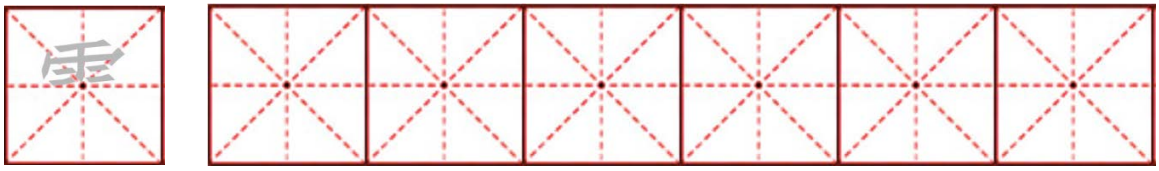
Dìshíèr kè Wǒxiǎnghuànrénmínbì

第十二课 我 想 换 人 民 币

Lesson 12 I would like to exchange for RMB

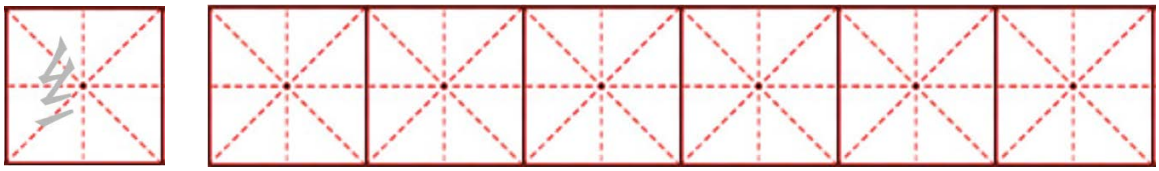
bù shǒu
部 首 Radicals



yǔ zì tóu
雨 字 头

“雨” is a pictogram which means rain. When it shows as a radical at the top, it indicates that the meaning of the character is related with weather.

e.g. 零(líng): zero; 雪(xuě): snow



我想换人民币。I would like to exchange for RMB.

jiǎo sī páng
绞 丝 旁

“纟”comes from the shape of silk. It always appears at the left side and indicates the textail related characters.

e.g. 线(xiàn)：string; 丝(sī)：silk

目标 mù biāo Learning Objectives

huàn mín bì qiān wàn

líng měi yuán dài hù

zhào xiān gěi kè qì

xué hàn zì
学 汉 字 Characters

huàn

换 扌 v. to exchange

mín

民 n. citizen, folk

人民：people

我想换人民币。I would like to exchange for RMB.

