

C H I N E S E - C A N T O N E S E

Basic Course

Volume V

Lessons 1-20

January 1965

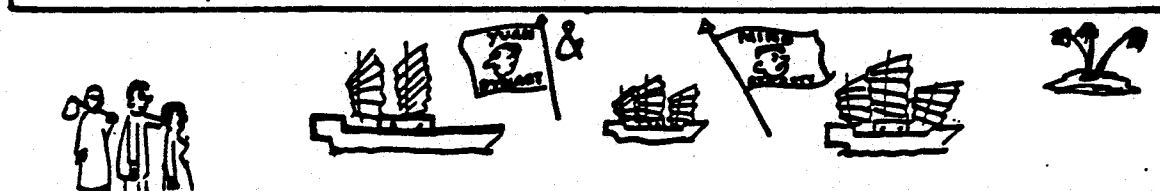
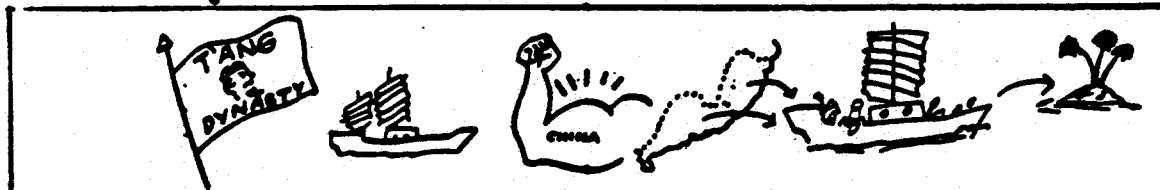
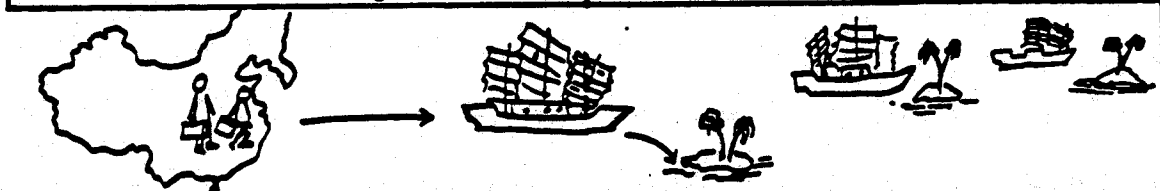
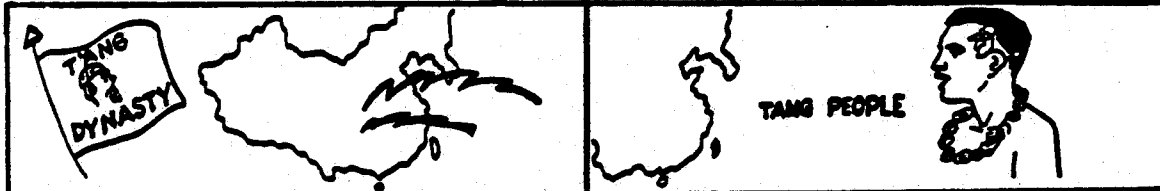
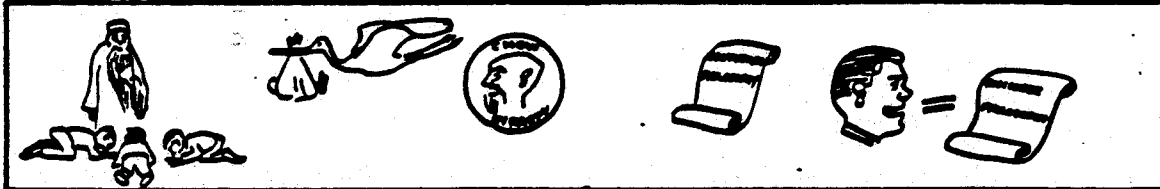
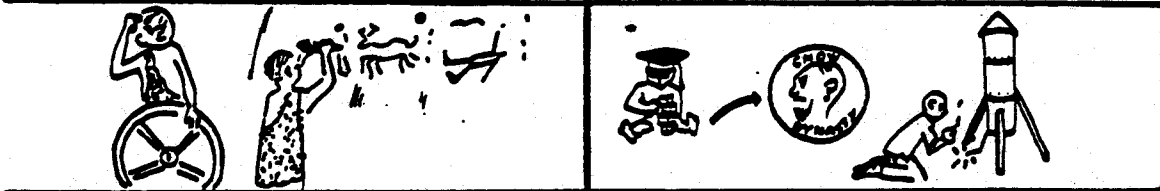
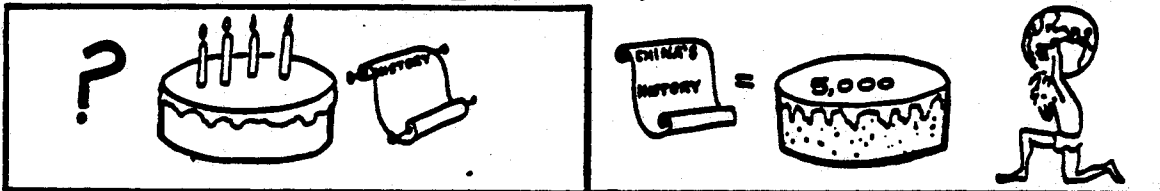
**DEFENSE LANGUAGE INSTITUTE
FOREIGN LANGUAGE CENTER**

PREFACE

The Chinese Cantonese Course, consisting of 166 lessons in 8 volumes, is one of the Defense Language Institute's Basic Course Series. The material was developed at the Defense Language Institute's Curriculum Development Board.

The course is designed to train native English language speakers to Level 3 proficiency in comprehension and speaking and Level 2 proficiency in reading and writing Chinese Cantonese. The texts are intended for classroom use in the Defense Language Institute's intensive programs employing the audio-lingual methodology. Tapes accompany the texts.

LESSON 1



LESSON 1

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Wōng: Chung-Kwòk kè lîk-sz̄ yaũ kei ch'eũng ne?

Cheung: Chung-Kwòk kè lîk-sz̄ taaí-yeũk* yaũ nǎ-t's'in nǎn kòm sheũng-hâ*, hai shai-kaaí sheũng lîk-sz̄ tsui ch'eũng kè kwòk-ka chi yat.

W: Chung Kwòk kè mǎn-fà tím-yeũng* ne?

C: Chung-Kwòk kè mǎn-fà faát-taát tak fei-sheũng-chi tsó. Hai Chau-Ch'iũ kè shí-haũ, tsik hai kung-uēn ts'in yat-yat-í-í nǎn, mǎn-fà í-king faát-taát tak hó ko. Chung-Kwòk yǎn shũng-paaí Húng-Tsz̄, k'uĩ tsaũ hai shaang hai ni kòh ch'iũ-toí. K'uĩ kè chít-hòk kiũ tsô Húng-Tsz̄ Chít-Hòk, ngoí kwòk yǎn yaũ kiũ k'uĩ tsô Chung-Kwòk Chít-Hòk. Tò-chóh Hòn-Ch'iũ, tsik hai kung-uēn ts'in í-líng-líuk nǎn, ni chúng chít-hòk kǎng-ka faát-taát. Kòh kòh shí-haũ À-Chau sai pò kè kwòk-ka hó shũng-paaí Chung-Kwòk kè mǎn-fà, shòh-í k'uĩ-teí kiũ Chung-Kwòk yǎn tsô Hòn yǎn. Tò T'ōng-Ch'iũ kè shí-haũ, tsik hai sai-lík líuk-yat-paát nǎn, Chung-Kwòk kè mǎn-fà fei-sheũng-chi faát-taát, í-ch'é ch'uēn tò hoí-ngoí, shòh-í Naám-Yeũng* kòk shuè kè yǎn kiũ Chung-Kwòk yǎn tsô T'ōng yǎn.

W: Hai m-hai hai T'ōng-Ch'iũ kè shí-haũ, Chung-Kwòk yǎn hoí-ch'í tsím-tsím* heũng hoí ngoí í mǎn ne?

C: Mǒ-ts'òh là. Yan-waí T'ōng-Ch'iũ kè shí-haũ, hoí sheũng kaau-t'ung faát-taát, kwòk lík yaũ k'eũng, shòh-í yaũ hó toh yǎn heũng hoí ngoí í mǎn, yaũ-k'eí hai Kwóng-Tung t'ung

LESSON 1

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Fuk-Kin leūng shaáng kè yān, yāu hó toh yān heūng Naām-
Yeūng 1 mǎn, tò Uēn-Ch'iū t'ūng Mīng-Ch'iū kè shī-hāu kàng
toh.

LESSON 1

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Wong: How old is China's history?

Cheung: China's history is about five thousand years old. It is one of the oldest countries in the world.

W: And what of the Chinese civilization?

C: The Chinese civilization developed very early. During the Chou Dynasty (1122 B.C.), the civilization was already highly developed. The Chinese people worship Confucius who was born during that dynasty. His philosophy is known as the Confucian Philosophy which foreigners also call the Chinese Philosophy. During the Han Dynasty (206 B.C.), this school of philosophy was further developed. At that time, the countries in Western Asia worshipped the Chinese civilization; therefore, they called the Chinese the "Han people". During the T'ang Dynasty (618 A.D.), the Chinese civilization was greatly developed; moreover, it was transmitted overseas. Therefore, people of various places in the South Pacific Ocean called the Chinese the "T'ang people".

W: Was it during the T'ang Dynasty that the Chinese started to gradually migrate overseas?

C: That is right. During the T'ang Dynasty, because maritime communication was developed and the nation was powerful there were a great many people migrating overseas; especially

LESSON 1

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

the people of Kwangtung and Fukien Province, who migrated in great numbers to areas of the South Pacific. There were many more emigrants during the Yuan Dynasty and the Ming Dynasty.

LESSON 1

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. The house faces north but the garage faces south.
2. You will gradually learn the Chinese culture, history and philosophy.
3. The Southeast Asian area is one of the prosperous areas of the world.
4. News of the accident was transmitted by the newspapers.
5. Western calendars are being used throughout the world.
6. After many periods in Chinese history, Confucius remains to be worshipped.
7. The solar calendar did not come into general use until the time after Christ.
8. The Chau Dynasty was one of the predominant dynasties.
9. America is not one of the oldest countries in the world. It is one of the most important.
10. The Chinese civilization was fully developed during the Hòn Dynasty (618 A.D.).
11. In the T'ōng Dynasty maritime communication was improved. The Chinese started to migrate overseas.
12. Kwóng-Tung and Fuk-Kin are the two provinces having the greatest number of people overseas.
13. These are immigrants who came to this country not too long ago.
14. The national strength of the U.S. is very powerful.

LESSON 1

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

15. The manager of the travel agency has more worries than we do .
16. Many people have to change their way of life because of the current world situation.
17. Confucius is becoming more and more important in the study of philosophy.

LESSON 1

WORD LIST

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. lîk-sz̄ | history |
| 2. shai-kaai sheung | in the world |
| 3. mā-fà | culture, civilization |
| 4. Chau-Ch' iū | Chou Dynasty |
| 5. kung-uēn ts'in | B.C. (Before Christ) |
| 6. shung-paaí | to worship |
| 7. Hung-Tsz̄ | Confucius |
| 8. Ch' iū-toí | dynasty, period, era, epoch |
| 9. chit-hōk | philosophy |
| 10. Hōn-Ch' iū | Han Dynasty |
| 11. Hōn-Yān | Han People (Chinese) |
| 12. T' ōng-Ch' iū | T'ang Dynasty |
| 13. ch' uēn tò | to transmit |
| 14. Naām-Yeung | Southeast Asian area |
| 15. tsim-tsim* | gradually |
| 16. kwòk lîk | national strength |
| 17. k' eung | strong, powerful |
| 18. Fuk-Kin | Fukien Province |
| 19. Uēn-Ch' iū | Yuan Dynasty |
| 20. Ming-Ch' iū | Ming Dynasty |

LESSON 1

READING MATERIAL

1049

孫 sun: grandchild; descendant.

孫女 sun-nü: grand-daughter.

外孫 wai-sun: daughter's child.

27

針 chan: needle, probe.

大頭針 tai-t'ui-chan: a pin

指南針 tai-nan-chan: compass

1184

代 tai: a generation; instead of; on behalf of.

代表 tai-pai: representative; delegate.

代理 tai-lai: to act for another; agent.

孫 針 代
 孫 針 代
 孫 針 代

303

漢 hàn: name of a dynasty of China; a man

漢人 hàn-jen: the Chinese

漢文 hàn-wen: Chinese

好漢 hào hàn: a brave man

大漢 tai hàn: a man

326

孔 k'ung: an opening; an aperture; a hole

孔道 k'ung-t'ao: a thoroughfare

孔教 k'ung-kiào: Confucianism

孔子 k'ung-foo-t'ei: Confucius

毛孔 mao-k'ung: pores of the skin

漢 孔
 漢 孔
 漢 孔

LESSON 1

READING MATERIAL

132

傳 ch'uan: to announce; hand down
 傳 ch'uan: biography record; story
 傳話 ch'uan-hua: set as interpreter; to interpret.
 傳單 ch'uan-tan: leaflet; handbill

277

響 hoang: a sound; noise; noisy
 好響 hó hoang: so-awful; very loud.
 響應 hoang-ying: an echo; to respond
 響亮 hoang-liang: loud; clear-sounding

951

拾 shíp: to gather; to collect.
 收拾 cháp-shíp: to gather up; to put in order.
 收拾 shau-shíp: to put in order; to injure; to "pay out".

傳 響 响 拾

傳 鄉 拾

傳 響 拾

1072

史 sá: history.
 歷史 lík-sá: history.
 史書 sá shue. historical book.

1101

帝 t'ai: the supreme ruler; a god; a ruler; emperor.
 上帝 shéng-tai: God; gods.
 帝國主義 t'ai-kuók chue-í: imperialism.

史 帝

史 帝

LESSON 1

READING MATERIAL

中國有五、千多年歷史，係世界上歷史最長國家之一。因為為大、約係由黃帝時起，所以發中國人好多野。己做黃帝呢就係指南針、船、車等等。

中國文化係公認前一二二二、年，已經發達得好高。最出名嘅偉人孔子，就係生嘅個時候。中國人嘅思想，一直到現在，都受孔子影響。


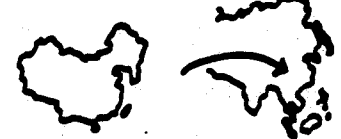
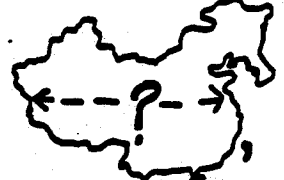
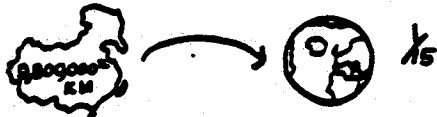

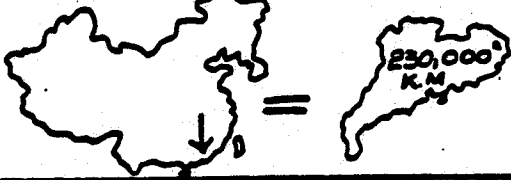

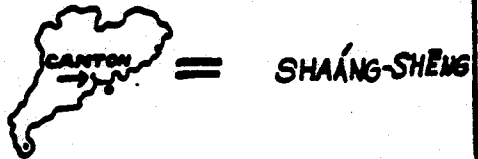
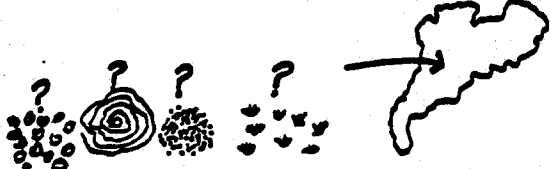
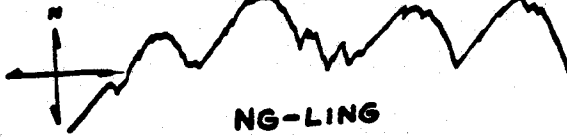
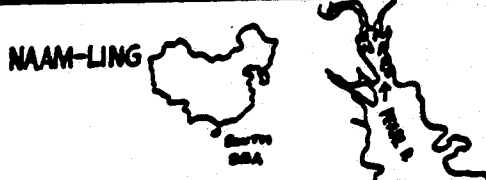
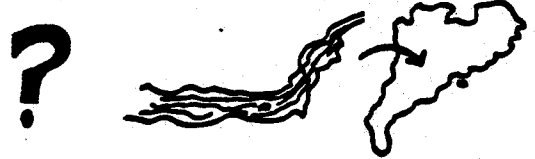



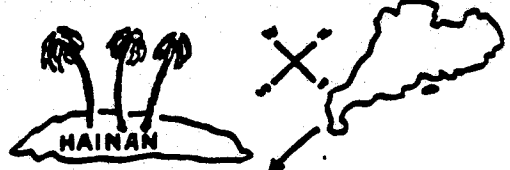
由黃帝到中華民國之初，轉換^{chóh}拾幾個朝代。每個朝代嘅時期，有長有短，或幾百年，或幾十年。所以外國人叫中國人做漢人或^{T'ōng}人。

LESSON 1.

WRITING MATERIAL

孫	Character Number 1049		Radical Number 39					
	Stroke Number 10		子, 子					
	㇇	了	子	子	子	子	子	孫
	孫	孫						
針	Character Number 27		Radical Number 167					
	Stroke Number 10		金, 金					
	ノ	ノ	ノ	ノ	金	金	金	金
	金	針						
代	Character Number 1184		Radical Number 9					
	Stroke Number 5		亻, 人					
	ノ	亻	亻	代	代			
漢	Character Number 303		Radical Number 85					
	Stroke Number 14		氵, 水					
	・	氵	氵	氵	漢	漢	漢	漢
	漢	漢	漢	漢	漢			
孔	Character Number 326		Radical Number 39					
	Stroke Number 4		子, 子					
	㇇	了	子	孔				

LESSON 2

LESSON 2

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Wōng: Chung-Kwòk hai shai-kaai chue-ming kè kòb kwòk chi yat,
ni kòh kwòk-ka hai pin-shue ne?

Cheung: Chung-Kwòk hai À-Chau kè tung naām pò, hai À-Chau yat
kòh hò taai kè kwòk-ka.

W: Chung-Kwòk kè mìn-tsik yaū kei taai ne?

C: Chung-Kwòk kè mìn-tsik yaū kaú-paák-paát-shâp-maân fong-kung-
lei, taai-yeük* chím ts'uên shai-kaai lûk-tei shâp-ng-fân-
chi-yat, chím ts'uên À-Chau mìn-tsik sei-fân-chi-yat.

W: Kwóng-Tung Shaáng hai pin-shue ne? Kwóng-Tung Shaáng kè
mìn-tsik yaū kei taai ne?

C: Kwóng-Tung Shaáng hai Chung-Kwòk kè naām pín, mìn-tsik taai-
yeük* yaū i-shâp-saam-maân fong-kung-lei.

W: Kwóng-Tung Shaáng kè shaáng-ooi kiú tsò mi-yě mēng* ne?

C: Kwóng-Tung Shaáng kè shaáng-ooi kiú tsò Kwóng-Chau, Kwóng-
Tung yān p'ò-t'ung kiú k'uī tsò Shaáng-Shēng.

W: Kwóng-Tung kè tei-ying hai tím-yeung* kè ne?

C: Kwóng-Tung Shaáng kè pak pín yaū Ng-Ling Shaan-Mák, ngòh-
tei p'ò-t'ung kiú k'uī tsò Naām-Ling. Naām pín yaū Naām-Hoi.
Chue-Kong Saam-Kòk-Chau yat taai hai p'ing-uên.

W: Kwóng-Tung Shaáng yaū mi-yě taai hòh ne?

