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1 Evolution of Chinese Characters
汉字的演变

DSKP 5.1.1

ENGLISH 中文

Five main scripts in order 汉字字体的演变顺序 考

Script 字体	Period 时代	Features 特点
Oracle bone script **甲骨文**	Shang 商朝	Carved on tortoise shells and animal bones to record divination; the earliest system of Chinese writing found so far 刻在龟甲、兽骨上，用来记录占卜；是目前发现最早的成体系汉字
Bronze script **金文**	Shang, Zhou 商、周	Cast or carved on bronze vessels, also called 钟鼎文; strokes thicker and rounder than 甲骨文 铸或刻在青铜器上，又叫“钟鼎文”；笔画比甲骨文粗壮圆润
Small seal script **小篆**	Qin 秦朝	After Qin Shi Huang united the six states, 小篆 became the one script for the whole country; even lines, tall shape 秦始皇统一六国后，以小篆统一全国文字；线条匀称，字形长方
Clerical script **隶书**	Qin, Han 秦、汉	Common in the Han dynasty; flat, wide shape with the “silkworm head, swallow tail” stroke 汉代通行；字形扁方，有“蚕头燕尾”
Regular script **楷书**	Late Han to Wei-Jin 汉末至魏晋	Straight strokes, square shape; 楷 means “model”; still used today 笔画平直，字形方正，“楷”就是楷模；一直使用到今天
Cursive and running script 草书、行书	From Han 汉代起	草书 is fast with joined strokes; 行书 sits between 楷书 and 草书: quick to write and easy to read 草书写得快、笔画连绵；行书介于楷书和草书之间，好写又好认

The change from seal script (篆) to clerical script (隶) is called **隶变**. It is the dividing line between **ancient** scripts and **modern** scripts.

由篆书到隶书的变化叫“**隶变**”，是**古文字**和**今文字**的分界。

草书 and 行书 are not a later step after 楷书: they are fast handwriting styles used alongside it.

草书、行书不是楷书之后的“下一步”，而是为了写得快、和楷书同时流行的字体。

Remember 记忆法

Order: **甲** → **金** → **篆** → **隶** → **楷** (oracle → bronze → seal → clerical → regular).

记忆口诀：**甲 → 金 → 篆 → 隶 → 楷**。

Exam tip 考试贴士

Exam questions often give a feature and ask for the script: “carved on bones” = 甲骨文, “bronze vessels / 钟鼎文” = 金文, “Qin unified writing” = 小篆, “蚕头燕尾” = 隶书.

考题常给特点、问字体：“刻在骨头上” = 甲骨文，“青铜器 / 钟鼎文” = 金文，“秦统一文字” = 小篆，“蚕头燕尾” = 隶书。

2 Hanyu Pinyin: Initials, Finals and Tones
声母、韵母和声调

DSKP 5.2.1

ENGLISH 中文

Initials and finals 声母和韵母 考

Group 类别	Sounds 内容
Initials 声母	b p m f · d t n l · g k h · j q x · zh ch sh r · z c s (21 in the 汉语拼音方案; primary school also learns y, w with them) 《汉语拼音方案》共 21 个；小学常把 y、w 一起学
Simple finals 单韵母	a o e i u ü
Compound finals 复韵母	ai ei ui ao ou iu ie üe (and the special final er) 另有特殊韵母 er
Front nasal finals 前鼻韵母	an en in un ün (end in -n) 收 -n
Back nasal finals 后鼻韵母	ang eng ing ong (end in -ng) 收 -ng

Tones 声调

Tone 声调	Mark 符号	Example 例子
1st tone (level) 第一声（阴平）	ā	妈 mā
2nd tone (rising) 第二声（阳平）	á	麻 má
3rd tone (dip) 第三声（上声）	ǎ	马 mǎ
4th tone (falling) 第四声（去声）	à	骂 mà
Neutral tone 轻声	no mark 不标	吗 ma

Where does the tone mark go? On **a** if there is one; if not, on **o** or **e**; when **i** and **u** are together, on the **second** one: hǎo, duō, xué, liú, guì.

声调标在哪里？**有 a 不放过，没 a 找 o、e，i、u 并列标在后**：hǎo、duō、xué、liú、guì。

7 Reading Comprehension: Modern Text
阅读理解：现代文

DSKP 2.1.1

ENGLISH 中文

How to answer 答题方法 考

- Read the questions first, then the passage; underline the key words.
- "Which features / which reasons" → find them in the text and give the number asked.
- "What kind of person" → look at the person's **actions and words**, then name the quality.
- "What does this sentence mean" → explain the surface meaning, then the deeper meaning.
- Main idea = **what the text writes about** + **what feeling or lesson** it shows.