bì

币

n. coin, currency, money

qiān

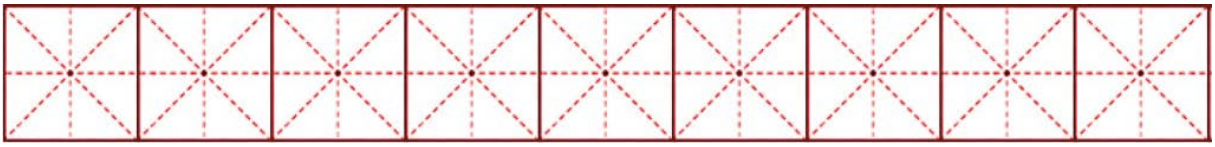
千

num. thousand

wàn

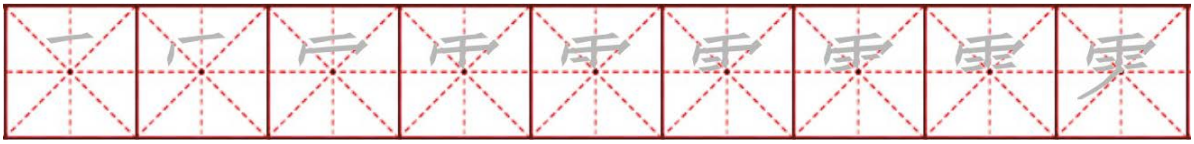
万

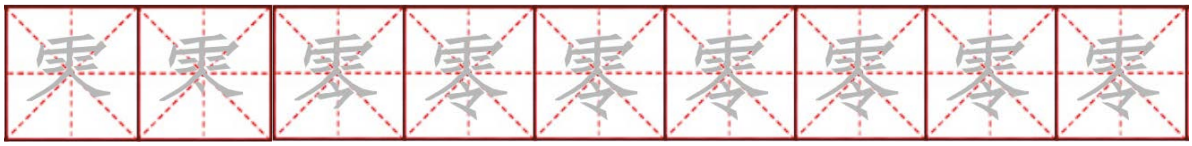
num. ten thousand

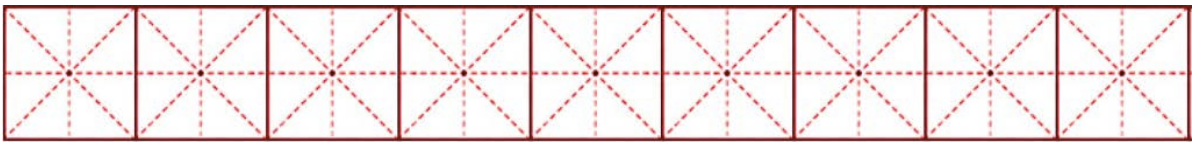


líng

零 雨 num. zero



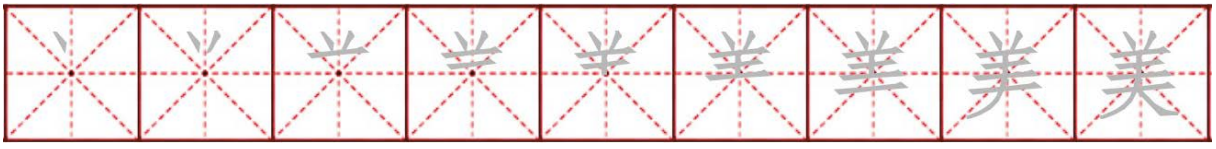


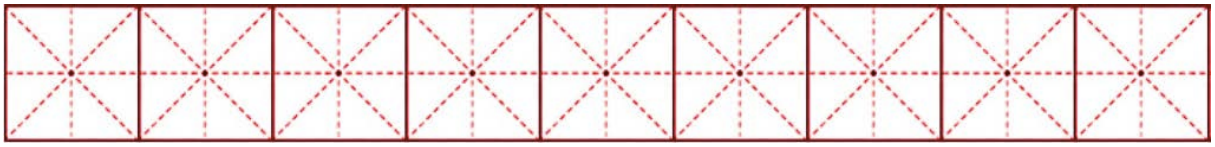


měi

美 adj. beautiful;
n. America

美元：US dollars

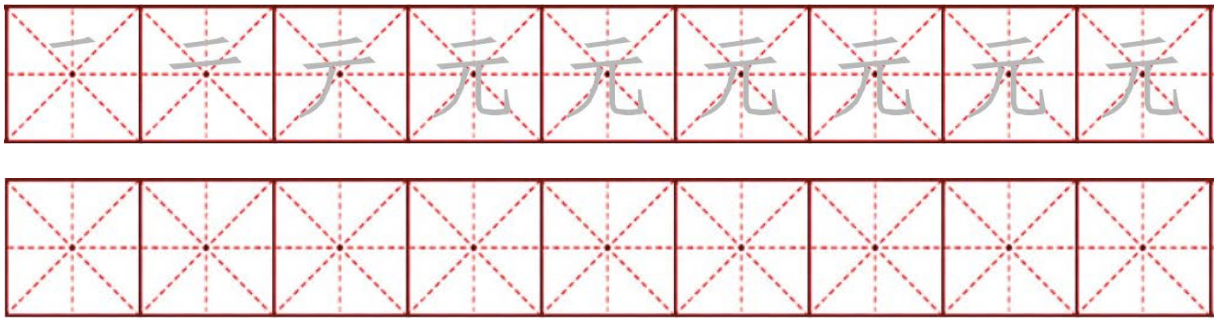




yuán

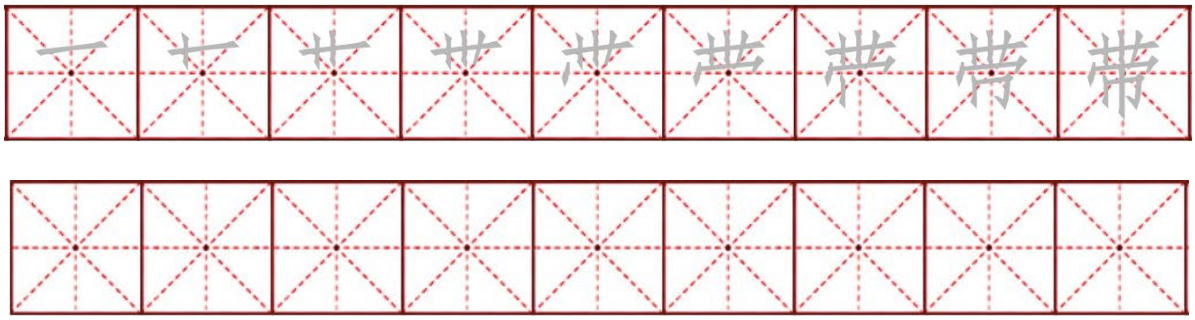
我想换人民币。I would like to exchange for RMB.

元 mw. the monetary unit of China