C: Kwóng-Tung Shaáng taai kè hòh hai Tung-Kong, Sai-Kong,
Pak-Kong, ni saam t'iū kong to lau yâp Chue-Kong, in-hau
yaū Chue-Kong lau yâp Naām-Hoi.

W: Kwóng-Tung Shaáng chi taai kè tò kiú tsò mi-yě mēng* ne?

LESSON 2

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

C: Kwóng-Tung Shaáng chí taaí kè tò kiù tsô Hoi-Naãm Tô, hai
Kwóng-Tung Shaáng kè sai-naãm pîn.

LESSON 2

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Wōng: China is one of the most famous ancient countries in the world. Where is this country?

Cheung. China is situated in the south-eastern part of Asia, and is one of Asia's large countries.

W: How large is the area of China?

C: The area of China is 9,800,000 square kilometers. It occupies about one fifteenth of the land in the whole world or one fourth of the area of all Asia.

W: Where is Kwantung Province? How large is the area of Kwantung Province?

C: Kwantung Province is in southern China. Its area is about 230,000 square kilometers.

W: What is the name of the capital of Kwantung Province?

C: The capital of Kwantung Province is Canton. The Cantonese generally call it "Shaāng-Shēng" (which literally means "The City of the Province").

W: What is the topography of Kwantung Province?

C: The Ng̃-Līng Mountain Range is in northern Kwantung Province. We commonly call them the Naām-Līng. To the south is the South Sea. The area around the delta of the Pearl River is a plain.

W: What are the big rivers in Kwantung Province?

C: The big rivers in Kwantung Province are the East River, the West River, and the North River. These three rivers flow into the Pearl River, and from the Pearl River into the South Sea.

LESSON 2

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

W: What is the name of the largest island of Kwangtung Province?

C: The largest island of Kwangtung Province is called Hainan Island. It is located in southwestern Kwangtung Province.

LESSON 2

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. There are several well known ancient countries in Asia. Some are extremely important in the world today.
2. In the study of topography, we will learn about rivers, plains, mountain ranges and deltas.
3. The total land area of the world is approximately 150 million square kilometers.
4. It is believed that in total, the oceans and seas occupy three fourths of the world's surface.
5. In the vicinity of the South China Sea, there are many deltas and small islands.
6. The Pearl River flows through Canton, the provincial capital of Kwóng-Tung.
7. Hoi-Naám Island is located in the southwest of Kwóng-Tung.
8. He is a famous person and does not need any introduction.
9. This country is the smallest in the world and has only a few hundred square kilometers of land.
10. He is planning to go to Asia to study the terrain of that area.
11. This ancient country has a long history of approximately 2000 years.
12. This is not the longest river in the world, but it flows into the largest ocean.
13. There are mountain ranges in this vicinity.

LESSON 2

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

14. This student likes to study geography but not history.
15. I shall go to visit Hoi-Nam Island next year.
16. Swimming in the river is not as dangerous as swimming in the ocean.

LESSON 2

WORD LIST

1. tei-lei	geography
2. chue-ming	famous, well known
3. kob kwok	ancient country
4. kwok-ka	country, nation
5. fong-kung-lei	square kilometer
6. A-Chau	Asia
7. chim	to occupy
8. luk-tei	land
9. shap-ng-fan-chi-yat	one fifteenth
10. shaang-ooi	provincial capital
11. tei-ying	topography, terrain
12. Ng-Ling shaan-mak	Ng-Ling Mountain Range
13. Naam-Ling	Naam-Ling Mountain Range
14. Naam-Hoi	South China Sea
15. Chue-Kong saam-kok-chau	Pearl River Delta
16. yat-tai	vicinity, area
17. p'ing-uen	plain (terrain)
18. hoh	river
19. kong	river
20. lau	to flow
21. Hoi-Naam-To	Hainan Island

LESSON 2

READING MATERIAL

510

- 古 kō6: ancient; formerly; old.
 古時 kō6-shī: ancient times.
 古人 kō6-yān: the ancients.
 古文 kō6-wén: ancient classics
 古代 kō6-tai: ancient times; past ages.

613

- 連 līn: including; connecting; successive.
 連理 līn-maī: together with.
 連氣 līn-hai: continuously.
 相連 seung-līn: adjoining.
 連續 līn-tsuī: one after another;

799

- 臨 līn: to approach; about to; to regard.
 臨時 līn-shī: temporary.
 臨行 līn hāng: about to depart.
 臨近 līn-kīn: close to (time); near; impending.
 臨急 līn-kap: in a hurry; in the last minute

古

連

臨

古 連 臨

古

連

臨

1475

洋 yēng: foreign; ocean; vast.

洋人 yēng-yān: a foreigner.

太平洋

t'ai-p'ing-yēng: The Pacific Ocean.

1096

低 tai: to bend down; to stoop; to lower; low.

低頭 tai t'ai: to lower the head.

減低 kwan tai: to lower the price.

洋

低

洋 低

洋

低

LESSON 2

READING MATERIAL

279

向 *hóng: from; facing; towards*
 方向 *fāng-hóng: direction*
 向來 *hóng-lái: hitherto*
 向北 *hóng-pak: facing north*

309

簡 *kǎn: to abridge; rude; simple*
 簡單 *kǎn-tān: simple plain*
 簡畧 *kǎn-lǎu: abridge*
 簡明 *kǎn-míng: terse and clear*

1188

台 *t'ái: terrace; turret; platform; stage; honored.*
 天台 *t'āi-t'ái: terrace.*
 戲台 *hèi-t'ái: theatrical stage.*
 講台 *kǒng-t'ái: speaker's platform.*

向 簡 台
 向 簡 台
 向 簡 台

119

珠 *chū: pearl; bead (Cl. msp)*
 珍珠 *chēn-chū: a pearl*
 眼珠 *ngān-chū: pupil of an eye.*

302

江 *kōng: river.*
 江口 *kōng-kǎu: mouth of the river.*
 江山 *kōng-shān: rivers and hills; the empire.*
 外江 *ngoi-kōng-yān: a person from the distant land.*
 揚子江 *yēng-tsi-kōng: Yangtze River.*
 江西 *kōng-sai: Kiangsi Province*
 江蘇 *kōng-su: Kiangsu Province*

珠 江
 珠 江
 珠 江

LESSON 2

READING MATERIAL

中國唔只係一個古國，亦係一個大國。面積九百八十萬方公里。喺 A-cha 東南部，西北連大陸，東南臨太平洋。所以西北部高，東南部低。大山大水係由西北向東南行。

廣東省地方嘅大山，叫做五 Ling 山 Mak 簡單叫做南 Ling。廣東省有珠江。廣東省會廣州，就喺珠江三仔 chau。


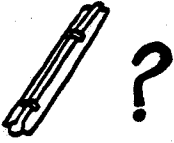

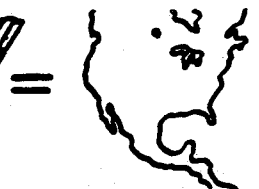

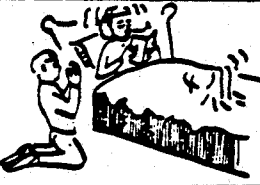
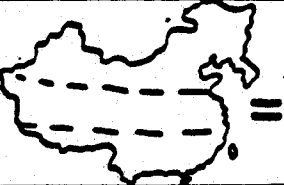
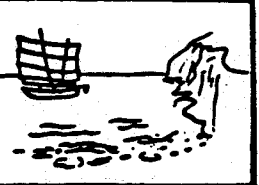
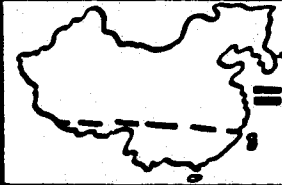


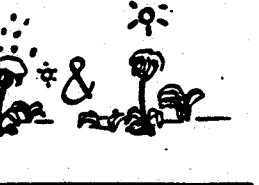

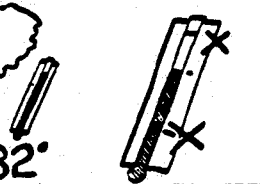

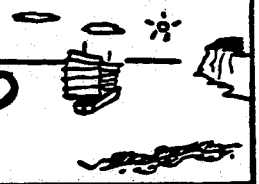

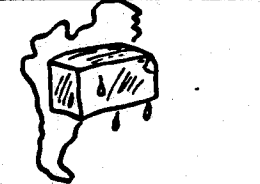

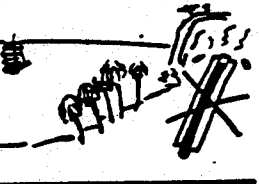
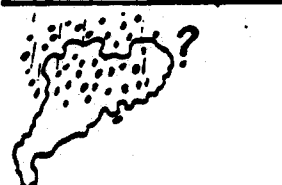

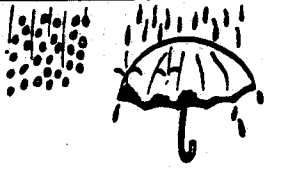
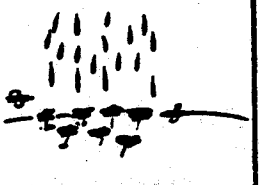
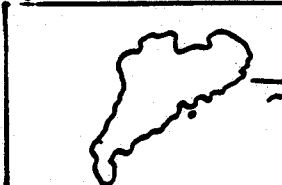


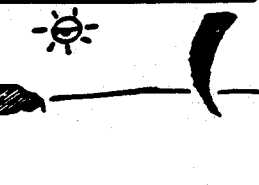
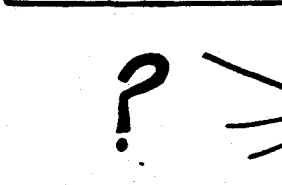

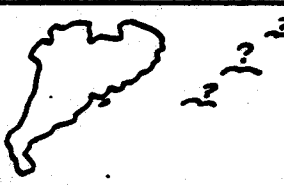
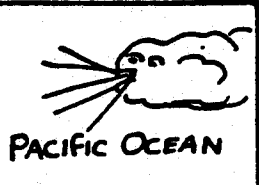
中國海岸有三個海。北部有黃海，過黃海就係高麗，同日本。中部有東海，有好多島，台灣就係其中之一。南部有南海，廣東省嘅海岸，完全喺南海最大嘅島叫做海南島。

LESSON 2

WRITING MATERIAL

珠	Character Number 119		Radical Number 96				
	Stroke Number 10		王, 玉				
	一	二	干	王	王	玊	玊
珠	珠						
連	Character Number 613		Radical Number 162				
	Stroke Number 11		辵, 走				
	一	一	一	一	一	一	車
連	連	連					
江	Character Number 502		Radical Number 85				
	Stroke Number 6		氵, 水				
	一	一	一	一	一	江	
洋	Character Number 1475		Radical Number 85				
	Stroke Number 9		氵, 水				
	一	一	一	一	一	一	一
洋							
向	Character Number 279		Radical Number 30				
	Stroke Number 6		口				
	一	一	一	一	一	向	向

LESSON 3

LESSON 3

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Wōng: Chung-Kwòk hai Á-Chau taaí-lūk, hai mi-yě kè hei-haú ne?

Cheung: Chung-Kwòk kè hei-haú t'ŭng Pak-Meī-Chau kè hei-haú ch'a-m-toh, to hai taaí-lūk hei-haú, Wá Pak kè hei-haú hai hōn taaí kè hei-haú; Wá Chung kè hei-haú hai wan taaí kè hei-haú; Wá Naām kè hei-haú hai à-it taaí kè hei-haú.

W: Wá Naām kè wan-tō, tung kwai taaí-yeúk* kei toh tō, há kwai taaí-yeúk* kei-toh tō ne?

C: Tung kwai kè shī-haú, Kwóng-Chau kè p'ing-kwan wan-tō hai Wá-Shī-Piú lūk-shâp tō kòm sheung-hâ*. Há kwai kè shī-haú, Kwóng-Chau kè p'ing-kwan wan-tō hai Wá-Shī-Piú paát-shâp-í tō kòm sheung-hâ*, shōh-í Kwóng-Tung m-hai hó laǎng m-hai hó ít, hei-haú hó wan-wōh.

W: Kei-in Kwóng-Tung hai ít taaí kè tei-fong, tím-kaai hei-haú wan-wōh ne?

C: Yan-wai Kwóng-Tung kè pak pín yaú Naām-Ling Shaan-Mák, tung kwai kè shī-haú, k'ui choh-chuê pak pín ch'ui lai kè hōn lai, shōh-í hai tung-t'in kè shī-haú, Kwóng-Tung m-hai hó laǎng. Kwóng-Tung kè naām pín kân hoi; há kwai kè shī-haú yaú hoi fung t'íu-tsít, shōh-í hai há-t'in kè shī-haú, Kwóng-Tung m-hai hó ít.

W: Kwóng-Tung yaú mǒ suét lōk ká? Uě leung toh m-toh ne?

C: Kwóng-Tung hó shiú lōk suét, taan-hai shī shī lōk uě, shōh-í uě leung hó toh; ch'un-t'in kè shī-haú tsaú hai uě kwai.

W: Kân hoi kè tei-fong shī shī tá fung. Kám, Kwóng-Tung yaú mǒ tá fung ne?

LESSON 3

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

C: Yǎu, tá fung kè shī-hāu toh shò hái hā-t'in.

W: Ni ti fung hái yāu pin-shuè ch'ui lai kè ne?

C: Ni ti fung hái yāu Naām T'aai-P'ing-Yeung ch'ui lai kè.

LESSON 3

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Wong: China is on the continent of Asia, what is her climate?

Cheung: The climate of China is almost the same as that of North America. Both have continental climates. The climate of North China is that of the Frigid Zone. The climate of Central China is of the Temperate Zone. The climate of South China is of the Sub-Tropic Zone.

W: In South China what is the approximate temperature in the winter and in the summer?

C: In the winter the average temperature in Canton is about 60° F. In the summer the average temperature in Canton is about 82° F. Therefore, Kwangtung is neither very cold nor very hot, but rather it is temperate.

W: If Kwangtung is in the Tropic Zone, why is the climate temperate?

C: Because there is the Naam-Ling Mountain Range in the north of Kwangtung. In the winter this range shuts out cold waves from the north; therefore, in the winter the weather of Kwangtung is not very cold. The southern part of Kwangtung is contiguous to the sea. In the summer the weather is tempered by the sea breeze; therefore, in the summer it is not very hot in Kwangtung.

W: Is there snow-fall in Kwangtung? Is the rainfall plentiful?

C: In Kwantung, snow-fall is infrequent, but it rains quite often; therefore the rainfall is plentiful. Spring is the rainy season.

LESSON 3

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

W: Typhoons are very often prevalent in areas near the sea.

That being so, are there typhoons in Kwangtung?

C: Yes, typhoons most often occur in the summer.

W: From where do such winds come?

C: The winds blow in from the South Pacific Ocean.

LESSON 3

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. Rain is not infrequent in this area in winter.
2. The clerk will tell you how to regulate the speed of the elevator.
3. You will become accustomed to the sea breeze if you live near the ocean.
4. There is a change of direction of the cold wind coming from the north.
5. Fruits are plentiful in the Tropical Zone.
6. The climate here is temperate the entire year.
7. It was very cold last night and the temperature dropped to 30° F.
8. Two houses are being constructed every day.
9. Summer is here but the weather is still quite cold.
10. The average temperature of this area is 50° F.
11. There will be a cold and wet winter this year.
12. He has a temperature and he should be in the hospital.
13. A large area of the U.S. is in the Sub-Tropical Zone.
14. There is rain in the Temperate Zone and sometimes snow.
15. The climate of Central China is very much the same as that of the U.S.
16. The average temperature in the Frigid Zone is about 30° F.
17. Spring is not the best time of the year for touring in the U.S.

LESSON 3

WORD LIST

1. hōn taai	frigid zone
2. Wā-Chung	Central China
3. wan taai	temperate zone
4. à-it taai	sub-tropical zone
5. wan-tō	temperature
6. tō	degree
7. p'ing-kwan	average
8. Wā-Shī-piú	Fahrenheit thermometer
9. wan-wōh	temperate
10. it taai	tropical zone
11. hōn laū	cold wave
12. hoi fung	sea breeze
13. t'iu-tsit	to regulate
14. uě-leūng	rainfall

LESSON 3

READING MATERIAL 242

1011

暑 shǔ: summer heat; hot.

暑假 shǔ-jià: summer vacation.

避暑 bì shǔ: to escape the heat.

春 chūn: Spring season

春天 chūn-tiān: springtime

春季 chūn kuāi: spring season

限 xiàn: limit; boundary; to restrict

限制 xiàn-zhì: to restrict; restriction

有限 yǒu xiàn: "limited"

暑 春 限
暑 春 限

1430

永 yǒng: eternal; forever.

永遠 yǒng-uǎn: eternally forever.

永生 yǒng-shēng: eternal life; never die.

永久 yǒng-jiǔ: permanent; perpetuity

558

均 jūn: equal; uniform.

均分 jūn fēn: to divide equally.

平均 p'āng jūn: average; even.

永 均
永 均

LESSON 3

READING MATERIAL

1425

溫 wan: warm; gentle; benign.

溫和 wan-wāh: mild; benign

溫習 wan-taap: to re-view (lesson).

溫暖 wan-nuān: warm; lukewarm.

1432

和 wāh: peace; in harmony; peaceful; harmonious.

和平 wāh-p'ing: peaceful; calm; mild.

和氣 wāh-hai: cordial; affable.

和約 wāh-yet: peace treaty.

調和 t'āi-wāh: to mix properly.

304

寒 wān: cold; freezing; humble; poor

寒令 wān lāng: cold

寒帶 wān tai: frigid zone

寒錶 wān-er-é-piú: thermometer

溫

和

寒

溫

和

寒

溫

和

寒

925

霜 seung: hoar frost; frostlike; sublimate.

落霜 lôk seung: frosty.

299

害 hai: to wound; injure; detriment

害處 hai ch'au: evils; bad points

有害 hai hai: harmful; detrimental

損害 wān-hai: damage; injuries

霜

害

霜

害

霜

害

LESSON 3

READING MATERIAL

中國因為地方大，全國氣候分做三帶。北帶係寒帶，中部屬溫帶，南部為熱帶。中國北部氣候大約同北美 Chau 差唔多。

普通黎講，除阻西北兩部，因為山多地方，比較非常冷，亦都唔算太熱。

廣東省氣候雖然係屬於熱帶，但係因為近海，有海風調節，八月十二度。

廣東好少落雪，只係有時好時多。霜。廣東人就係有兩季。永遠未見過亦常打風。有量有時好時多。霜。春天好大。

LESSON 3

WRITING MATERIAL

暑	Character Number 1011		Radical Number 72				
	Stroke Number 12		日				
	丨	冫	冫	日	旦	早	星
	曷	暑	暑				
春	Character Number 144		Radical Number 72				
	Stroke Number 9		日				
	一	二	三	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	春
春							
和	Character Number 1432		Radical Number 30				
	Stroke Number 8		口				
	丨	二	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	和	和
朋	Character Number 829		Radical Number 74				
	Stroke Number 8		月				
	丿	月	月	月	月	朋	朋
友	Character Number 1463		Radical Number 29				
	Stroke Number 4		又				
	一	ナ	方	友			

LESSON 4

	<p>1937 =</p> <p>400,000,000</p>
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<p>1945</p> <p>459,000,000</p>	<p>600,000,000 = 1/4</p>
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	<p>SHANGHAI</p> <p>33,000,000</p>
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<p>KWANGSHI</p> <p>15,000,000</p>	<p>FUKIEN</p> <p>12,000,000</p>
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<p>TAIWAN</p> <p>10,000,000</p>	
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<p>THAT'S RIGHT</p>	<p>12,000,000</p> <p>CHINA</p>
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<p>CANTONESE</p> <p>FUKIEN</p>	<p>CANTONESE</p>
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LESSON 4

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Wōng: Chung-Kwòk hái ts'uēn shai-kaai yān-haú tsui toh kè kwòk-ka, k'ei-shât ts'uēn kwòk kè yān-haú yaū kei toh ne?