先读问题，再读文章，划出关键词。

问"哪些特点 / 原因" → 在文中找，按题目要求的数量写。

问"是一个怎样的人" → 看人物的**动作、语言**，再说出品质。

问"这句话是什么意思" → 先说表面意思，再说深层意思。

中心思想 = **写了什么** + **表达了什么感情或道理**。

Passage: Grandma's Sewing Machine (our own text) 短文：外婆的缝纫机（原创篇章） 考

① In the corner of Grandma's living room stands an old black sewing machine. Its body is painted shiny black, with a few small golden flowers on the side; some are worn away, but you can still see how fine it once was. Under it is a cast-iron treadle joined to a big wheel. Press with both feet, up and down, and the wheel turns "ka-da, ka-da" while the needle jumps quickly up and down.

② Grandma says she bought the machine at twenty with wages she had saved. In those days the family had many children; torn clothes were never thrown away but mended on it. The new clothes Mum wore for Chinese New Year as a child were also sewn by Grandma at this machine, stitch by stitch.

③ Last month the hem of my school trousers came loose. I wanted to take them to a tailor, but Grandma smiled: "Give it here, Grandma will mend it." She put on her reading glasses, wet the thread end between her lips, squinted at the needle's eye and threaded it in one go. Then she pressed the hem under the needle and worked the treadle gently. In under five minutes the hem was neat, with stitches so fine you could hardly see them.

④ I asked, "Clothes are so easy to buy now. Why do you keep this old machine?" Grandma stroked its top and said slowly, "Old things can be mended; only things made with heart are remembered."

⑤ Now, whenever I see that sewing machine, I seem to hear its "ka-da, ka-da" again. It mended not only clothes but also a family's many memories.

① 外婆家的客厅角落里，放着一台黑色的旧缝纫机。它的机身漆得乌黑发亮，侧面印着几朵金色的小花，虽然有些地方已经磨掉了，却依然看得出当年的精致。机身下面是一块铁铸的踏板，踏板连着一个大轮子。只要双脚一上一下地踩，轮子就"咔嗒咔嗒"地转起来，针头也跟着飞快地上下跳动。

② 外婆说，这台缝纫机是她二十岁那年用自己存下的工钱买的。那时候，家里孩子多，衣服破了舍不得丢，全靠它缝缝补补。妈妈小时候过年穿的新衣，也是外婆坐在这台缝纫机前，一针一线赶出来的。

③ 上个月，我的校服裤脚脱了线。我本想拿去裁缝店，外婆却笑着说："拿来，外婆帮你补。"只见她戴上老花眼镜，把线头放进嘴里抿一抿，眯着眼睛对准针孔，一下子就穿了过去。接着，她把裤脚压在针下，双脚轻轻踩动踏板。不到五分钟，裤脚就缝得整整齐齐，针脚细得几乎看不见。

④ 我问外婆："现在买衣服这么方便，您为什么还留着这台老机器？"外婆摸了摸缝纫机的台面，慢慢地说："东西旧了，可以修；用心做的东西，才会让人记得。"

⑤ 如今，每当我看见那台缝纫机，耳边仿佛又响起那"咔嗒咔嗒"的声音。它缝补的不只是衣服，还有一家人满满的回忆。

8 Classical Prose and Classical Poetry
文言文与古诗

DSKP 2.2.1, 2.3.1

ENGLISH 中文

学弈 · Learning Weiqi — from 《孟子·告子上》 《学弈》（节选自《孟子•告子上》） 考

Original text (原文):

弈秋，通国之善弈者也。使弈秋诲二人弈：其一人专心致志，惟弈秋之为听；一人虽听之，一心以为有鸿鹄将至，思援弓缴而射之。虽与之俱学，弗若之矣。为是其智弗若与？曰：非然也。

Translation: Yi Qiu was the best weiqi (the board game Go) player in the whole country. He was asked to teach two people. One gave his whole mind to it and listened only to Yi Qiu. The other, though he listened, kept thinking a swan was about to fly over and wanted to draw his bow and shoot it. Though he studied together with the first, he was not as good. Is it because he was less clever? No, it is not so.

语译：弈秋是全国最擅长下围棋的人。让弈秋教两个人下棋：其中一人专心致志，只听弈秋的教导；另一人虽然也在听，却一心以为有天鹅要飞来，想拉弓搭箭去射它。虽然他和前一个人一起学习，却比不上前一个人。难道是因为他的智力不如别人吗？说：不是这样的。

Word 字词	Meaning 解释
弈（yì）	play weiqi 下围棋
通国	the whole country 全国
善	good at 擅长
诲（huì）	teach 教导
惟弈秋之为听	listen only to Yi Qiu 只听弈秋的教导
鸿鹄（hú）	swan 天鹅
援	pull, draw 拉、引
缴（zhuó）	silk cord tied to an arrow; 弓缴 = bow and arrow 系在箭上的丝绳，“弓缴”指弓箭
俱	together 一起

9 Writing: Personal Letter, Describing Things and Scenes, Expository Writing
作文：私函、状物写景、说明文

DSKP 3.2.1–3.2.4

ENGLISH 中文

Personal letter format 私函格式 考

Part 部分	Where 位置	Example 例子
Greeting name 称呼	flush left, first line 第一行顶格	亲爱的外婆：
Opening words 问候语	indent two spaces 空两格	您好！最近身体好吗？
Body 正文	paragraphs, each indented two spaces 分段写，每段空两格	上个星期，您帮我补好的校服裤，我已经穿去学校了……
Wishes 祝颂语	祝 indented two spaces; next line flush left “祝”空两格，下一行顶格	祝 / 身体健康，万事如意！
Signature 署名	bottom right 右下方	外孙女 / 小琳 敬上
Date 日期	under the signature 署名下方	2026年3月8日

Use the right forms of address: to elders use **您** and sign with **敬上**; to classmates you may use **你** and sign with **上**.

