerged by the time of the Warring States period from vulgar Qin writing, matured gradually, and by the early Western Han period, it was little different from that of the Qin. Recently discovered bamboo slips show the script becoming mature clerical script by the middle-to-late reign of Emperor Wu of the Western Han, who ruled from 141 to 87 BC. Later, it evolved into Neo-clerical and various cursive styles.