Cheung: Hái k'òng-chìn chi ts'in, tsik hái yat-kaú-saam-ch'at nīn chi ts'in, Chung-Kwòk kè yān-haú taaī-yeùk* yaū sei-maân-maân yān tsóh-yaū*. K'òng-chìn shing-lei chi haū, tsik hái yat-kaú-sei-nǎ nīn chi haū, Chung-Kwòk kè yān-haú tsang-ka tò sei-maân-maân-nǎ-ts'in-kaú-paák kei maân yān. Tsui kân Chung-Kwòk kè yān-haú tsang-ka tò lūk-maân-maân yān tsóh-yaū*, taaī-yeùk* chīm ts'uēn shai-kaai yān-haú sei-fân-chi-yat.

W: Kám. Chung-Kwòk pin-shuè kè yān-haú chí toh ne?

C: Chung-Kwòk uēn hoi yat taaī kè yān-haú chí toh, Wā Naām kòk shaáng kè yān-haú yik-to hó toh.

W: Wā Naām pin shaáng kè yān-haú chí toh ne?

C: Wā Naām kòk shaáng luī pīn, Kwóng-Tung Shaáng kè yān-haú tsui toh, taaī-yeùk* yaū saam-ts'in-saam-paák-maân yān tsóh-yaū* Tai-ī hái Kwóng-Sai Shaáng, taaī-yeùk* yaū yat-ts'in-nǎ-paák-maân yān tsóh-yaū*. Tai-saam hái Fuk-Kin Shaáng, taaī-yeùk* yaū yat-ts'in-ī-paák-maân yān tsóh-yaū*. Tai-sei hái T'oi-Waan Shaáng, taaī-yeùk* yaū yat-ts'in-maân yān tsóh-yaū*.

W: Ngōh t'eng yān kóng, Wā Naām kè yān m-chí fan-saân hái kwòk noi kòk shaáng, í-ch'é saân-hoi hái hoi ngoi kòk kwòk t'im, hái m-hai à?

LESSON 4

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

C: Mǒ-ts'òh là. Hai hoi ngoi kè wá-k'iū yāu yat-ts'in-ī-
paak-maân yān tsòh-yāu*; kòh ti yān toh shò hai Kwóng-Tung
yān t'ung Fuk-Kin yān, yāu k'eī hai Kwóng-Tung yān. Shòh-ī
hai hoi ngoi kè wá-k'iū ch'a-m-toh to kóng Kwóng-Tung wá*.

LESSON 4

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Wōng: China has the largest population in the world. Actually, how large is her population?

Cheung: Before the War of Resistance, that is before 1937, the population of China was approximately four hundred million. After the victory in the War of Resistance, that is after 1945, it had increased to four hundred and fifty-nine million. Recently it has grown to approximately six hundred million people and constitutes about one fourth of the total population of the world.

W: In that case, what part of China is the most populous?

C: That area along the coast of China is the most populous. The population of the provinces in South China is also very large.

W: Which province of South China is the most populous?

C: Among the provinces of South China, Kwangtung Province has the largest population, with about thirty-three million people. Kwangshi Province is the second with about fifteen million. Fukien Province is the third with about twelve million. The fourth is Taiwan Province with about ten million.

W: I heard that the population of South China is scattered not only throughout every province in China but also in foreign countries. Is that so?

LESSON 4

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

C: That is right. The number of the overseas Chinese is approximately twelve million people. Those people are mostly Cantonese and Fukienese, especially Cantonese. Therefore, almost all the overseas Chinese speak Cantonese.

LESSON 4

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. The city is not only politically important but also strategically vital.
2. The police scattered all over the area to search for contraband.
3. T'oi-Waan Province has a number of scenic areas for tourists.
4. Kwóng-Sai Province is situated to the west of Kwóng-Tung.
5. Custom Houses are set up along the coast and in various large cities.
6. Before this year is over, we will see snow.
7. The victory is ours, if we have enough strength.
8. The set-up of this building has improved recently.
9. After the rain, we will go for a ride on the ferry boat.
10. The war of resistance was fought to the last man.
11. Actually, you are very fortunate to be here.
12. Hong Kong has a population of more than three million.
13. Before the war, the population of Hong Kong was approximately 750,000.
14. If that is the case, no one will be here.
15. He is the third person who has been injured in an accident at that intersection.
16. What is the total population of the world?
17. New York is the most populated city in the world.

LESSON 4

WORD LIST

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. k'ei-shât | actuaaly, in fact |
| 2. k'òng-chín | war of resistance |
| 3. shíng-leí | victory |
| 4. uēn hoi | along the coast |
| 5. Kwóng-Sai Shaáng | Kwangsi Province |
| 6. T'oi-Waan Shaáng | Taiwan Province |
| 7. fan-saán | to scatter, disperse |
| 8. saán-hoi | to scatter |
| 9. wa K'íu | Overseas Chinese |

LESSON 4

READING MATERIAL

840

避 pèi: to flee from; avoid; to escape.

避險 pèi xiǎn: to escape danger; to avoid calamity.

避暑 pèi shù: to escape the summer heat.

690

免 miǎn: to avoid; to forgive; to excuse.

免致 miǎn zhì: lest; in order to avoid.

免稅 miǎn shuì: duty free.

免職 miǎn zhí: to dismiss from office

17

產 chǎn: to produce; bear; productions; estate.

產業 chǎn-yè: real estate

家產 jiā chǎn: family possessions.

土產 tǔ chǎn: native product.

生產 shēng chǎn: to raise, to bear a child, to produce

避 免 產

避 免 產

979

是 shì: yes; positive, certain; right; such; this; that; mandarin verb "to be".

是非 shì fēi: right and wrong; scandal.

505

抗 kàng: to withstand; to oppose.

抵抗 tǎi kàng: to oppose; to resist.

反抗 fǎn kàng: to rebel; to turn against.

抗議 kàng yì: to protest to object to.

是 抗

是 抗

LESSON 4

READING MATERIAL

1389

沿 uān: following; to follow along; to continue.

沿路 uān lù: all along the road.

沿岸 uān àn: along the shore; coastal.

沿海-帶 uān hái yān dài: all along the coast.

649

論 lùn: to discuss; to reason; discourse; ism; -ology.

辯論 biān-lùn: debate.

爭論 zhēng-lùn: to dispute.

討論 tǎo-lùn: to discuss.

論文 lùn-wén: thesis.

954

實 shí: true; sure; certainly, solid; fruit.

實價 shí jià: fixed price; real price.

實行 shí xíng: to put into practice; to take effect.

沿 論 實 寔

沿 論 實 寔

沿 論 實 寔

1447

印 yìn: a seal; to print.

蓋印 gài yìn: to seal; to stamp.

印度 yìn-dù: India.

236

孩 hái: child

嬰孩 yīng-hái: infant

孩童 hái-tóng: boy

印 孩

印 孩

印 孩

LESSON 4

READING MATERIAL

前, 勝利似到到
 十年, 戰生, 增加一
 幾, 抗, 產, 近, 分
 一, 百, 年, 既, 最, 四
 家, 一, 五, 孩, 加, 口
 國, 九, 四, ying, 量, 增, 人, 講
 呢, 一, 國, 大, 世, 好
 多, 萬, 中, 續, 全, 就
 最, 萬, 萬, 陸, 下, 點
 口, 四, 千, 樣, 上, 到
 人, 口, 幾, 一, 上, 到
 係, 人, 加, 免, 上, 到
 國, 有, 增, 避, 人, 增
 中, 話, 又, 子, 萬, 來
 已, 經, 後, 法, 萬, 將
 之, 有, 六, 底

論, 海, 口, 亦, 多, 上
 不, 沿, 人, 島, 好, 以
 係, 是, 省, 個, 有, 人
 就, 其, 東, 一, 重, 萬
 象, 廣, 灣, 人, 千
 印, yau, 以, 台, 呢, 一
 呢, 人, 便, 右, 南, 有
 深, 係, 裏, 左, 華, 共
 最, 街, 省, 人, 實, 總, 話
 人, 滿, 各, 萬, 共
 國, 到, 南, 百, 方, k'iu, 廣, 東
 外, 見, 華, 三, 左, 華, 謀
 呢, 都, 多, 十, 人, 外, 數
 國, 市, 更, 三, 萬, 海, 多
 中, 城, 口, 約, 千, 添, 呢
 係, 個, 人, 大, 一, 國, 國
 邊, 帶, 多, 有, 外, 美
 係, 一, 最, 都, 去, 係

LESSON 4 .

WRITING MATERIAL

避	Character Number 840		Radical Number 162				
	Stroke Number 17		辵, 走				
	工	尸	尸	君	君	君	君
	君	君	辟	辟	避	避	避
產	Character Number 17		Radical Number 100				
	Stroke Number 11		生				
	、	二	夕	文	立	产	产
	产	产	產				
抗	Character Number 508		Radical Number 64				
	Stroke Number 7		扌, 手				
	一	扌	扌	扌	抗	抗	抗
沿	Character Number 1389		Radical Number 85				
	Stroke Number 8		辵, 水				
	、	辵	辵	沿	沿	沿	沿
寔	Character Number 954		Radical Number 40				
	Stroke Number 15		宀				
	、	宀	宀	宀	寔	寔	寔
	寔	寔	寔	寔	寔	寔	

LESSON 5

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Wōng: Chung-Kwòk kè Kwòk-Mān-Chìng-Foó ts'oi-yûng pin chùng ching-t'ai ne?

Cheung: Chung-Kwòk t'ŭng Meī-Kwòk to hai mán-chuê kwòk-ka, Chung-Kwòk kè ching-t'ai t'ŭng Meī-Kwòk kè yat-yeung, shòh-ī Kwòk-Mān-Chìng-Foó yik-to ts'oi-yûng mán-chuê ching-t'ai.

W: Chung-Kwòk kè ching-foó ts'oi-yûng chung-yeung-tsaâp-k'uên chai, yik-waák tei-fong-fan-k'uên chai ne?

C: Chung-Kwòk kè ching-foó ts'oi-yûng chung-yeung-tsaâp-k'uên chai, m-yûng tei-fong-fan-k'uên chai. Shòh-ī ni tím t'ŭng Meī-Kwòk kè ching-foó m-t'ŭng.

W: Chung-Kwòk kè haäng-ching chai-tô hai tím-yeung* kè ne?

C: Chung-Kwòk kè haäng-ching chai-tô fan-hoi chung-yeung haäng-ching t'ŭng tei-fong haäng-ching. Chung-yeung haäng-ching tsik-hai Kwòk-Mān-Chìng-Foó kè haäng-ching; tei-fong haäng-ching tsik hai shaäng ching-foó t'ŭng uên ching-foó kè haäng-ching.

W: Kwòk-Mān-Chìng-Foó tsui ko kè cheung-koon hai pin kòh ne?

C: Kwòk-Mān-Chìng-Foó tsui ko kè cheung-koon hai Tsung-T'ung, tai-ī hai Foó Tsung-T'ung. K'ui-tei to hai yau yan-mán suén-kui kè.

W: Kwòk-Mān-Chìng-Foó chi hā yau ti mi-yě kei-kwaan ne?

LESSON 5

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

C: Kwòk-Mán-Ching-Fóo chi hā yaū nǚ kòh uēn*, tsik hai Lāp-Faāt Uēn*, Sz-Faāt uēn*, Hāng-Ching Uēn*, Kaam-Ch'aāt Uēn* t' ũng Haaú-Shi Uēn*.

LESSON 5

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Wōng: What (kind of) system of government has the Republic of China adopted?

Cheung: Both China and the United States of America are democratic countries, and the system of government of both countries is the same; therefore, the government of the Republic of China also has adopted the democratic system of government.

W: Has the Chinese government adopted a system of centralization of authority or a system of decentralization?

C: The Chinese government adopted a system of centralization of authority and does not use the system of decentralization; therefore, in this respect, the Chinese government differs from the government of the United States.

W: What is the administrative system of China like?

C: The administrative system of China is divided into the central administration and the local administration. The central administration is the administration of the national government. The local administration is the administration of the provincial and the district government.

W: Who is the highest official of the national government?

C: The highest official of the national government is the president, the second highest is the vice-president. They are elected by the people.

LESSON 5

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

W: What are the organizations under the national government?

C: Under the national government there are five Yuan; namely the Legislative Yuan, the Judicial Yuan, the Executive Yuan, the Control Yuan, and the Examination Yuan.

LESSON 5

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. The president is elected to be the highest official of the government.
2. The U.S. Government has been a democracy for almost 200 years.
3. The Yuan is a high administrative organization of the Chinese Government.
4. The U.S. Government has adopted the system of decentralization of authority.
5. On the other hand the Chinese government uses the system of centralization of authority.
6. The president, as well as the vice-president, are elected by the people.
7. The district government is under the provincial government which is, in turn, under the national government.
8. The U.S. Government is divided into the Executive, Legislative and Judicial branches.
9. Beside these three branches, the Chinese Government also has the Control Yuan and the Examination Yuan.
10. The vice-president is not the highest official of the nation.
11. The school's administration is headed by the principal.
12. The officials of the local government must report to the provincial government.
13. He is the sort of man who wants things done immediately.
14. What kind of books do you usually read?

LESSON 5

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

15. She does not have the authority to plan various activities here.
16. A government will do well under a democratic system.

LESSON 5

WORD LIST

1. ching-fob	government
2. Kwòk-Mán-Ching-Fob	Chinese Government
3. ching-t'ai	system of government
4. mán-chuê	democracy
5. chung-yeung-tsaâp- k'uên chai	system of centralized authority
6. tei-fong-fan-k'uên chai	system of decentralized authority
7. haäng-ching	administration
8. chai-tô	system
9. fan-hoi	to divide
10. chung-yeung haäng-ching	central administration
11. tei-fong haäng-ching	local administration
12. shaäng ching-fob	provincial government
13. uên-ching-fob	district government
14. cheung-koon	official
15. tsung-t'ung	president
16. fob tsung-t'ung	vice-president
17. suên-kuí	to elect
18. Uên*	Yuan (a high administrative organization of China)
19. Lâp-Faât Uên*	Legislative Yuan
20. Sz-Faât Uên*	Judicial Yuan
21. Haäng-Ching Uên*	Executive Yuan

LESSON 5

WORD LIST

- | | | |
|-----|-------------------|------------------|
| 22. | Kaam-Ch' aat Uên* | Control Yuan |
| 23. | Haaü-Shi Uên* | Examination Yuan |
| 24. | yan-män | people |
| 25. | ts'oi-yüng | to adopt |

LESSON 5

READING MATERIAL

1167

體 t'ai: body; trunk, substance, appearance; to treat with consideration.

全體 ts'uñ-t'ai: the whole body of.

體面 t'ai-mín: reputation; face.

主體 chú t'ai: subject.

1205

集 tsáip: to collect; to gather. an assembly.

集會 tsáip oó. to assemble; to meet; meeting.

集議 tsáip Y: to gather for discussion.

集股 tsáip kó. to collect capital for business.

525

權 k'uñ: authority; power.

權力 k'uñ-lík: power; influence.

版權 pián k'uñ: copyright

權利 k'uñ-leí: rights & privileges

選舉權 suén-kuí k'uñ: right to vote.

體 體 集 集 權 權

骨 曲 集 集 權 權

體 集 權

1474

央 yeung: the middle; center; to entreat.

中央 chung-yeung: the center; middle.

中央政府 chung-yeung ching-fó: the central government.

1394

縣 uñ: governmental district.

縣長 uñ-cheung: district magistrate.

縣城 uñ shing: district city.

央 縣

央 縣

央 縣

LESSON 5

READING MATERIAL

97

1090

591

稱 ch'ing: state;
to praise

選 suan: to choose;
to select.

立 lip: to set up; to
establish; per-
pendicular; im-
mediately.

稱 ch'ing: to weigh;
to estimate

選舉 suan-hua: to elect;
to vote.

立刻 lip-lak: at once;
right away.

相稱 sung-ch'ing:
symmetrical;
in accordance
with

選擇 suan-chhak: to
choose; to se-
lect.

成立 shing-lip: to establish

稱職 ch'ing-chik: able
to fulfil the
responsibility

中立 chung-lip: neutrality

獨立 tuk-lip: independent.

稱 選 立
稱 選 立
稱 選 立
稱 選 立

1146

1051

訂 ting: to
arrange; to
settle; to edit;
to collate.

律 lit: statute; law.

法律 fait-lit: the law;
code.

訂立 ting-lap: to draw
up.

一律 yat-lit: uniformly;
without dis-
tinction.

訂定 ting-tang: to con-
clude; to
settle.

律師 lit-sz: a lawyer.

訂約 ting yuak: to make
an agreement.

刑律 ing lit: criminal
law.

訂

律

訂 律
訂 律

訂

律

LESSON 5

WRITING MATERIAL

體	Character Number 1107		Radical Number 188				
	Stroke Number 23		骨				
	骨	骨	骨	骨	骨	骨	骨
	骨	骨	骨	骨	骨	骨	骨
	骨	骨	骨	骨	骨	骨	骨
權	Character Number 525		Radical Number 75				
	Stroke Number 22		木, 木				
	木	木	木	木	木	木	木
	木	木	木	木	木	木	木
	木	木	木	木	木	木	木
縣	Character Number 1394		Radical Number 120				
	Stroke Number 16		系				
	丨	丨	丨	丨	丨	丨	丨
	丨	丨	丨	丨	丨	丨	丨
	丨	丨	丨	丨	丨	丨	丨
立	Character Number 591		Radical Number 117				
	Stroke Number 5		立				
	丶	丶	丶	丶	立		
律	Character Number 651		Radical Number 60				
	Stroke Number 9		彳				
	丨	丨	丨	丨	丨	丨	丨
	丨	丨	丨	丨	丨	丨	丨
	律						

LESSON 6

The illustration is divided into ten panels:

- Panel 1:** Shows a traditional Chinese building with a flag on top and a large question mark next to it.
- Panel 2:** A military officer in uniform is shown next to a box labeled "EXECUTIVE YUAN" and another box labeled "MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEFENSE".
- Panel 3:** A reception desk labeled "MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEFENSE" is shown with three people. Next to it are a soldier with a rifle, a military officer, and a woman.
- Panel 4:** A door labeled "MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEFENSE" is shown with two men in suits, each with a question mark on their face.
- Panel 5:** A man in a suit is labeled "MINISTER OF NATIONAL DEFENSE". Next to him is a military officer with a clipboard and a stack of papers.
- Panel 6:** A man in a suit is labeled "CHIEF OF SUPREME STAFF". Next to him are two military officers in uniform.
- Panel 7:** A military officer is shown next to three boxes labeled "LIAISON", "SUPPLY", and "TRANSPORT".
- Panel 8:** A group of soldiers in uniform is shown next to a large question mark. The text "CHINESE ARMY" is written above them.
- Panel 9:** A map of China is labeled "CHINA'S ARMY" and a map of the United States is labeled "U.S. ARMY". They are connected by an equals sign.
- Panel 10:** A 3D pyramid diagram showing military units: "PLATOON", "COMPANY", "BATTALION", "REGIMENT", and "DIVISION".
- Panel 11:** A large question mark is shown next to three soldiers in uniform, one holding a rifle.
- Panel 12:** A soldier is shown using binoculars, another is holding a rocket launcher, and a third is standing near a body of water with a question mark.

LESSON 6

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Wōng: Chung-Kwòk kwan-sz kei-kwaan kè tsó-chik hai tim-yeung*
kè ne?