称谓要得当：给长辈用“**您**” “**敬上**”；给同学可用“**你**” “**上**”。

Describing things and scenes 记叙文：状物和写景 考

Describing a thing (状物): first its look (shape, colour, size), then its features or uses, last your feelings about it.

Describing a scene (写景): write in order (far to near, top to bottom, or in time order) and use several senses — eyes, ears, nose.

Model (thing): The durian's shell is covered in hard sharp spikes, like a hedgehog curled into a ball, so no one dares to touch it. Dad prises it open along a seam with a knife — “crack!” — and golden flesh lies in little white “rooms”, soft and rich; the smell fills the kitchen. Eating durian together each season is my happiest time.

状物：先写外形（形状、颜色、大小），再写特点或用途，最后写自己的感情。

写景：按顺序写（由远到近、由上到下、时间先后），用上眼、耳、鼻等多种感官。

状物范段：榴梿的外壳长满了尖尖的硬刺，像一只缩成一团的刺猬，让人不敢伸手去碰。爸爸用刀沿着壳上的缝轻轻一撬，“咔”的一声，外壳裂开了。一瓣瓣金黄色的果肉躺在白色的“小房间”里，软软的，浓浓的香味一下子飘满了整个厨房。每年榴梿季节，一家人围在一起吃榴梿，是我最快乐的时光。

9 **C** — very careful and thorough
做事认真细致

10 **条；阵；本** — 一尾鱼 is also accepted
条（也可用“尾”）；阵；本

Chapter 4 · Linking Words in Complex Sentences 关联词语

1 **C** — two things side by side = parallel
两件事并列，用“既……又……”

2 **A** — a supposed situation and its result
假设关系

3 **B** — 不但……而且…… = going further
递进关系

4 **D** — one of two
选择关系

5 **A** — 虽然……却…… = contrast
转折关系

6 **C** — 只有 pairs with 才
“只有”配“才”

7 **B** — 因为 pairs with 所以, not 但是
“因为”应配“所以”

8 (1) 只有……才 (2) 虽然……但是 — strict condition; contrast
（1）只有……才（2）虽然……但是

9 **C** — cause → result
因果关系

10 Sample: 妈妈一边煮饭，一边听收音机。 — two actions at the same time by the same person
例句：妈妈一边煮饭，一边听收音机。（同一个人同时做两件事）

Chapter 5 · Figures of Speech and Punctuation 修辞手法与标点符号

1 (1) 比拟 (拟人) (2) 比喻 — stars “blink” like people; lake compared to a mirror
（1）比拟（拟人）（2）比喻

2 **C** — birds “singing happily” like people
把小鸟当人来写

3 **A** — a voice cannot really lift a roof
故意把声音说大

4 **D** — 明灯 is what the words are compared to
明灯是拿来比的事物

5 **A** — 盼望着 is repeated
重复“盼望着”

6 **B** — same-kind comparison is not 比喻
同类相比，不是比喻

7 我们班的同学都喜欢打羽毛球、篮球和乒乓球。 — use 、 between listed words; none before 和
并列词语用顿号，“和”前不加标点

8 **D** — 、 between items, nothing before 和
顿号分隔，“和”前不加标点

9 **B** — names of books, texts, newspapers
书名、篇名、报刊名

10 **C** — thing, comparing word, picture
本体、比喻词、喻体

Chapter 6 · Fun with Chinese: Festivals, Four Treasures, Couplets, Riddles 趣味语文：节日、文房四宝、楹联与灯谜

1 They fear sweeping away the family's good luck.
怕把家里的福气扫走。

2 **C** — brush, ink, paper, inkstone
笔、墨、纸、砚

3 **A** — 15th day of the 1st lunar month
正月十五

4 **广东肇庆 (古称端州)** — Zhaoqing, Guangdong (old name Duanzhou)
广东肇庆（古称端州）

5 **D** — around Xuancheng, Anhui
安徽宣城一带

6 **(a) 天高任鸟飞** — same length, matching word classes, ends in level tone 飞
字数相等、词性相对、“飞”是平声

7 **B** — level tone (1st or 2nd)
平声（第一、二声）

8 **告** — 牛 without its tail on top of 口
去掉尾巴的“牛”加“口”

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