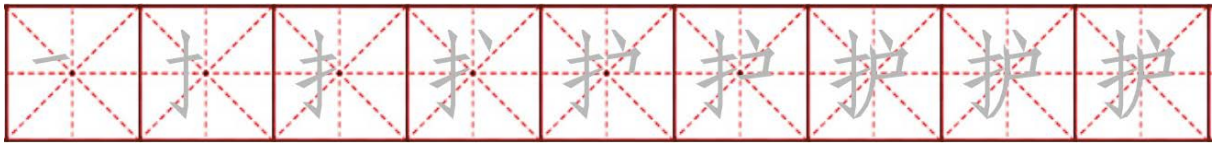
dài

带 v. bring



hù

护 v. to protect



zhào

照

n. photograph; license

护照：passport

xiān

先

n. elder generation
adj. earlier, before, first

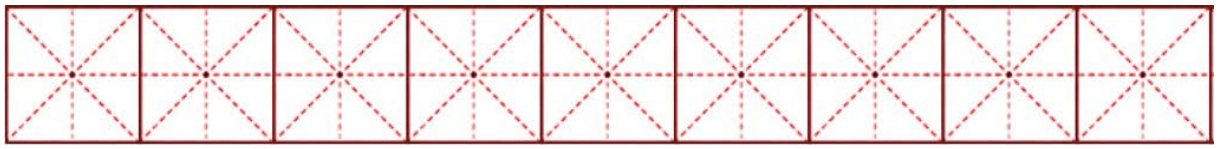
shǒu
首先：firstly

我想换人民币。I would like to exchange for RMB.

gěi

给

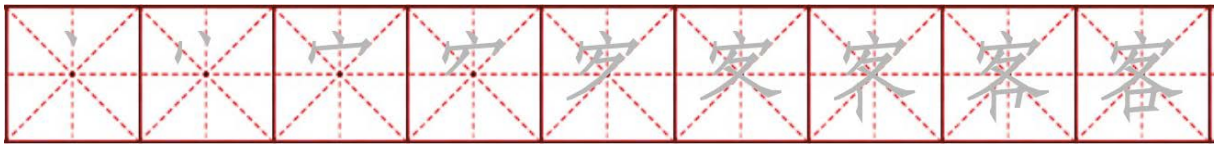
v. give

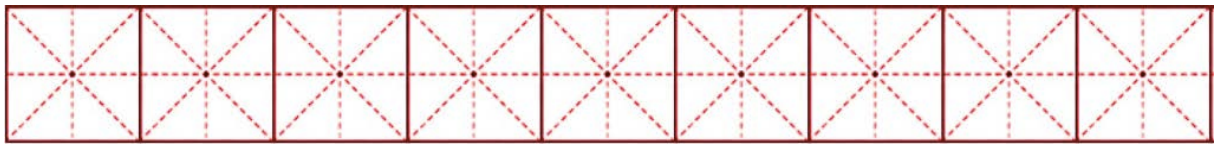


kè

客

n. guest, client



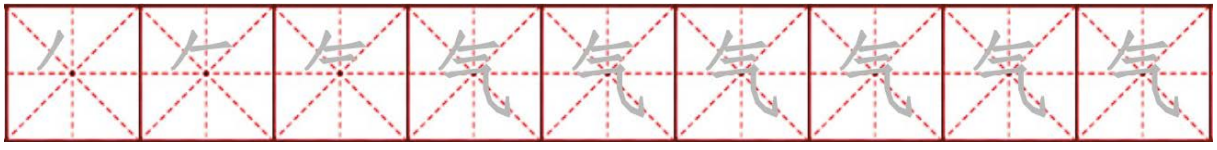


qì

气

n. gas, air

客气：
modest and polite attitude



liàn xí 练 习 Exercise

一、抄写 | Write the characters.