Cheung: Heāng-Ching-Uēn* kè hā pīn yaū yat kòh pō, kiù tsō Kwòk-Fōng Pō. Ni kòh pō hai Chung-Kwòk ching-foó tsui ko kè kwan-ching kei-kwaan, foó-cnaak chí-fai Lūk Hoi Hung saam kwan.

W: Kwòk-Fōng Pō kè chue-iù cheung-koon kiù tsō mi-ye ne?

C: Kwòk-Fōng Pō yaū leung kòh chue-iù cheung-koon: yat kòh kiù tsō Kwòk-Fōng-Pō-Cheung, foó-chaak kwan-ching; yat kòh kiù tsō Ts'aam-Maū-Tsúng-Cheung, foó-chaak kwan-ling.

W: Chung-Kwòk Lūk Hoi Hung saam kwan cheung-koon kè koon-haam hai mi-ye ne?

C: K'ui-tei hai Lūk-Kwan Tsúng-Sz-Ling, Hoi-Kwan Tsúng-Sz-Ling, t'ung Hung-Kwan Tsúng-Sz-Ling; ching yaū yat kòh Luēn-K'an Tsúng-Sz-Ling, foó-chaak luēn-lòk, kung-k'ap, t'ung wān-shue táng táng kè kung-tsòk.

W: Chung-Kwòk Lūk-Kwan kè taan-wai* yaū pin kei kòh ne?

C: Chung-Kwòk lūk-kwan kè taan-wai* yaū kwan, sz, t'uēn, ying, lín, p'aai, paan, t'ung Mei-Kwòk kè p'in-chai ch'a-m-toh.

W: Kwan-tui* kè yām-mō hai mi-ye ne?

C: Kwan-tui* kè yām-mō hai pó-wai kwòk-ka kè ling-t'ó, chue-k'uēn t'ung fōng-uē ngoi kwòk kè ts'am-leuk.

LESSON 6

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Wong: What is the structure of the Chinese military organization?

Cheung: Under the Executive Yuan there is a ministry which is called the Ministry of National Defense. This ministry is the highest military administrative organization of the Chinese government, and it is responsible for the command of the army, navy, and air force.

W: Who are the important officials in the Ministry of National Defense?

C: There are two important officials in the Ministry of National Defense: one of them, called the Minister of National Defense, is responsible for the military administration; the other, called the Chief of Supreme Staff, is responsible for the military command.

W: What are the titles of the commanding officers of the Chinese Army, Navy, and Air Force?

C: They are the Commander-in-chief of Ground Forces, the Commander-in-chief of Naval Forces, and the Commander-in-chief of Air Forces; there is also a Commander-in-chief of Combined Service Forces, who is responsible for matters of liaison, supply transportation, etc.

W: What are the units of the Chinese Army?

C: Similar to the system of the United States of America, the units of the Chinese Army are army, division, regiment, battalion, company, platoon, and squad.

LESSON 6

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

W: What is the mission of the armed forces?

C: The mission of the armed forces is to protect the territory and sovereignty of their country and to defend against foreign invasion.

LESSON 6

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. The Defense Department is responsible for defending against any invasion.
2. Everyone has the duty to protect the sovereignty of his country.
3. Japan invaded the U.S. territory in 1941.
4. He is the liaison officer between the Army and the Navy.
5. This army organization deals with transportation.
6. The commander comes to inspect the four battalions of this regiment.
7. This company received orders to scatter its men in that area.
8. The main supply line of this army is too long.
9. The chief of staff is one of the important persons in the military organization.
10. The platoon system is working wonderfully.
11. There are three squads in this area waiting to be transported to the division headquarters.
12. This army needs transportation for all three of its divisions.
13. The Secretary of Defense is the highest official in the Department of Defense.
14. The President of the U.S. is also the Commander-in-Chief of the Army, Navy and Air Force.
15. The liaison officer has a very important mission.
16. The Secretary of the U.S. Army is a civilian.

LESSON 6

WORD LIST

1.	kwan-ching kei-kwaan	military organization
2.	chi-fai	to command
3.	chue-iù	important, main, major
4.	Kwòk-Fòng Pô-Chefung	Minister of National Defense
5.	Ts'aam-Maü Tsung-Chefung	Chief of Staff
6.	kwan-ling	military order
7.	tsung-sz-ling	commander-in-chief
8.	luen-k'an	combined services
9.	luen-lòk	liaison
10.	kung-k'ap	supply
11.	wân-shue	transportation; to transport
12.	ying	battalion
13.	lin	company
14.	p'aai	platoon
15.	paan	squad
16.	p'in-tsaí	system
17.	pó-wai	to protect
18.	ling-t'ò	territory
19.	chue-k'uën	sovereignty, right
20.	fong-ue	to defend
21.	ts'am-leük	to invade, invasion
22.	koon-haam	title
23.	yâm-mô	mission
24.	tsó	section

LESSON 6

WORD LIST

25. lui

brigade

26. chm cheung

brigadier general

READING MATERIAL

201

357

871

防 fāng: to guard against; to protect from.

守 shǒu: to keep; to guard; to observe.

保 bǎo: to preserve; to keep; to secure; to bond.

防備 fāng-bèi: to watch for; to guard against.

保守 bǎo-shǒu: to retain; to keep; to hold.

擔保 dān-bǎo: to guarantee.

提防 tí-fāng: to be aware of

守秘密 shǒu pèi-mì: to keep a secret.

保險 bǎo-xiǎn: to insure against; to take risk.

防軍 fāng jūn: defence corps

保證人 bǎo-zhèng-yān: a voucher; guarantor.

防

守

保

防守保

防

守

保

1169

1144

土 tǔ: earth; soil; place; local; native.

任 rèn: to sustain; be responsible; an office; trust.

土音 tǔ yīn: local accent.

任意 yì-yì: as one pleases; voluntary.

土人 tǔ rén: native; aborigine.

信任 xìn-rèn: to have confidence in.

任用 yòng-rèn: to employ; to engage.

土

任

土任

土

任

READING MATERIAL

1423

衛 wai: to defend; to preserve; to guard.

衛生 wai-snaang: health; hygiene.

衛兵 wai ping: a body guard.

1214

侵 ts'am: to invade; to usurp

侵略 ts'am-leuk: to encroach upon; to invade.

侵犯 ts'am-faán: to trespass.

侵占 ts'am-chim: to invade and occupy.

703

武 mǔ: military; martial; brave.

武官 mǔ-koon: military official.

武力 mǔ-lík: by force of arms.

武裝 mǔ-chong: under arms.

衛

侵

武

衛 侵 武

衛

侵

武

271

器 wai: dish; implement; ability

器具 wai-kui: tools; utensils

器皿 wai-ming: vessel; small articles of use

器械 wai-haaf: instruments; equipment

小器 siú wai: petty; narrow-minded.

170

揮 fai: to move; to shake

發揮 fait-fai: make known; to manifest

器

揮

器 揮

器

揮

LESSON 6

READING MATERIAL

國民政府之下五個院最重要呢一個，算
係行政院。因為呢個院主管全國嘅行政，行政
院長嘅職任等於美國政府嘅國務卿。行政
院內有一個機關叫做國防部，主理軍事，統領
海陸空三軍。

國防部嘅主要任務，當然係負責保衛國
土，防守邊界要地，反抗外來侵略。海陸空三軍
完全聽國防部嘅命令，同指揮。

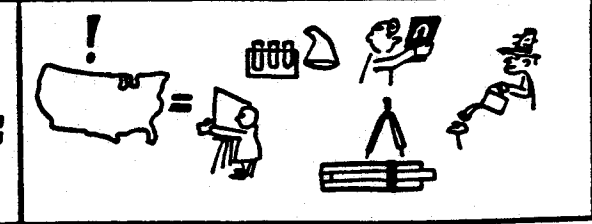
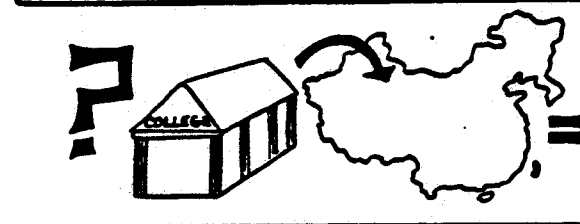
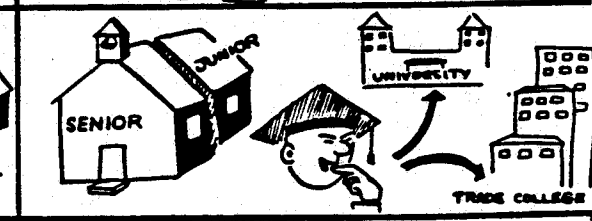
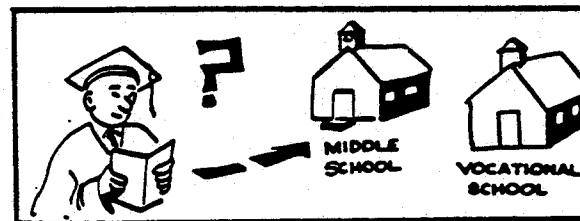
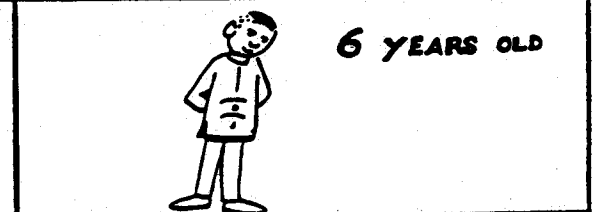
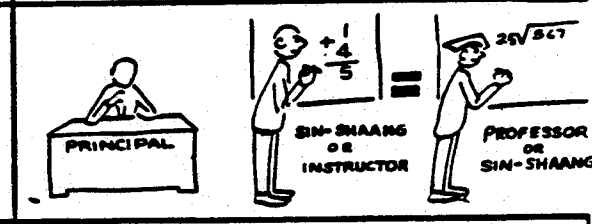
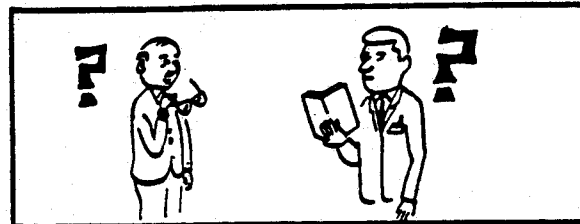
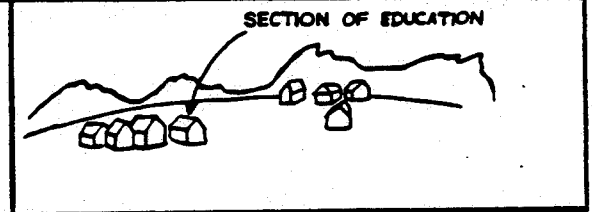
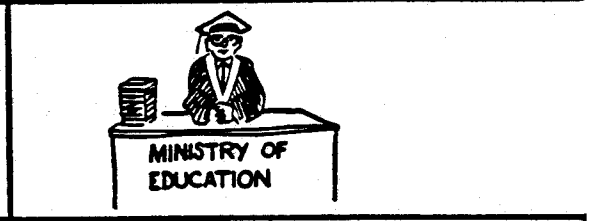
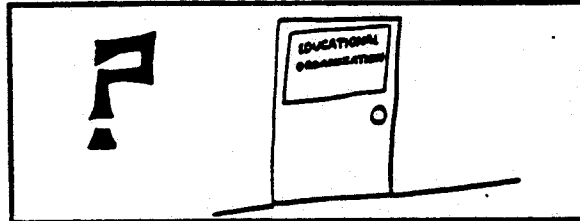
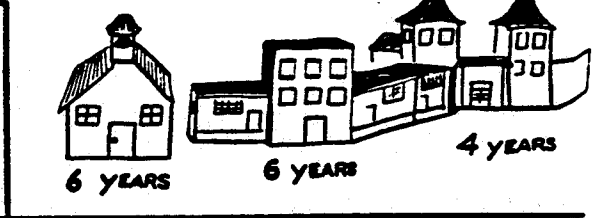
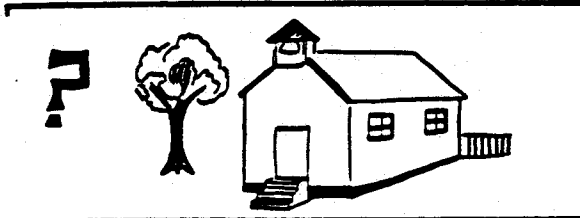
中國軍事設備現時更加完備，有好多最
新式武器。空軍有各種飛機，海軍亦都有戰
艦。但係中國最大嘅武器，要算軍人嘅職責。
每個士兵都清楚認識佢做軍人嘅職責。

LESSON 6

WRITING MATERIAL

防	Character Number 201		Radical Number 170				
	Stroke Number 6		阝, 阜				
	了	阝	阝'	阝二	防	防	
守	Character Number 957		Radical Number 40				
	Stroke Number 6		宀				
	'	'	宀	宀	守	守	
保	Character Number 871		Radical Number 9				
	Stroke Number 10		亻, 人				
	ノ	亻	亻'	亻二	保	保	保
土	Character Number 1169		Radical Number 32				
	Stroke Number 3		土				
	一	十	土				
任	Character Number 1444		Radical Number 9				
	Stroke Number 6		亻, 人				
	ノ	亻	亻'	任	任	任	

LESSON 7



LESSON 7

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Wōng: Chung-Kwòk kè kaaù-yûk chai-tô hai tím-yeûng* kè ne?

Cheung: P'ó-t'ung lai kóng, Chung-Kwòk kè kaaù-yûk chai-tô tsik hai siú hôk lûk nîn, chung hôk lûk nîn t'ung taaí hôk sei nîn.

W: Chung-Kwòk kaaù-yûk haang-ching kei-kwaan kiú tsô mi-yě ne?

C: Chung-Kwòk kaaù-yûk haang-ching tsui ko kei-kwaan kiú tsô Kaaù-Yûk Pô; mooí kòh shaang chûng yaú Kaaù-Yûk T'eng; mooí kòh shī yaú Kaaù-Yûk Kûk* waák-ché Kaaù-Yûk Foh; mooí kòh uên yaú Kaaù-Yûk Foh.

W: Haaù-cheung t'ung kaaù-sz yaú mi-yě fan-pít ne?

C: Haaù-cheung hai yat kaan hôk-haaù kè tsui ko foô-chaák yān; kaaù shue kè yān kiú tsô kaaù-sz, p'ó t'ung kiú k'uī tsô sin-shaang; taaí hôk kè sin-shaang kiú tsô kaaù-shaú.

W: Chung-Kwòk kè sai-man-tsaí keí sui hoi-ch'í yâp hôk-haaù tûk shue ne?

C: Chung-Kwòk kè sai-man-tsaí taaí-yeùk* tò lûk sui kè shī-haú tsaú hoi-ch'í yâp hôk-haaù tûk shue.

W: Siú hôk pat-íp ĩ haú, yaú ti mi-yě kè kaaù-yûk ne?

C: Siú hôk pat-íp ĩ haú, tsaú hoh-ĩ yâp chung hôk, waák-ché chik íp hôk-haaú. Chung hôk yaú fan-hoi ch'oh-chung t'ung ko-chung. Ch'oh-chung pat-íp ĩ haú, hoh-ĩ yâp ko-chung, waák-ché sz-faân hôk-haaú. Ko-chung pat-íp ĩ haú hoh-ĩ yâp taaí hôk, waák-ché chuen-foh hôk-haaú.

W: Chung-Kwòk kè taaí hôk yaú keí toh kòh hôk-uên* ne?

LESSON 7

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

C: Chung-Kwòk kè taaí hōk yaũ mǎn-hōk uên*, leī-hōk uên*, faát-hōk uên*, i-hōk uên*, kung-hōk uên*, nūng-hōk uên* táng táng, t'ung Meī-Kwòk kè taaí hōk ch'a-m-toh.

LESSON 7

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Wōng: What is the Chinese educational system like?

Cheung: In general, the Chinese educational system consists of six years of elementary school, six years of middle school, and four years of university.

W: What are the Chinese educational administrative organizations?

C: The highest educational administrative organization in China is known as the Ministry of Education. There is also a Department of Education in each province. Each city has a Bureau of Education or a Section of Education; and each district has a Section of Education.

W: What is the difference between a principal and an instructor?

C: A principal is the person in a school with highest responsibility. The one who teaches is an instructor and is known generally as Sin-Shaang. The Sin-Shaang in a university is called a professor.

W: At what age do the Chinese children begin school?

C: The Chinese children begin school when they reach the age of about six.

W: What kind of education do they receive after their graduation from the elementary school?

C: After their graduation from the elementary school, they can enter either the middle school or the vocational school. The middle school is divided into junior high and senior high.

LESSON 7

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

After their graduation from junior high, they can enter either senior high or a normal school. After their graduation from senior high, they can enter either a university or technical college.

W: How many colleges does a university have in China?

C: Similar to the university in the United States of America, a Chinese university has the college of arts and literature, the college of sciences, the college of law, the college of medicine, the college of engineering, and the college of agriculture.

LESSON 7

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. The Chinese educational system is not exactly the same as that of the U.S.
2. He is working as a clerk in the Bureau of Education.
3. I have known the principal of this elementary school for a long time.
4. The Department of Education plans to build another academic institution before the end of this year.
5. A high school education is not necessary for this kind of work.
6. She is a professor of the medical college at the University of Hong Kong.
7. This student is registered in the college of law but he spends most of his time in the college of agriculture.
8. The normal school is a part of the college of arts and letters.
9. After graduating from a technical college, a person may not go into the vocation he studied.
10. In some universities, the college of engineering is a part of the college of science.
11. The difference between an instructor and a professor is very great in terms of responsibilities and duties.
12. Almost twenty years of schooling are required before a person can graduate from a medical school in the U.S.

LESSON 7

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

13. Under the British system, there will be no more than one university in any city or district.
14. A person can enter a certain college without graduating from high school.
15. The teachers of this academic institution are of different nationalities.

LESSON 7

WORD LIST

1. kaaû-yûk	education
2. siú hôk	elementary school
3. chung hôk	high school
4. taaî hôk	university, college
5. kaaû-yûk t'eng	department of education
6. foh	section
7. fan-pîit	difference
8. kaaû-sz	teacher
9. chik-îp	vocation, profession, occupation
10. ch'oh-chung	junior high school
11. ko-chung	senior high school
12. sz-faân hôk haaû	normal school
13. chuen-foh hôk haaû	technical college
14. hôk-uên*	academic institute
15. mǎn-hôk uên*	college of arts and letters
16. leĩ-hôk uên*	college of sciences
17. faât-hôk uên*	college of law
18. i-hôk uên*	college of medicine
19. kung-hôk uên*	college of engineering
20. nŭng-hôk uên*	college of agriculture

LESSON 7

READING MATERIAL

1066

107

188

- | | | | | | |
|----|--------------------------------------|----|---|----|--|
| 科 | feh: series;
rank; department | 師 | sz: division; army;
master; teacher. | 助 | ch'oh: to assist;
help |
| 科學 | feh-w'ok: science | 師長 | sz ch'ung: divisional commander
teacher. | 幫助 | pong-ch'oh: to
aid; assist |
| 科長 | feh ch'ung: chief
of a department | 師表 | sz pié: a pattern;
model | 內助 | noí-ch'oh: help-
mate (wife) |
| 內科 | noí-feh: medical
practice. | | | 樂助 | lák-ch'oh: free-
will contribu-
tion |
| 外科 | ngút-feh: surgical. | | | | |

科 師 助

科 師 助

518

- 官 koon: officer;
official.
- 官長 koon-ch'ung:
official; ruler.
- 文官 mán-koon: civil
official.
- 升官 shing koon: to be
promoted.
- 法官 faát-koon: a judge.

1175

- 圖 t'ü: plan; chart;
map; scheme;
plot; seal.
- 圖樣 t'ü-yeung: plan;
diagram.
- 圖書館 t'ü-shue-koon:
library.
- 繪圖 hu'ooi t'ü: to
sketch; to paint.

官 官 圖 圖

官 圖

READING MATERIAL

872

166

128

補 p6: to mend; to patch; to fill up; to supplement.

補身 p6 shan: nourishing; invigorating.

補助 p6-ch6h: to help; to assist.

範 fan: pattern; standard

模範 m6-fan: model; example

範圍 fan-wei: limits; scope; sphere

專 chuen: single; special

專心 chuen-shan: engrossed in; concentration

專家 chuen-ka: a specialist

專門 chuen-m6n: specialisation

專科 chuen-fo: special course

補

範

專

補 範 專

補

範

專

1496

育 y6k: to bear; to nurture; to rear; to foster.

教育 ksu-y6k: education; to teach.

體育 t'ai-y6k: physical training.

915

修 sau: to repair; to improve; to adorn; to cultivate.

修整 sau-ching: to repair; to put in order.

修身 sau shan: to cultivate, virtuous conduct.

育

修

育 修

育

修

LESSON 7

READING MATERIAL

普通黎講，中國嘅教育制度大約同美國
一樣，即係小學六年，中學六年，大學本科四年
咁。中學亦分初中三年，高中三年，不過多
埋係一間學校。

中國全國教育行政由行政院教育部主
理，然後每省有教育廳，每個市或每個縣有教育局，
分別打理各地方嘅教育行政。

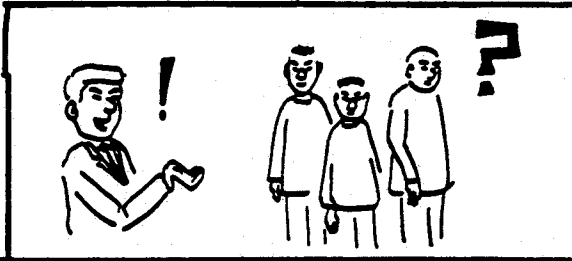
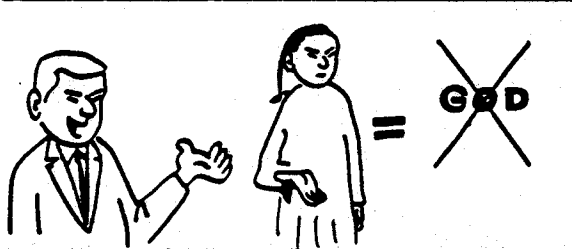
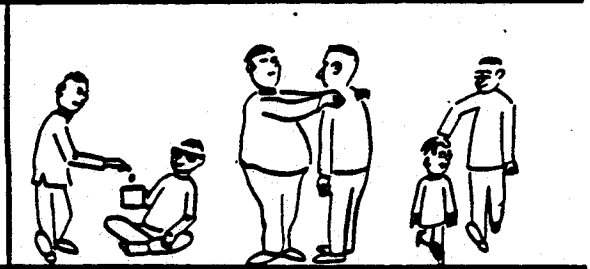
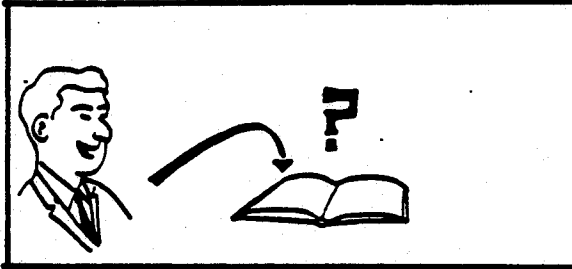
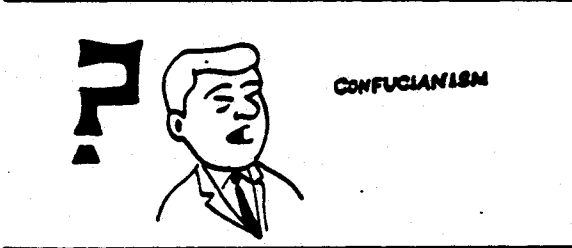
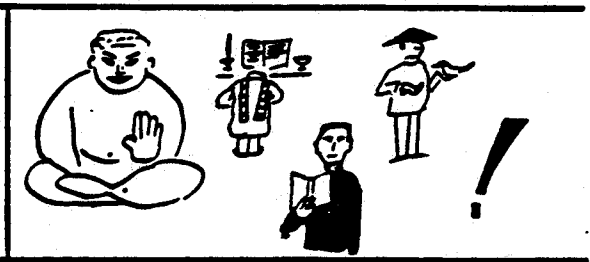
中國學校有嘅係官立，或者叫做公立，但
係好多係私立，亦有助有嘅專範學校。各
立學校得到政府補助，有嘅係普通一科，各
分學校為文科、理科、師範、醫科、農科、商科、
立學校有圖書館、體育館、學生自修。

LESSON 7

WRITING MATERIAL

科	Character Number 188		Radical Number 115				
	Stroke Number 9		禾, 禾				
	'	二	千	才	禾	禾	禾
	科						
師	Character Number 1066		Radical Number 50				
	Stroke Number 10		巾				
	'	丨	巾	巾	巾	巾	巾
	師	師					
助	Character Number 107		Radical Number 19				
	Stroke Number 7		力				
	丨	冂	冂	目	目	助	助
官	Character Number 518		Radical Number 40				
	Stroke Number 8		宀				
	'	'	宀	宀	宀	官	官
圖	Character Number 1175		Radical Number 31				
	Stroke Number 14		囗				
	丨	冂	冂	冂	同	同	同
	周	周	周	圖	圖		

LESSON 8



ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Wōng: Chung-Kwòk yān sùn mi-yě kaaù ne?

Cheung: Chung-Kwòk haî yat kòh sùn-yeŭng tsz̄-yaū kè kwòk-ka, shòh-ī yaū hó toh tsung-kaaù, yaū ti sùn Kei-Tuk Kaaù, yaū ti sùn T'in-Chuê Kaaù, yaū ti sùn Fât Kaaù, yaū ti sùn Tô Kaaù, yaū ti sùn Húng Kaaù, yaū ti mi-yě to sùn, mi-yě to paaì.

W: Húng Kaaù haî mi-yě ne?

C: Húng Kaaù yaū kiù tsô Uē Kaaù, Húng Kaaù pòon-loi m̄-haî yat chúnng tsung-kaaù, chí-haî yat chúnng chít-hòk. Sùn Húng Kaaù kè yān sùn Húng-Tsz̄ kè chít-hòk, shūng-paaì Húng-Tsz̄ shòh kaaù kè lūn-leĩ, tô-tak, tūk Húng-Tsz̄ shòh sé kè shue.

W: Húng-Tsz̄ shòh kaaù kè lūn-leĩ, tô-tak, t'ūng shòh sé kè shue haî kwaan-ue mi-yě ne?

C: Húng-Tsz̄ shòh kaaù kè lūn-leĩ, tô-tak, t'ūng shòh sé kè shue haî kwaan-ue yān, î, laĩ, chí, sùn, shīng.

W: Kám, Húng-Tsz̄ m̄-haî wā k'uī tsz̄-keī haî shān, tsz̄-keī haî Sheung-Taī là pòh?

C: Haî là. Húng-Tsz̄ haî yat kòh mǎn-yān, chuè-tsòk ka, kaaù-yūk ka, ching-chī ka, t'ūng chít-hòk ka. K'uī m̄-haî shān, m̄-haî Sheung-Taī.

W: Neĩ wā yaū-ti yān mi-yě to sùn, mi-yě to paaì, k'uī-teī sùn mi-yě paaì mi-yě ne?

C: Kuī-teī sùn yat p'oh shuē ooī peī fuk k'uī-teī kè shī-haū,

LESSON 8

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

k'uī-teī tsaū paai kón p'oh shuê, k'uī-teī sùn yat-faai
shêk ooī pei shaū k'uī-teī kè shī-haū, k'uī-teī tsaū paai
kón faai shêk. Ni-ti haī maī-sùn, m-haī sùn kaaū.

LESSON 8

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Wōng: In what religion do the Chinese believe?

Cheung: China is a country of freedom of worship, therefore there are many religions. Some of the people believe in Protestantism, some believe in Catholicism, some believe in Buddhism, some believe in Toaism, some believe in Confucianism, some believe in anything.

W: What is Confucianism?

C: Confucianism is also known as Uē-Kaaū. Originally it was not religion, but a school of philosophy. The followers of Confucianism believe in the philosophy of Confucius, worship the ethics and virtue taught by Confucius and read the books written by him.

W: To what do the ethics and virtues taught by Confucius and the books written by him pertain?

C: The ethics and virtues which were taught by Confucius and the books which were written by him pertain to humanity, righteousness, rites, sagaciousness, faith, and sincerity.

W: In that case, does it mean that Confucius did not claim himself as a deity or a God?

C: That is right, Confucius was a scholar, an author, and educator, a politician, and a philosopher. He was not a deity or God.

W: You said some people believe in anything and worship anything.

LESSON 8

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

What do they believe, and what do they worship?

C: When they believe a tree can give them felicity, they worship that tree. When they believe a stone can give them longevity, they worship that stone. This is superstition not belief in a religion.

LESSON 8

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. Confucius should not be looked upon as a deity.
2. His wife went through college but she is still very superstitious.
3. A lot of people believed that happiness and longevity go together.
4. This is the tree that we saw from the top of that rock.
5. The author of this book is very intelligent as well as very capable.
6. He has faith in God and also faith in himself.
7. Sincerity is this man's greatest virtue.
8. Because of his humanitarian attitude, he is doing his best to help others.
9. The example of righteousness set by many great men in history should help us to face our difficulties.
10. Taoism has a different set of ethics when compared with that of Buddhism.
11. He is a politician but he believes in Protestantism.
12. Those who believe in Catholicism also believe in God.
13. A philosopher may be an educator; but an educator may not be a philosopher.
14. We believe in freedom of religion as well as freedom of speech and freedom of press in the U.S.
15. Chinese people worship their ancestors.

LESSON 8

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

16. Liberty is one of the most valuable things that we have in the U.S.

LESSON 8

WORD LIST

1. tsung-kaaû	religion
2. sùn-yeŭng	faith, worship
3. tsž-yaŭ	free, freedom, liberty
4. Kei-Tuk Kaaû	Protestantism
5. T'in-Chué Kaau	Catholicism
6. Fât-Kaaû	Buddhism
7. Tô-Kaaû	Toaism
8. Hŭng-Kaaû	Confucianism
9. Uĕ-Kaaû	Confucianism
10. paaï	to worship
11. lŭn-leĩ	ethics
12. tô-tak	virtue
13. yān	humanity
14. î	righteousness
15. chí	sagaciousness
16. shing	sincerity
17. shān	deity, God
18. Sheŭng-Tai	God
19. chuĕ-tsòk ka	author, writer
20. p'oh	classifier, auxiliary noun
21. fuk	felicity, happiness
22. shêk	stone, rock
23. shaû	longevity

· LESSON 8

WORD LIST

24. mai-sùn

superstition, superstitious

25. shuê

tree

READING MATERIAL

946

神 shēn: spirit; deity; divine; the spirit; energy.

神父 shēn-fó: priest.

神經 shēn-king: the nerve; crazy.

1012

樹 shù: tree; plant; to plant.

樹林 shù lín: trees.

樹林 shù-lín: forest; grove.

965

石 shí: stone; rock; firm; a weight; measure.

石頭 shí-tóu: stone; boulder.

石油 shí-yóu: petroleum.

神

樹

樹石

神 樹 石

203

夫 fū: husband; ma.

丈夫 chū-fū: husband.

夫人 fū-yān: wife; Mrs.

夫婦 fū fū: husband and wife

工夫 kung-fū: work

994

誠 chéng: sincere; faithful.

誠實 chéng-shí: sincere; guiltless; honest.

誠意 chéng-ì: sincerity.

夫

誠

夫 誠

LESSON 8

READING MATERIAL

224

福 fuk: happiness; blessed; felicity

幸福 hāng-fuk: happiness; felicity

福利 fuk-lai: welfare

發福 fāt-fuk: to grow fat

1289

財 ts'ai: property; wealth; valuables.

財物 ts'ai māt: property; effects; valuables.

財政 ts'ai-ching: finance.

財產 ts'ai-ch'án: property; estate.

1112

德 tak: virtue; goodness; conduct; power.

德行 tak-hing: moral deed; upright conduct.

德國 tak-kuók: Germany.

福

財

德

福財德

福

財

德

667

迷 māi: to deceive; to bewitch; to be possessed

迷信 māi-sin: superstition

昏迷 fan-māi: faint; unconscious.

迷惑 māi-wak: to delude; to infatuate.

1325

宗 tsung: ancestor; origin; sort.

宗旨 tsung-chí: purpose; the leading idea.

宗教 tsung-kaed: religion.

迷

宗

迷宗

迷

宗

READING MATERIAL

中國係一個信 yeung 自由嘅國家，有人
 信基 tuk 教，有人信天主教，有人信回教，信邊
 種教，都係隨每個人中意。

但係有啲外國人，以為中國係孔教嘅國
 家，拜孔夫子，其實孔子唔係一個教主，亦有話
 自己係神，或係上帝，佢只係講道德，幾千年來，就
 中國人跟住佢所教嘅去做，所以佢嘅學說，就
 成為教條一樣，但係冇人好似拜神教黎拜佢。
 所以孔子唔係神。

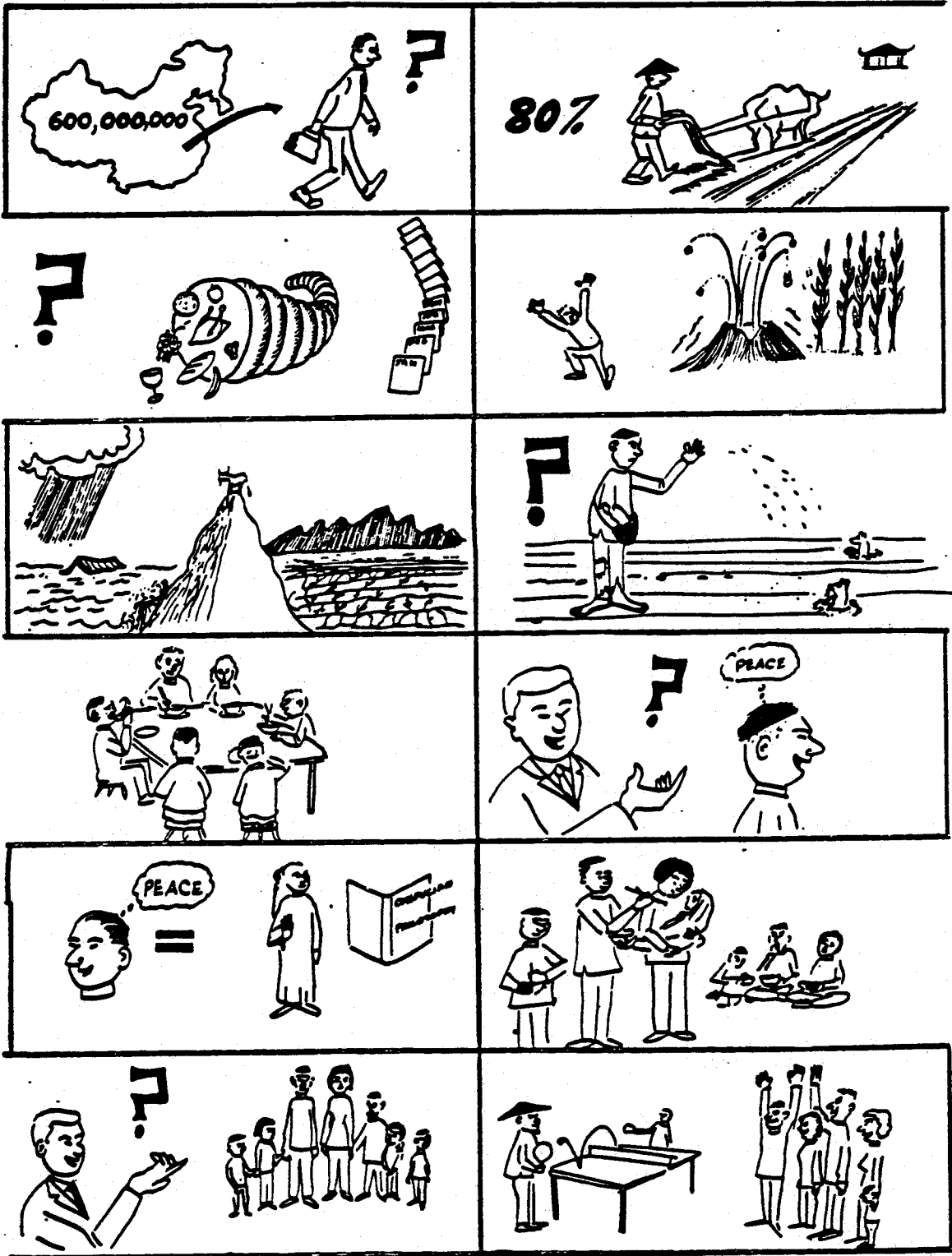
不過，有啲中國人，唔係信定一種教，只係
 迷信，乜野都拜，好似拜石頭做神，拜樹木做神，
 誠心去拜，望呢啲神 pei 財 pei 福佢地，但係
 呢種迷信嘅人，現時少阻好多啦。

LESSON 8

WRITING MATERIAL

神	Character Number 946 Radical Number 113							
	Stroke Number 9 礻, 示							
	礻	礻	礻	礻	礻	礻	礻	礻
神								
樹	Character Number 1012 Radical Number 75							
	Stroke Number 16 木, 木							
	一	丨	丨	丨	丨	丨	丨	丨
木	木	木	木	木	木	木	木	
石	Character Number 965 Radical Number 112							
	Stroke Number 5 石							
	一	丿	丿	丿	丿			
夫	Character Number 203 Radical Number 37							
	Stroke Number 4 大							
	一	二	丨	丨				
誠	Character Number 994 Radical Number 149							
	Stroke Number 13 言							
	一	二	二	二	二	二	二	二
言	言	言	言	言	言	言	言	

LESSON 9



LESSON 9

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Wong: Chung-Kwòk 1-ka yaũ lùk-maân-maân kám toh kè yān-haú, k'uī-teí kè shang-oôt tím-yeung* ne?

Cheung: Chung-Kwòk kè yān-haú paák-fân-chi-paát-shâp hai nung yān, shóh-í k'uī-teí kè shang-oôt toh shò t'ung nung íp yaũ kwaan-hai.

W: Chung-Kwòk mooí nín kè nung ch'aân-pán kau m-kau kung-k'ap ts'uên Chung-Kwòk yān ne?

C: Uē-kwóh mǒ t'in tsoi kè shí-haú, Chung-Kwòk mooí nín kè nung ch'aân-pán hóh-í kau kung-k'ap ts'uên Chung-Kwòk yān, uē-kwóh yaũ shuí tsoi, hǒn tsoi, t'ung k'eí-t'a t'in tsoi kè shí-haú, tsaú m-kau là.

W: Chung-Kwòk nung yān kè shang-oôt, hai m-hai hó kaan-naán ne?

C: Chung-Kwòk nung yān kè shang-oôt sui-ín hó kaan-naán, taán-hai k'uī-teí hó chi tsuk, í-ch'é yaũ yat-chung tsing-shān sheung kè faai-lòk, t'ung ka-t'ing sheung kè faai-lòk.

W: Ni ti tsing-shān sheung kè faai-lòk, t'ung ka-t'ing sheung kè faai-lòk hai tím-yeung* kè ne?