换

民

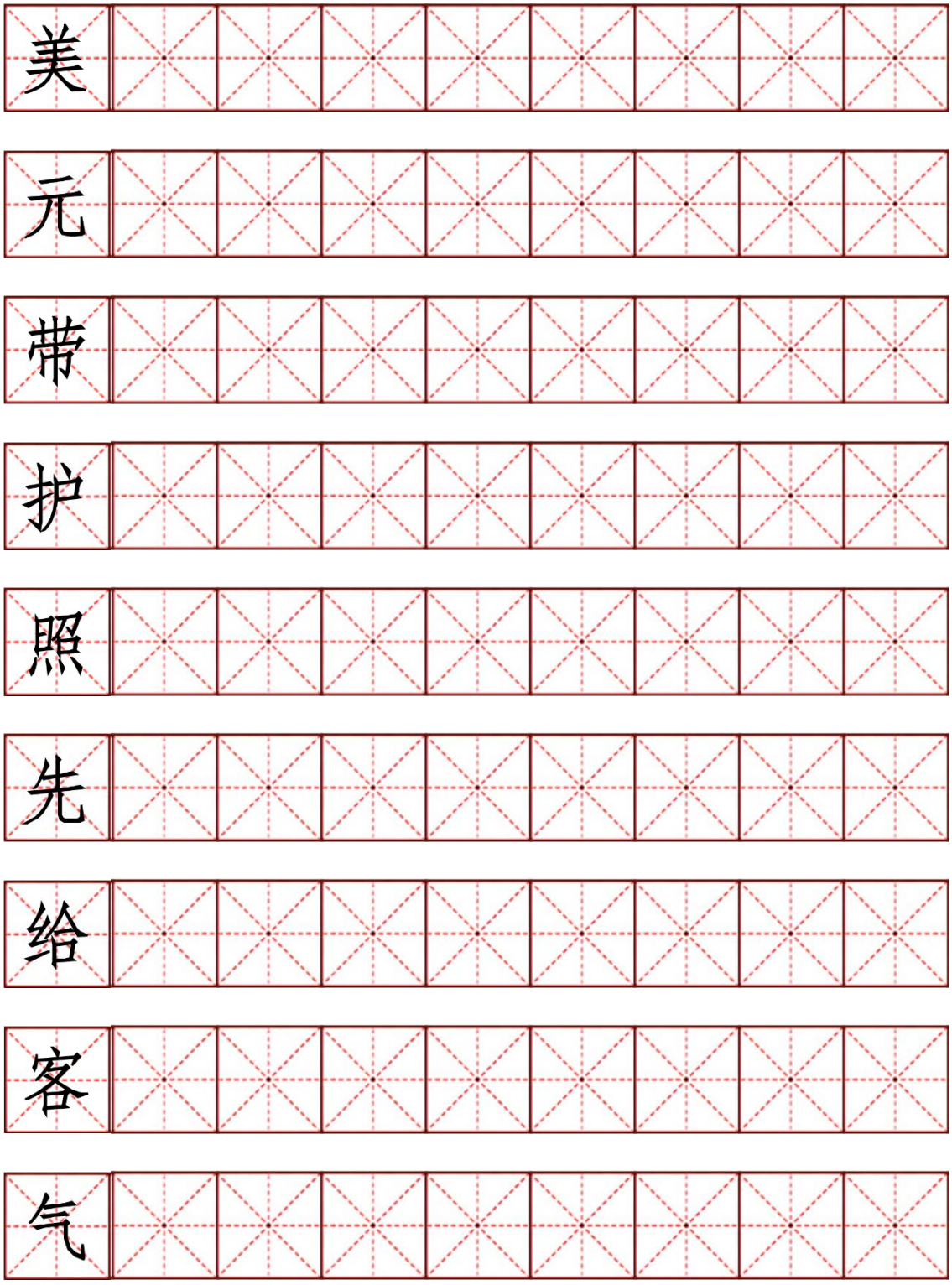
币

千

万

零

我想换人民币。I would like to exchange for RMB.