C: Tsing-shān sheung kè faai-lòk hai shaú Húng-Kaaú kè ying-heung, tsik hai shaú Húng-Tsz chít-hòk kè ying-heung, shóh-í k'uī-teí to yaũ "chi tsuk sheung lòk" kè t'aaí-tô. Ka-t'ing kè faai-lòk, tsaú hai Chung-Kwòk taaí ka-t'ing chai-tô kè hó ch'uè, yan-wai uk-k'eí kè yān, foô mǒ, tsai nuí*, hing tai, tsz mooí*, to chuê maaí yat-ts'ai*, taaí-ka oi-oô, taaí-ka pong-chôh.

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

- W: Hai m-hai hó toh Chung-Kwòk yān chung-i taaí ka-t'ing chai-tô ne?
- C: Hai là. Hó toh Chung-Kwòk yān chung-i taaí ka-t'ing chai-tô, yaũ ti taaí ka-t'ing yaũ kei shâp kòn yān chuê hai yat shuê, yaũ ti taaí ka-t'ing yaũ sei nǎ toí chuê hai yat shuê, k'uĩ-teĩ tsô kung kê shĩ-haũ, yat-ts'ai* tsô kung, faai-lôk kê shĩ-haũ yat-ts'ai* heúng-shaũ.

LESSON 9

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Wong: China now has a population of six hundred million, what is their livelihood?

Cheung: Eighty per cent of the Chinese population are farmers; therefore, their livelihood is most closely related to agriculture.

W: Are the Chinese agricultural products sufficient to supply all the Chinese each year?

C: In absence of calamities, the Chinese agricultural products are sufficient to supply all the Chinese each year. If there are floods, draughts, or other calamities, the agricultural products are not sufficient.

W: Are the lives of the Chinese farmers hard and difficult?

C: Although the lives of the Chinese farmers are hard and difficult, they are well contented. Moreover, they possess peace of mind and enjoy family pleasures.

W: What is the nature of this peace of mind and enjoyment of family pleasure?

C: Peace of mind is the result of the influence of Confucianism, that is, the influence of the Confucian philosophy. There exists the state of mind of "Content bringing happiness." The family pleasures are the essence of the Chinese large family system, since all members of the household: parents, children, brothers, and sisters, are living together; caring for each other, and assisting one another.

LESSON 9

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

W: Are there many Chinese who like the large family system?

C: Yes, many Chinese like the large family system. Some large families have several score of people living together and some have four or five generations living together. When they work they work together; when they are happy they rejoice together.

LESSON 9

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. This is not the time to think of poetry.
2. We can enjoy many agricultural products here.
3. They need all the help they can get to prevent a flood.
4. Draughts and other calamities change the livelihood of farmers.
5. We are not in any way directly connected with agriculture.
6. Even though he is not rich he is very contented.
7. My family doctor influenced me to study medicine.
8. He may be old, but his spirit is as young as a ten-year-old.
9. Each and every member of his family has the same attitude toward this matter.
10. We shall go together next Monday afternoon.
11. Two days ago, they were strangers; but now they live together under the same roof.
12. I need your help to cook this chicken.
13. Parents love their children and wish them happiness.
14. His attitude is influenced by Buddhism; but he is not superstitious.
15. The life of an American farmer is not difficult.

LESSON 9

WORD LIST

1. nūng-yān	farmer, peasant
2. nūng-îp	agriculture
3. kwaan-hai	relationship, connection
4. nūng-ch'ân-pân	agricultural product
5. t'in-tsoi	calamity
6. shui-tsoi	flood
7. hōn-tsoi	draught
8. chi-tsuk	content, satisfied
9. tsing-shān	spirit, mind
10. ka-t'ing	family
11. shaū	by, to receive
12. ying-hefung	influence
13. chi tsuk sheung lôk	happiness in contentment
14. t'aaî-tô	attitude
15. chuê-maaî	live together
16. yat-ts'ai*	together
17. oi-oô	to love
18. pong-chôh	to assist; help
19. toi	generation
20. hefung-shaū	to enjoy, enjoyment

LESSON 9

READING MATERIAL

776

農 nūng: to plant; to farm; to cultivate.

農夫 nūng-foo: a farmer.

農業 nūng-íp: agriculture.

農產 nūng ch'áan: agricultural product.

390

耕 kaang: to plow; till; cultivate

耕田 kaang t'in: to plough the fields; farming

耕種 kaang-chūng: to plow & sow; agriculture

1143

田 t'í: field; land.

田地 t'in-t'af: cultivated field.

水田 wǎh t'in: rice field.

農

耕

田

農 耕 田

農

農

耕

田

312

合 hóp: to agree with; match together

合同 hóp-t'ūng: a contract

合用 hóp-yūng: useful

合作 hóp-t'ak: cooperation

合格 hóp-k'ak: eligible; pass the exam.

679

謀 māu: to plot; to plan.

謀生 māu-shaang: to seek a living.

謀反 māu faán: to plan rebellion; treason.

謀害 māu hof: to deliberate injury.

陰謀 yam-māu: secret plot.

合

謀

合 謀

合

謀

READING MATERIAL

1026

息 sik: to rest; quiet; interest on money; production.

休息 yau-sik: to rest.

入息 yáp-sik: income.

1282

災 tsoi: calamity; affliction

災難 tsoi-nahn: calamity; suffering.

水災 shuí tsoi: flood.

305

旱 hǎn: dry; drought

天旱 t'ien hǎn: drought

旱災 hǎn tsoi: distress from drought

息

息

息

231

豐 fung: abundant; prolific

豐足 fung-tsuk: plentiful

豐年 fung nín: a plentiful year.

豐富 fung-fò: rich; opulent; abundant

災

災

灾

276

享 héung: to enjoy; to receive

享福 héung fuk: to enjoy happiness

享受 héung-shǎu: to enjoy; receive

旱

旱

旱

豐

豐

丰 享

享

享

豐

104

LESSON 9

READING MATERIAL

以種嘅早佢日辛
 人二種災樣話同
 數第所水點句力
 多較好有論一勤
 大比年係無有嘅
 國家，然時但啦，人
 國當災的，難國農
 嘅活，天樂艱中容
 業生有安更力形
 農嘅果以就勤係
 係地如可活好就
 都佢的，地生要息
 來生，苦佢嘅都而
 向謀辛收，地工，入
 中國茶人豐佢做日
 中種嘅到等，年作，
 田業得等成而
 耕職野災地出告。

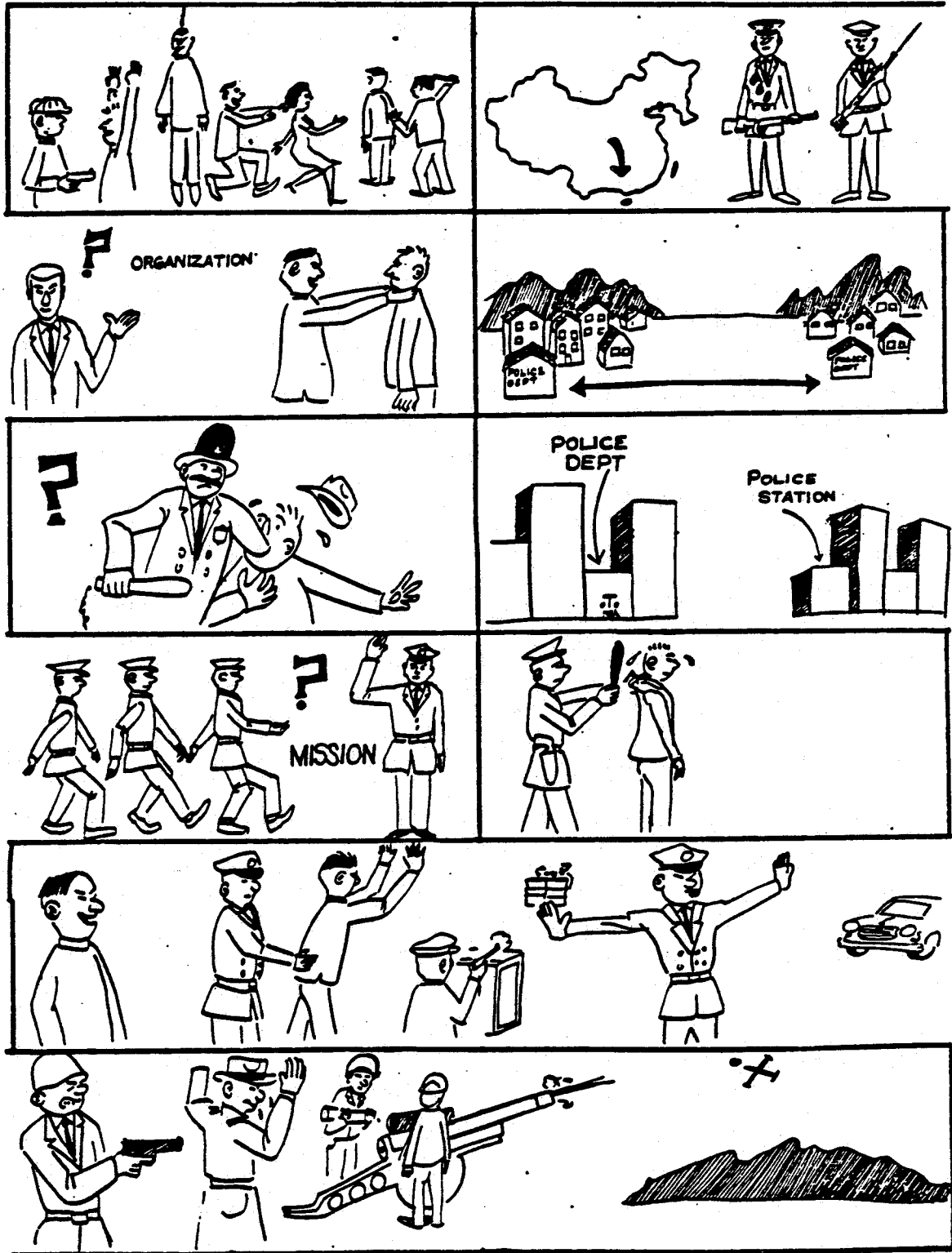
道家到活野
 子大得多也
 孔妹，都好係
 受姊亦冇唔
 地弟，作都亦
 佢兄，合亦易，
 苦，女，家，候，容
 辛，子，大，時，唔
 雖然，母，助，嘅，然
 雖，父，幫，節，雖
 人，庭，家，過，活
 農，家，大，年，生
 國，重，護，過，嘅
 中，睇，愛，味，地
 不，過，響，家，樂，佢，有
 不，影，大，快，之，都
 嘅，住，多，總，受
 理，同，好，勤，享

LESSON 9

WRITING MATERIAL

農	Character Number 776		Radical Number 161					
	Stroke Number 13		辰					
	一	𠃉	𠃉	𠃉	由	曲	曲	曲
	𠃉	農	農	農				
耕	Character Number 390		Radical Number 127					
	Stroke Number 10		耂					
	一	二	三	耂	耂	耂	耂	耂
	耕	耕						
田	Character Number 1143		Radical Number 102					
	Stroke Number 5		田					
	一	𠃉	𠃉	田	田			
合	Character Number 312		Radical Number 30					
	Stroke Number 6		口					
	一	人	人	合	合	合		
謀	Character Number 679		Radical Number 149					
	Stroke Number 16		言					
	一	二	三	言	言	言	言	言
	謀	謀	謀	謀	謀	謀	謀	

LESSON 10



LESSON 10

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE.

Wong: Mooi kòh shing-shi to yau ta kip, k'eung kaan, t'au yě, maü shaat, ng-shaat, tsz-shaat kè òn-kîn* faat-shang, hai m-hai à?

Cheung: Mooi kòh shing-shi to yau ta kip, k'eung kaan, t'au yě, maü shaat, ng-shaat, tsz-shaat kè òn-kîn* faat-shang. Wā-Naam kè shing-shi yik-to hai yat-yeung, taan-hai Wā-Naam kè shing-shi kè chi-on suen hó là.

W: Kòk shuè tei-fong yau mi-yě kei-kwaan wai-ch'i chi-on ne?

C: Kòk shuè tei-fong yau King-Ch'aat Kük* wai-ch'i chi on.

W: Kòk shuè tei-fong kè King-Ch'aat Kük* yung mi-yě paan-faat wai-ch'i chi-on ne?

C: Mooi kòh shing-shi yau yat kòh King-Ch'aat Kük*, hai shi noi mooi yat kòh k'ui-wik yau yau yat kòh King-Ch'aat Fan-Kük*.

W: King-ch'aat kè chue-iu yam-mô hai mi-yě ne?

C: King ch'aat kè chue-iu yam-mô hai wai-ch'i tei-fong chi-on, pó-oô yan-man kè shaang-ming, ts'oi-ch'aan, uê-fong kòk chúng òn-kîn* kè faat-shang t'ung wai-ch'i kaau-t'ung tang tang. Taan-hai hai chin shi kè yam-mô hai fong-chi kaan-tip oot-tung, hip-choh fong hung, chi-fai shoh-saan yan-hau tang tang.

LESSON 10

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Wong: Do cases of robbery, rape, larceny, murder, manslaughter, and suicide occur in every city?

Cheung: Cases of robbery, rape, larceny, murder, manslaughter, and suicide occur in every city. Cities of South China are no exception. But the internal control and regulation of cities in South China is considered good.

W: What organization is charged with the maintenance of internal order in each community?

C: Each community has the Police Department to maintain internal order.

W: What method does the Police Department of each community use to maintain internal order?

C: Every city has a police department and within each district of the city there is a police station.

W: What is the primary mission of the police force?

C: The primary mission of the police force is to maintain local internal order, to protect lives and properties of the citizens, to prevent commission of crimes, and to maintain traffic order. But their wartime mission is to prevent spy activities, to assist in air defense, to conduct the evacuation of the population, etc.

LESSON 10

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. Evacuation of students may be necessary during wartime.
2. The army requested assistance from the air force.
3. The spy is trying to prevent us from maintaining order in the city.
4. It is the duty of the police to protect our lives and properties.
5. The police in this district prevented many cases of robbery.
6. It seems to be a case of manslaughter rather than a case of murder.
7. Rapes and larcenies are not very common in small cities.
8. In a large city, there can be at least one suicide case a day.
9. The writing that you have done may be considered good.
10. It is the regulation of the school that you should attend classes five days a week.
11. Citizens are protected by the local police force.
12. In addition to prevention of crimes, the police also takes care of traffic.
13. Conducting evacuation of the people is one of the police force's wartime missions.
14. Special training to prevent spy activities is very important.
15. Maintaining internal order is the primary mission of the police department.

LESSON 10

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

16. Crimes in big cities are common; and cities in China are of no exception.

LESSON 10

WORD LIST

1. tá-kíp	robbery
2. k'eūng-kaan	rape
3. t'au yě	larceny
4. maū-shaàt	murder
5. ng-shaàt	manslaughter
6. tsz-shaàt	suicide
7. òn-kîn*	case
8. chí-on	order, peace
9. suèn	consider
10. wai-ch'í	to maintain
11. k'ui-wík	district
12. fan-kúk	police station
13. pó-oô	protect
14. shaang-míng	life
15. ts'oi-ch'aán	property
16. uê-fōng	prevent
17. chln shí	wartime
18. fōng-chí	to prevent, stop
19. kaán-típ	spy
20. híp-chōh	to assist
21. fōng hung	air defense
22. shoh-saán	evacuate, evacuation

LESSON 10

READING MATERIAL

451

強 k'eūng: to force;
to compel.

勉強 mīn-k'eūng. against
one's will;
to force.

強迫 k'eūng-pī: to coerce;
to force.

強 k'eūng: strong; vio-
lent.

強壯 k'eūng-chōng: strong
and healthy.

強盛 k'gūng;shīng: power-
ful (of country)

強

1124

偷 t'au: to steal;
to pilfer; by
stealth.

偷走 t'au tsau: to
steal away.

偷閒 t'au hān: to waste
time; to idle.

偷

1420

維 wai: to connect;
to fasten.

維持 wai-ch'i: to aid;
to maintain.

維新 wai-san: to re-
form; to
modernize.

維

強 偷 維

強

強

偷

維

81

302

持 ch'i: to grasp;
hold; support

維持 wai-ch'i: to
maintain; up-
hold; to aid

主持 chū-ch'i: to
manage; to
direct.

支持 chī-ch'i: to
support

持

看 hōn: to look at;
view; examine.

看 hōn: to watch.
看戲 hōn hēi: to see
a play.

看書 hōn shū: to
read books.

看護 hōn-nō: a nurse.

看守 hōn-shāu: to
guard.

看

持 看

持

看

LESSON 10

READING MATERIAL

423

狗 kǒu: dog
 獵狗 liè kǒu: Hunting dog
 瘋狗 fēng kǒu: mad dog
 海狗 hǎi kǒu: the seal

1312

取 qǔ: to take; to appropriate; to receive.
 取利 qǔ lì: to derive interest.
 取決 qǔ jué: to decide.

937

殺 shā: to kill; to slay.
 殺人 shā rén: to kill a person.
 自殺 zì shā: suicide.
 謀殺 móu shā: to plot murder.

狗 取 殺
 狗 取 殺

187

例 lì: law; regulation; rule; custom.
 例外 lì wài: exception.
 違例 wéi lì: to violate a rule.
 例如 lì rú: for example.
 例假 lì jià: the customary vacation.

703

案 àn: case at law, judge's desk.
 案件 àn kǎn: a case at law.
 審案 shěn àn: to try a case.
 案情 àn qíng: facts or details of a case.

例 案
 例 案

LESSON 10

READING MATERIAL

但唔種問題，野道德殺，偷道謀，去人就有，會啲打 kɪp 治，唔有搶上，就工強，息做野地方，有入做，業喜偷，職唔所以，有懶，所因，個人太例，發生，一個，人，有，職，業，有，入，息，就，唔，會，去，偷，野，但，

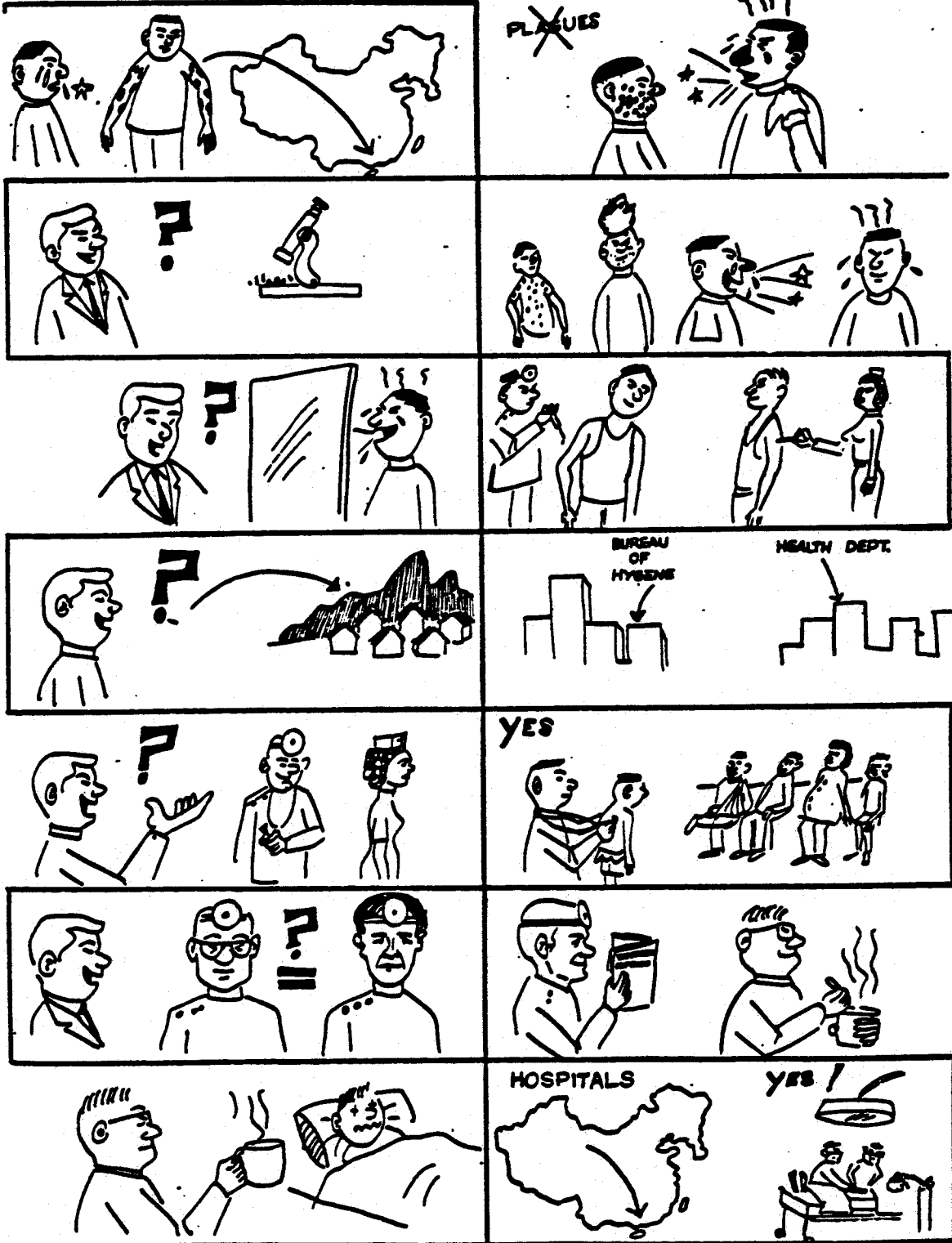
雖然種種講，生活意通黎，呢中普重，嘅唔野，In 佢地，人偷，kɔm 就，農民，少數，就，業，市，係，只，職，城，數，己，他，有，多，守，其，題，大，分，有，問，安，人，安，為，治，國，像，因，治，中，但，又，嘅，艱，苦，生，活，鄉，下，

由小或大，當然或大，責任或大，嘅設立門口，安形，看，治情，黎，維持，方，狗，維，地，用，方，照，數，地，市，多，城，市，下，各，鄉，下，國，擁，各，鄉，下，中，國，城，市，地，方，維，持，治，安，嘅，責，任，當，然，由，小，警，察，員，察，警，

WRITING MATERIAL

强	Character Number 451		Radical Number 57				
	Stroke Number 12		弓				
	7	2	弓	弓'	弓''	弓'''	弓''''
	弓	强	强				
偷	Character Number 1124		Radical Number 9				
	Stroke Number 11		亻, 人				
	丿	亻	偷	偷'	偷''	偷'''	偷''''
	偷	偷					
狗	Character Number 423		Radical Number 94				
	Stroke Number 8		犴, 犬				
	丿	犴	犴'	犴''	犴'''	犴''''	犴'''''
	狗	狗					
殺	Character Number 937		Radical Number 79				
	Stroke Number 11		爿				
	丿	爿	爿'	爿''	爿'''	爿''''	爿'''''
	殺	殺	殺				
取	Character Number 1312		Radical Number 29				
	Stroke Number 8		又				
	一	冫	冫'	冫''	冫'''	冫''''	冫'''''
	取	取					

LESSON 11



LESSON 11

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

- Wong: Wā Naām shī shī to yǎu wan-yīk, laū-hāng sīng kè pēng-chīng, t'ūng ch'uēn-īm pēng faat-shang, hai m-hai à?
- Cheung: Wā Naām hó shiú wan-yīk, taān-hai shī shī to yǎu laū-hāng sīng kè pēng-chīng, t'ūng ch'uēn-īm pēng.
- W: Tsui p'ó-t'ung kè laū-hāng sīng kè pēng-chīng, t'ūng ch'uēn-īm pēng hai pin kei chūng ne?
- C: Tsui p'ó-t'ung kè laū-hāng sīng kè pēng-chīng, t'ūng ch'uēn-īm pēng hai fòk-luēn, sheung-hōn, paāk-haū, t'in-fa, shui-taū*, oh-lei, faat-laāng, t'ūng laū-hāng-sīng-kóm-mô táng táng.
- W: Ngōh-tei hóh-ī yūng mi-yě uē-fōng paān-faāt uē-fōng ni ti pēng-chīng ne?
- C: Ngōh-tei hóh-ī yūng tá cham, chūng taū* kè paān-faāt uē-fōng ni ti pēng-chīng.
- W: Kòk shuè yǎu mi-yě wai-shang kei-kwaan ne?
- C: Mooi shaáng yǎu yat kòh Wai-Shang Kūk*, mooi kòh shīng-shī to yǎu Shī-Chīng-Wai-Shang Kūk*, Shī-Chīng-Wai-Shang Kūk* chi hā yǎu yǎu hó toh wai-shang tuī*.
- W: Mooi kòh shīng-shī kè i-shang t'ūng hon-oō toh m-toh ne?
- C: Toh. Mooi kòh shīng-shī kè i-shang t'ūng hon-oō hó toh. Pat-kwòh yān-haú t'aaí toh, shòh-ī m-kaú i-shang, m-kaú hon-oō.
- W: Sai-i t'ūng chung-i yǎu mi-yě fan-pít ne?

LESSON 11

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

C: Sai-i haî yûng sai fong i-yeûk kê fong-faât i-chî pêng yān.
Chung-i haî yûng Chung-Kwòk i-yeûk kê fong-faât i-chî pêng
yān. Chung-Kwòk kê i-yeûk fong-faât toh shò yûng ts'ó-yeûk,
tseung ts'ó-yeûk chué hó peî pêng yān yám.

W: Wā Naām kòk shaáng yaũ mǒ hó kê i-uên* ne?

C: Yaũ. Wā Naām kòk shaáng yaũ hó toh kaan hó kê i-uên*, yaũ
ti i-uên* kê ch'it-peî hó san-shik, hó uên-shîn.

LESSON 11

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Wong: Do plagues, epidemic diseases, and contagious diseases occur frequently in South China?

Cheung: There are very few plagues in South China, but epidemic and contagious diseases occur quite frequently there.

W: What are the most common epidemic and contagious diseases?

C: The most common epidemic and contagious diseases are cholera, typhoid, diphtheria, small-pox, chicken-pox, dysentery, malaria, and influenza.

W: What precautionary measures can we take to guard against these diseases?

C: By means of injection and vaccination we can guard against these diseases.

W: What health organizations does each community have?

C: Each province has a Bureau of Hygiene, moreover each city also has a city health department under which there are many health groups.

W: Are there many doctors and nurses in each city?

C: Yes, there are many doctors and nurses in every city, but there are too many people. Thus there are not sufficient doctors and nurses.

W: What is the difference between a Western medical doctor and a Chinese medical doctor?

C: A Western medical doctor applies the Western method of

LESSON 11

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

medical treatment to cure the sick and a Chinese medical doctor applies the Chinese method of medical treatment to cure the sick. The Chinese method of medical treatment generally utilizes herbs which are brewed for the sick to drink.

W: Are there good hospitals in the various provinces of South China?

C: Yes. There are many good hospitals in the various provinces of South China. Some hospitals are modern and well equipped.

LESSON 11

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. There is a great difference between a Western and a Chinese medical doctor.
2. Nurses are just as important as doctors.
3. Many of the vaccinations and injections against various epidemic diseases are conducted by the municipal government.
4. Influenza and malaria are dangerous and contagious diseases.
5. Dysentery and diphtheria can be prevented by means of injections.
6. We can prepare ourselves against smallpox by vaccinations.
7. Typhoid and cholera are not very common in the U.S.
8. In Europe, plagues happened very frequently a few hundred years ago.
9. Hygiene is one of the means to fight contagious diseases.
10. Herbs have been used by Chinese medical doctors for more than 4,000 years.
11. Western medical doctors use vaccines to cure patients from diseases.
12. Drugs are utilized to cure the sick.
13. Chinese herbs are usually brewed for the sick to take.
14. Health groups are organized in small communities to fight diseases.
15. Injection is one of the best precautionary measures against diseases.

LESSON 11

WORD LIST

1. waî-shang	hygiene
2. wan-yîk	plague
3. laū-hāng sîng	epidemic
4. pêng-chîng	disease
5. ch' uēn-îm pêng	contagious diseases
6. fòk-luēn	cholera
7. sheung-hōn	typhoid
8. paāk-haū	diphtheria
9. t' in-fa	small-pox
10. shuí-taū*	chicken-pox
11. oh-leî	dysentery
12. faät-laǎng	malaria
13. laū-hāng-sîng-kóm-mô	influenza
14. tá cham	injection
15. chùng taū*	vaccination
16. shǐ-chîng	municipal government administration
17. waî-shang tuî*	health department
18. hon-oô	nurse
19. sai-i	doctor who practices western medicine
20. chung-i	doctor who practices Chinese medicine
21. i-yeûk	medicine, drug

LESSON 11

WORD LIST

- | | | |
|-----|-----------|--|
| 22. | i-chî | to cure, to heal, to treat,
treatment |
| 23. | ts'ô-yeûk | herb |
| 24. | chué | to cook |

LESSON 11

READING MATERIAL

1074

性 xìng: nature; disposition.

性情 xìng-té: natural disposition.

性命 xìng-mìng: life.

性别 xìng-bié: sex; gender.

1071

死 sǐ: to die; death; to kill.

尸体 sǐ-shī: a corpse.

死路 sǐ-lù: a death road; dead end road.

打死 dǎ sǐ: to kill.

病死 bìng sǐ: death from sickness.

351

染 rǎn: to infect; dye; infection.

传染 chuán rǎn: to spread (disease).

染布 rǎn bù: to dye cloth.

染病 rǎn bìng: catch disease.

传染病 chuán rǎn bìng: contagious disease.

性 死 染

性 死 染

123

注 zhù: to fix the mind on; to pour; to record.

注意 zhùyì: to heed; "notice"; to pay attention to.

注射 zhùshè: to inject; syringes.

注重 zhùyòng: to emphasize.

261

喉 hóu: the throat.

喉咙 hóu-lóng: the gullet.

喉急 hóu-jí: impatient; hasty.

水喉 shuǐ-hóu: water pipe.

白喉 bái-hóu: Diphtheria.

注

喉

注 喉

注 喉

LESSON 11

READING MATERIAL

中國人又有一句俗語話“平安值千金。可知平安有病係好重要同有價值。想有病就要預防。

打針,種 *taū* 等等就係預防嘅方法。但係不論在 cities 抑或鄉間,人人都可以做得到,又不係最容易嘅,就係清潔。食嘢要清潔,住嘅地方亦都要清潔。中國人話“病由口入”即係話食嘅嘢唔乾淨,腸肚受影響,就會生病。

危險嘅病 *ching* 好似白喉,天花, *fòk* 亂等等,可以傳染。傳染得太利害,就變成 *wan* 疫。所以,我地要加意預防有傳染性嘅病 *ching*。

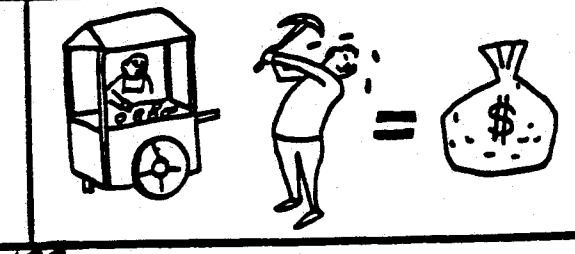
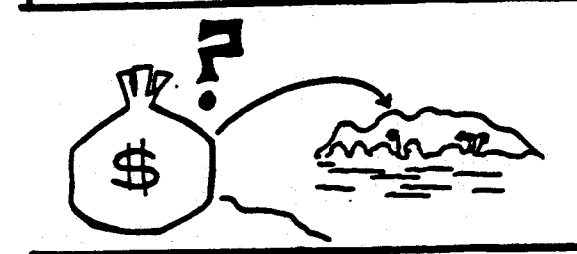
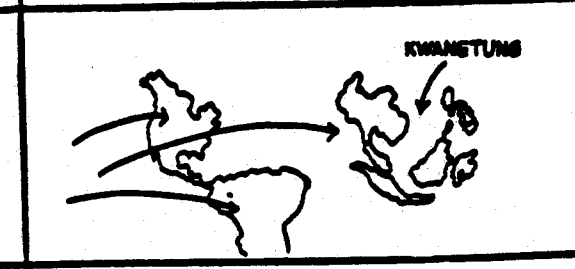
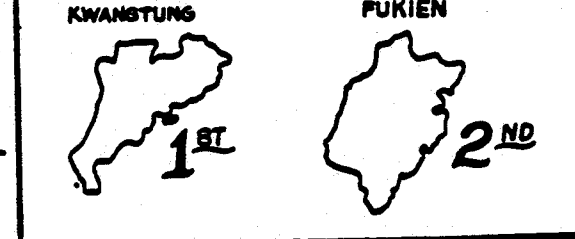
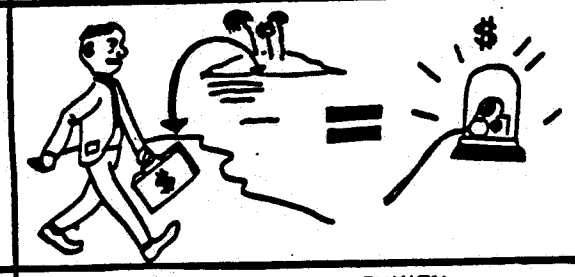
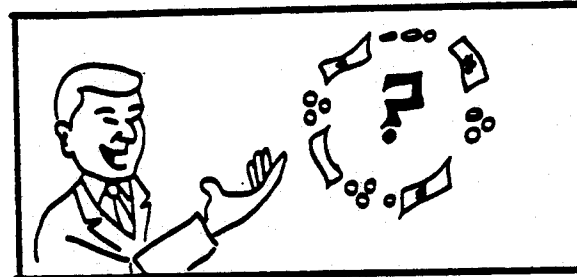
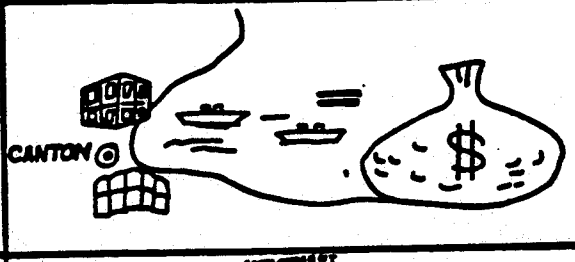
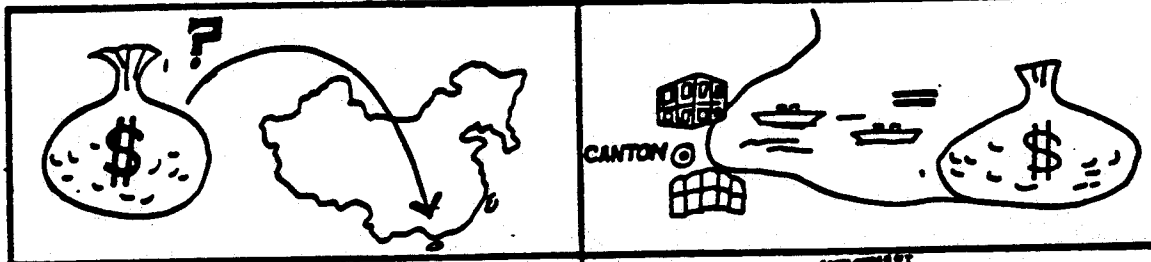
中國近來對於衛生問題,更加注意。各城市都設有衛生局辦理衛生嘅事務。

LESSON 11

WRITING MATERIAL

性	Character Number 1034		Radical Number 61				
	Stroke Number 8		忄, 心				
	丶	一	丨	丨	丨	丨	丨
死	Character Number 1071		Radical Number 78				
	Stroke Number 6		歺				
	一	丨	丨	丨	丨	丨	丨
注	Character Number 123		Radical Number 85				
	Stroke Number 8		氵, 水				
	丶	丨	丨	丨	丨	丨	丨
喉	Character Number 261		Radical Number 30				
	Stroke Number 12		口				
	丨	丨	丨	丨	丨	丨	丨
值	Character Number 87		Radical Number 9				
	Stroke Number 10		亻, 人				
	ノ	丨	丨	丨	丨	丨	丨
	值	值					

LESSON 12



ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Wóng: Wá Naám kè king-tsaí ts'ing-yíng tím-yeúng* ne?

Cheung: Kwóng-Chau hai Wá Naám sheung íp kè chung-sam tím, yaú hai kwók-tsaí maú-yík kè taaí sheung-faú, shóh-í Wá Naám kè king-tsaí hó faán-wíng.

W: Tím-kaaí Wá Naám kè king-tsaí faán-wíng ne?

C: Yan-wai kung íp faát-taát, shóh-í shat-íp yán shiú. Yan-wai sheung íp faán-shíng, shóh-í kam-yúng laú-t'ung, í-ch'é Wá Naám kè Wá-K'íú ooi-foón hó toh, shóh-í king-tsaí faán-wíng.

W: Tím-kaaí Wá Naám kè kam-yúng laú-t'ung ne?

C: Yan-wai Wá Naám kè king-tsaí faán-wíng yaú ts'in* kè yán háng t'áú tsz tsô shaang í, yaú-k'eí hai Wá-K'íú kè tsz-poón hó toh, shóh-í kam-yúng laú-t'ung.

W: Hai Wá Naám pin shaáng kè k'íú ooi chí toh ne?

C: Kwóng-Tung Shaáng kè k'íú ooi chí toh, k'eí ts'è hai Fuk-Kín Shaáng.

W: Kwóng-Tung t'úng Fuk-Kín leúng shaáng kè Wá-K'íú toh shò hai pin keí kwók ne?

C: Kwóng-Tung kè Wá-K'íú toh shò hai Naám-Meí-Chau t'úng Pak-Meí-Chau, yaú-k'eí hai hai Meí-Kwók t'úng Ka-Ná-Taaí leúng kwók káng toh. Fuk-Kín kè Wá-K'íú toh shò hai Naám-Yeúng* kók kwók, hó-ts'è Fei-Lút-Pan, Uét-Naám, T'aaí-Kwók, Mín-Tín, t'úng Yán-Nai táng kwók; taán-hai hai kóh tí teí-fong, Kwóng-Tung kè Wá-K'íú yík-to m-shiú.

LESSON 12

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

W: Wā-K' iū kè king-tsaì ts'ing-ying tím-yeung* ne?

C: Yan-wai Wā-K' iū toh shò to hó k'ān-kim, yau hó ooī tsò
shaang-i, shóh-ī Wā-K' iū kè king-tsaì hó faat-taât.

LESSON 12

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Wōng: What is the economic condition in South China?

Cheung: Canton is the center of commerce in South China and also a large port of international trade; therefore, the economy in South China is thriving.

W: Why is the economy in South China thriving?

C: Because industry is flourishing, unemployment is therefore low; because commerce is thriving, money therefore circulates freely. In addition, there is a great sum of remittance from the overseas Chinese; therefore the economy prospers.

W: Why does money in South China Circulate freely?

C: Because the economy of South China is thriving, rich people, especially overseas Chinese who have large amounts of capital are willing to invest in businesses; therefore, money circulates freely.

W: Which province in South China receives the greatest part of remittance from the overseas Chinese?

C: Kwangtung Province receives the greatest part of remittance from the overseas Chinese, Fukien Province is the next.

W: In what foreign countries do the majority of the overseas Chinese from Kwangtung and Fukien Province reside?