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

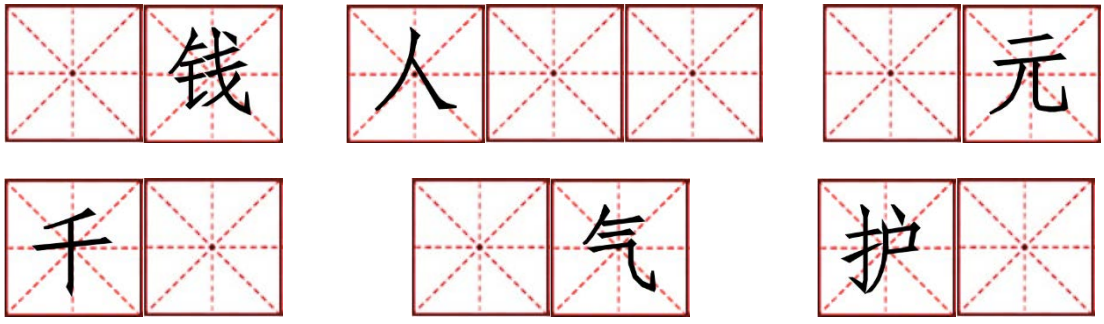
① 我 想 换 人 民 币。

② 你 有 没 有 带 护 照？

③ 要 换 多 少 美 元？

④ 不 用 客 气。

三、汉字组词 | Complete the phrases.



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

（1）xiān qù kāi huì，zài qù dǎ

我想换人民币。I would like to exchange for RMB.

qiú

。

（2）huàn qián xū yào dài hǎo hù

zhào

。

（3）liǎng qiān měi yuán yí gòng néng

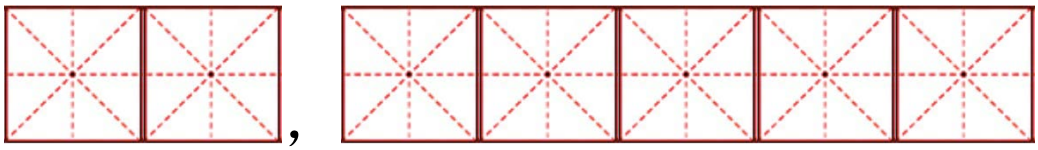
huàn yí wàn liǎng qiān duō rén

mín bì

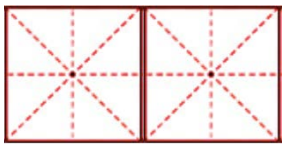
。

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

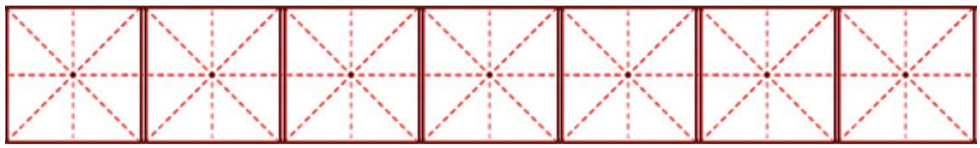
nǐ hǎo yǒu shén me kě yǐ

A:  ，

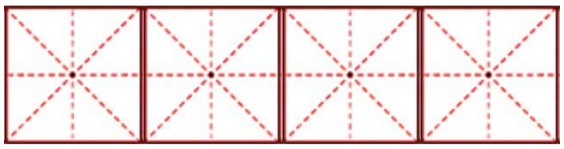
bāng nǐ

 ？

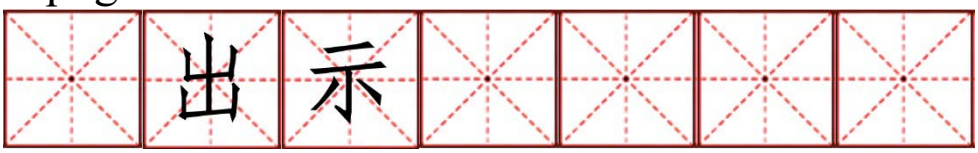
wǒ yào yòng měi yuán huàn yī

B: 

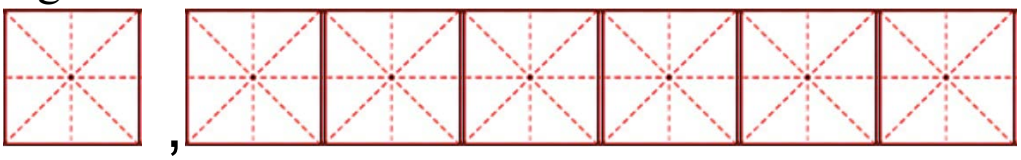
xiē rén mín bì

 。

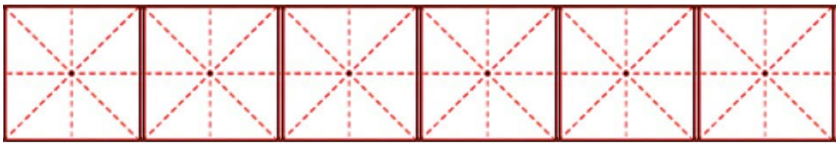
qǐng chū shì nǐ de hù zhào

A:  。

gěi zhè shì wǒ de hù zhào

B:  ，。

nǐ yào huàn duō shǎo qián

A:  ？

我想换人民币。I would like to exchange for RMB.

wǒ yào huàn yī wàn liǎng qiān

B: ＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿

yuán rén mín bì

＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿。

六、阅读理解 | Reading Comprehension

mǎ kè xiào

马克是美国人，他来中国上学，今天到学校。他先去

tú guǎn xiào

图书馆（library）办学生卡，再往左走 200 米，到学校旁

yín háng yuán chū shì

边的中国银行换一些人民币，工作人员请他出示（show）护照，帮他换了两千元人民币。

1. Why did Mark go to the library?

A. To borrow some books.

B. To apply for a library card.

C.To apply for student card.

2. What document was needed to exchange currency?

A. Student card.

B. Passport.

C. Bank card.

3. How much money did Mark exchange?

A. 200 RMB　　B. 2000 dollars　　C. 2000 RMB

4.How did Mark get to the bank from the library?

_____

七、造句 | Make Sentences

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

(喜欢)_____

(时候)_____

(还要)_____

(一共)_____

(和)_____

hàn zì zhī shi
汉字知识 What You Should Know

Introduction to Chinese Characters

- Six Fold Classification

Phono-semantic compounds 形声字/形聲 xíng shēng zì

Semantic-phonetic compounds or pictophonetic compounds are by far the most numerous characters. These characters are composed of two parts: one of a limited set of characters (the semantic indicator, often graphically simplified) which suggests the general meaning of the compound character, and another character (the phonetic indicator) whose pronunciation suggests the pronunciation of the compound character. In most cases the semantic indicator is also the radical under which the character is listed in dictionaries.[SEP]Examples are 河 hé "river", 湖 hú "lake", 流 liú "stream", 沖 chōng "riptide" (or "flush"), 滑 huá "slippery". All these characters have the left a radical of three short strokes (氵), which is a reduced form of the character 水 shuǐ meaning "water", indicating that the character has a semantic connection with water. The right-hand side in each case is a phonetic indicator. For example, in the case of 沖 chōng, the phonetic indicator is 中 zhōng, which by itself means "middle". In this case it can be seen that the pronunciation of the character is slightly different from that of its phonetic indicator; the process of historical phonetic change means that the composition of such characters can sometimes seem arbitrary today.[SEP]Xu Shen (c. 100 AD) placed approximately 82% of characters into this category, while in the Kangxi Dictionary (1716

AD) the number is closer to 90%, due to the extremely productive use of this technique to extend the Chinese vocabulary.

This method is still sometimes used to form new characters, for example 钚/鈈 b ù ("plutonium") is the metal radical 金 jīn plus the phonetic component 不 bù, described in Chinese as "不 gives sound, 金 gives meaning". Many Chinese names of elements in the periodic table and many other chemistry-related characters were formed this way.

Transformed cognates 转注字/轉注字 zhuǎnzhùzì

The smallest category of characters is also the least understood. In the postface to the Shuowen Jiezi, Xu Shen gave as an example the characters 考 kǎo "to verify" and 老 lǎo "old", which had similar Old Chinese pronunciations (*khuʔ and *c-ruʔ respectively) and may once have been the same word, meaning "elderly person", but became lexicalized into two separate words. The term does not appear in the body of the dictionary, and is often omitted from modern systems.[SEP]