C: The overseas Chinese from Kwangtung primarily reside in North and South America, especially in the United States and Canada. The overseas Chinese from Fukien primarily

LESSON 12

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

reside in the countries of the South Pacific such as the Philippines, Vietnam, Thailand, Burma and Indonesia. In those places, however, there are also a great many overseas Chinese from Kwangtung.

W: How are economic conditions among the overseas Chinese?

C: Because most of the overseas Chinese are very industrious and frugal and also capable in business matters, the economic state of the overseas Chinese is very prosperous.

LESSON 12

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. Indonesia is in the southeast of China.
2. Many Americans invest their money in Burma and Thailand.
3. Agriculture is the main economy of Vietnam.
4. The Philippines received a great deal of military assistance from the United States.
5. Canada is to the north of the United States.
6. Hong Kong is the place to which remittance by Chinese abroad are usually sent.
7. In order to have industrial prosperity, capital and trade are necessary.
8. Unemployment will decrease with the development of industry.
9. New York is the center of the world of finance.
10. With enough money to circulate, the city will be prosperous.
11. Most of the Chinese in the U.S. are very industrious.
12. The majority of the students in this school are soldiers.
13. In recent years, many Chinese put their money in investments.
14. Overseas Chinese are willing to invest in import and export business.
15. Laundry is not considered an industry by many people.
16. He does not have enough capital to enable him to control the business.

LESSON 12

WORD LIST

- | | |
|------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. king-tsaï | economy, economical |
| 2. chung-sam tím | center, central point |
| 3. maû-yík | trade, to trade |
| 4. faân-wíng | prosperous |
| 5. kung-îp | industry, industrial |
| 6. shat-îp | unemployment, unemployed |
| 7. kam-yüing | money, finance |
| 8. laû-t'ung | to circulate, circulation |
| 9. ooî-foón | remittance, to remit money |
| 10. háng | willing |
| 11. t'aû-tsz | to invest money, investment |
| 12. tsz-poón | capital |
| 13. k'íu ooî | remittance by Chinese abroad |
| 14. Ka-Nā-Taaî | Canada |
| 15. Fei-Lût-Pan | Philippines |
| 16. Uêt-Naām | Vietnam |
| 17. T'aaî-Kwòk | Thailand |
| 18. Mĩn-Tĩn | Burma |
| 19. Yǎn-Naï | Indonesia |
| 20. k'ān-kĩm | industrious and frugal |

READING MATERIAL

1329

286

67

資 tsz: property; wealth;
fee.

資本 tsz-poon: capital.

資本主義 tsz-poon chue-
i: capitalism.

郵資 yau tsz: postage
money.

興 hing: to rise;
raise; to pro-
per; to begin

興 hing: to rejoice;
excite; joyful.

好興 ho hing: much in
vogue

興工 hing kung: to
start working

高興 ho hing: glad.
興趣 hing-ts'ui: in-
terest

支 chi: branch, to
pay

支銀 chi-yan: to pay
out money

支店 chi-tin: a branch
(shop etc.)

支票 chi-p'iu: check

支持 chi-ch'i: to
support, main-
tain

資

興 興 興 支

資

興

支

資

興

支

1414

1190

委 wai: to delegate;
to give over.

託 t'òk: to commit;
to entrust
with; to charge
with.

委員 wai-uñ: deputy;
delegate;
special com-
mission.

拜託 pai-t'òk: to ask
a favor

委任 wai yam: to appoint;
to delegate.

託辭 t'òk ts'í: excuse;
pretense.

委託 wai t'òk to en-
trust.

委

託

委

託

委

託

LESSON 12

READING MATERIAL

1210

際 tsai: intercommu-
cation; limit;
boundary.

國際 kwòk-tsai: inter-
national.

國際法 kwòk-tsai-fáit:
international
law.

1127

投 t'au: to throw;
to fling; to
give over.

投票 t'au piú: to vote
by ballot;
to bid.

投案 t'au an: to ap-
pear before
the court.

投機 t'au-kai: to spe-
culate.

824

幣 pai: money; coin.

幣制 pai-chai: monetary
system; currency.

際 際 投 幣
際 投 幣
際 投 幣

1209

濟 tsai: to aid; to
help; to re-
lieve.

救濟 kù-tsai: to res-
cue; to relieve

經濟學 kung-tsai-hák:
economics.

540

功 kung: merit; rank;
meritorious.

功勞 kung-lá: merit.

功課 kung-fán: school
work.

成功 shing-kung: success-
ful.

用功 yung-kung: energetic;
diligent.

濟 濟 功
濟 功
濟 功

READING MATERIAL

中國嘅經濟情形比較黎講華南最好，工商業都發達，市面貨幣流通華南嘅經濟好，有乜野原因呢。

第一，華南近海對外交通便利，所以國際出入口生意好大，香港廣州都係主要商港。

第二，華南廣東同福建兩省，好多人去外國謀生呢，啲華^{k' iū}，^{wan}倒錢，委託親人朋友，向國內投資，華南因為得到呢種資本支持，工業農業都興盛。



華^{k' iū}對於華南經濟，有好大功勞，福建省人，多數去南洋，廣東省人，多數講廣東話，所以係美國嘅華人，多數講廣東話。


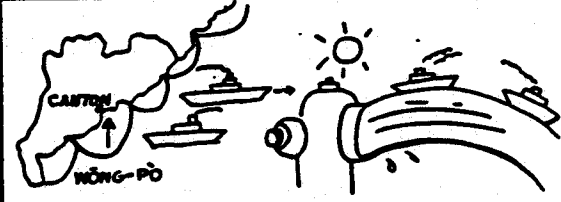
LESSON 12


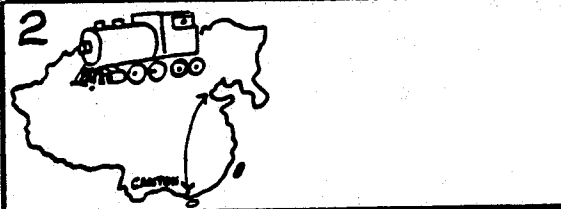
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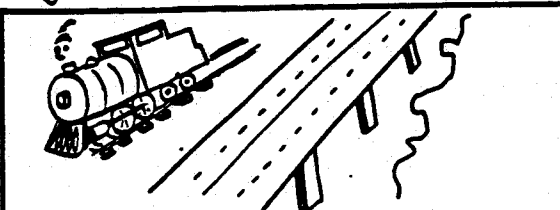
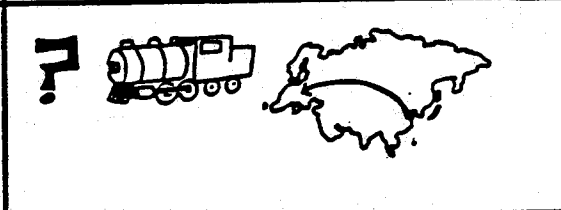
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	Stroke Number 13		貝				
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興	Character Number 286		Radical Number 134				
	Stroke Number 16		臼				
	丿	丨	丨	𠂆	𠂆	𠂆	𠂆
𠂆	𠂆	𠂆	𠂆	𠂆	興	興	興
支	Character Number 67		Radical Number 65				
	Stroke Number 4		支				
	一	十	𠂆	支			
委	Character Number 1414		Radical Number 38				
	Stroke Number 8		女				
	一	二	𠂆	𠂆	𠂆	𠂆	𠂆
𠂆							
託	Character Number 1190		Radical Number 149				
	Stroke Number 10		言				
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託	託						

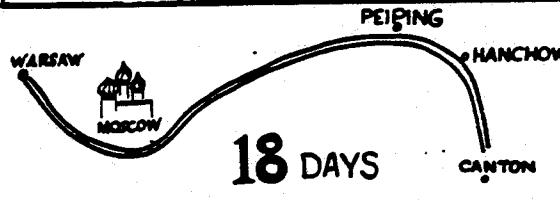
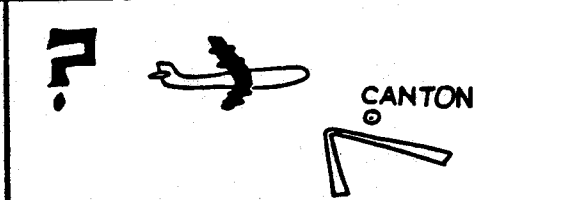
LESSON 13

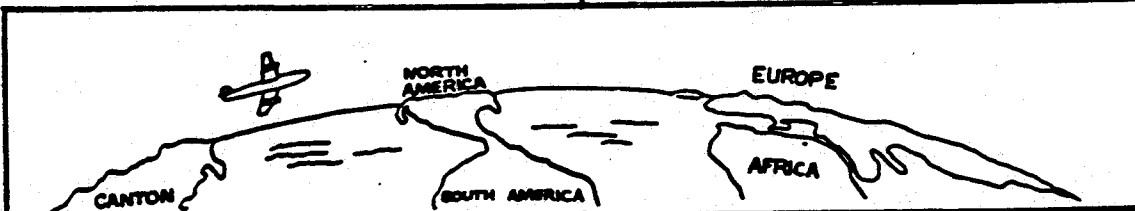
 <p>COMMUNICATION</p>	<p>YES</p>  <p>CONVENIENT</p>
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<p>?</p>  <p>COMMUNICATION</p>	 <p>CANTON</p> <p>HONG-KONG</p>
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<p>?</p> 	<p>2</p>  <p>CANTON</p>
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	<p>?</p> 
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 <p>WARSAW</p> <p>MOSCOW</p> <p>PEIPIING</p> <p>HANCHOW</p> <p>CANTON</p> <p>18 DAYS</p>	<p>?</p>  <p>CANTON</p>
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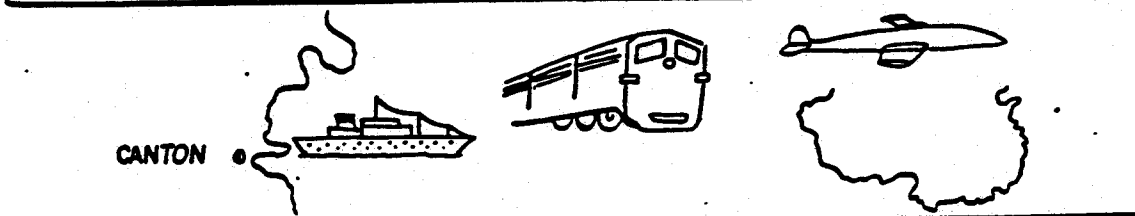
NORTH AMERICA

SOUTH AMERICA

EUROPE

AFRICA

CANTON



CANTON

LESSON 13

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Wōng: Wā Naām kè hoí lūk hung kaau t'ung pîn m-pîn-leī à?

Cheung: Pîn-leī. Wā Naām hoí lūk hung kè kaau-t'ung fei-sheūng-chi pîn-leī.

W: Kwóng-Tung Shaáng kè hoí-sheūng kaau-t'ung tím-yeūng* à?

C: Hai Kwóng-Chau kè foô-kân yaū yat kòh t'in-in kè kóng-haú, kiù tsô Wōng-Pò. Shuēn-chèk loi-loi wōng-wōng, ch'ut-ch'ut yâp-yâp. Yaū ti loi wōng ngoi kwòk, yaū ti loi wōng Chung-Kwòk kè hoí ngôn. Yaū ti loi wōng Kwóng-Tung Shaáng kè noi hōh, yât yât to "ch'uen-laū-pat-sik".

W: Kwóng-Tung Shaáng kè lūk-sheūng kaau-t'ung tím-yeūng* ne?

C: Kwóng-Tung Shaáng yaū leūng t'iū chuē-iū kè t'it-lô: yat t'iū t'it-lô kiù tsô Kwóng-Kaú t'it-Lô, hai yaū Kwóng-Chau tò Kaú-Lūng: yat t'iū t'it-lô kiù tsô Uēt-Hòn T'it-Lô, hai yaū Kwóng-Chau tò Oô-Pak: Shaáng kè Hòn-Haú. Ch'ui-chóh t'it-lô chi ngoi, chūng yaū hó toh kung-lô t'ung tò noi-teī kòk shaáng.

W: Yaū Á-Chau yaū mō fòh-ch'e yat-chík t'ung tò Au-Chau ne?

C: Tsê-ts'ūng Kwóng-Kaú T'it-Lô t'ūng Uēt-Hòn T'it-Lô tsíp kwai chi-haū, yaū Kaú-Lūng hōn-ī ts'òh fòh-ch'e hui Hòn-Haú, yaū Hòn-Haú hōn-ī hui Pak-P'ing, yaū Pak-P'ing hōn-ī hui Tung-Pak kaú shaáng, yaū Tung-Pak kaú shaáng hōn-ī yâp Ngòh-Kwòk, king-kwòh Sai-Paak-Lei-Á, Mòk-Sz-Foh, Wā-Sha tò Au-Chau kòk kwòk. Chí iū shâp-paât yât kòm noi.

LESSON 13

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

- W: Kwóng-Chau kè hung-chung kaau-t'ung tim-yeung* ne?
- C: Kwóng-Chau yaũ kei kaan hōng-hung kung-sz, yaũ kei t'iu hōng-hung sin. Yaũ kòh shuè hōh-ī fei hui Heung-Kōng, Sheung-Hoi, tsoi fei hui Pak-Mei-Chau, Naam-Mei-Chau, Au-Chau, Ó-Chau, t'ung Á-Chau kòk shuè kè tei-fong.
- W: Kám, Kwóng-Chau tsaũ hai wá Naam kè chué-iú kaau-t'ung chung-sam là pòh.

LESSON 13

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Wōng: Is sea, land, and air communication convenient in South China?

Cheung: Yes, sea, land, and air communication is extremely convenient in South China.

W: How is the sea communication in Kwangtung?

C: In the vicinity of Canton, there is a natural harbor which is known as Wōng-Pò. Ships come and go. Some sail to and from foreign countries, some travel along the coast of China, and some traverse the inland rivers of Kwangtung Province. Everyday they are "flowing in and out incessantly."

W: How is the land communication in Kwangtung?

C: There are two main railroads in Kwangtung. One of them is known as the Canton-Kowloon Railroad and goes from Canton to Kowloon; the other is known as the Canton-Hankow Railroad and goes from Canton to Hankow in Hupeh Province. Besides the railroads there are also highways extending into the various provinces of China's interior.

W: Is there any train running directly from Asia to Europe?

C: From the time when the Canton-Kowloon Railroad and the Canton-Hankow Railroad were connected, a person could go from Kowloon to Hankow by train. From Hankow, he could go to Peiping. From Peiping, he could go to Manchuria. From Manchuria he could enter Russia, passing through Siberia, Moscow, Warsaw, and reach the various countries in Europe.

LESSON 13

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

It took only 18 days.

W: How is the air communication in Canton?

C: There are several aviation companies in Canton and a few air routes. From Canton you can fly to Hong Kong and Shanghai and then to North America, South America, Europe, Africa, Australia and various places in Asia.

W: In that case, Canton is the primary communication center of South China.

LESSON 13

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. Australia and Africa have direct air routes to the U.S.
2. There are more than ten airplanes in the sky right now.
3. Warsaw is considered to be an important European city.
4. Moscow is the capital of Russia.
5. Siberia has a very cold climate and it is to the northwest of China.
6. He is passing through the United States on his way to Canada.
7. Peiping has been the capital of the Chinese for many dynasties.
8. Since the year 1911, China has been under the control of the Republic Government.
9. European trade has become prosperous since the end of the war
10. There are railroads extending all the way from the east to the west coast.
11. Inland rivers are important transportation in China.
12. The Canton-Kowloon Railway has no connecting rails to reach Hong Kong.
13. Automobiles on the highway are "flowing in and out without stopping".
14. San Francisco is one of the largest cities on the west coast of the United States.
15. The military academy at Whampo trained nearly all officers of the Chinese Army.

LESSON 13

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

16. The harbor at Wōng-Pò is one of the largest natural harbors in the Far East.

LESSON 13

WORD LIST

1. t'in-in	natural
2. Wōng-Pò	Whampo
3. hoí-ngôn	coast
4. "ch'uen-laū-pat-sik"	"flowing in and out without stopping"
5. Kwóng-Kaú T'it-Lô	Canton-Kowloon Railway
6. noi-hōh	inland river
7. t'ung-tò	to extend into
8. Au-Chau	Europe
9. tsê-tš'ung	from the time when, since
10. tsip kwai	to connect rail
11. Pak-P'ing	Peiping
12. Ngōh-Kwòk	Russia
13. king-kwòh	to pass through, to pass by
14. Sai-Paāk-Leī-À	Siberia
15. Mòk-Sz-Foh	Moscow
16. Wā-Sha	Warsaw
17. hung-chung	sky, in the air
18. hōng-hung sìn	air route
19. Fei-Chau	Africa
20. Ô-Chau	Australia

READING MATERIAL

464

京 king: a high peak; Capital City.

京都 king-to: capital; metropolis.

京炭 king t'ân: charcoal.

631

糧 leüŋ: provisions, ration, tax.

出糧 cn'ut-leüŋ: to pay wages.

糧食 leüŋ shik: provisions.

絕糧 tsuät leüŋ: food supplies cut off.

1439

往 wǎng: to go; to proceed; formally.

往來 wǎng-lái: to associate with.

往往 wǎng-wǎng: frequently; generally.

京

糧

往

京 糧 往

京

糧

往

往

294

河 hâ: a river; canal

運河 yü-hâ: a canal, grand canal

河流 hâ-lâ: river's course

1152

鐵 t'it: iron; firmness.

生鐵 shang t'it: cast iron.

鐵板 t'it pân: iron plate.

河

鐵

鐵

河 鐵

河

鐵

LESSON 13

READING MATERIAL

813

伯 paik: father's
elder brother;
husband's
elder brother;
chief.
伯父 paik-fu: a paternal
uncle
(senior to father).
伯母 paik-mu: an aunt

431

川 ch'uan: a stream
四川 Sei-ch'uan: Szechuan (province of China)

1322

津 tsun: to pass over;
ford; overflow; saliva.
津口 tsun hau: the mouth
of a creek.
津貼 tsun-t'ip: subsidy;
to help with
money.

伯

川

津

伯 川 津

16

756

俄 ngoh: sudden.
俄羅斯 Ngoh-lah-sa:
Russia.
白俄 Paik-ngoh: White
Russian.
赤俄 Ch'ik-ngoh: Red
Russian.

710

莫 mōk: not; none; do
not.
莫非 mōk-fei: it must be...
莫見怪 mōk kin kwai: do
not take offense.

俄

莫

俄 莫

係

美

READING MATERIAL

中國海岸有幾千里長，對外交通，向來都
 便利。主要港口，北有天津，南有廣州，
 州同香港呢啲港口，每日都有船隻來往，
 出入。

對內交通呢，因為河道多，水上交通，亦都
 便利。好似華南呢珠江，中部呢長江，北部呢黃
 河，大大小小船隻，係處航日，日都川流不
 息。運糧食貨物到全國各處地方。

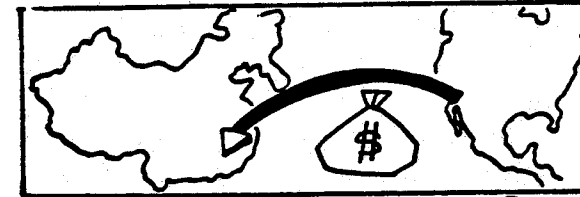
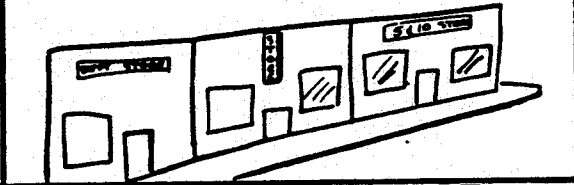
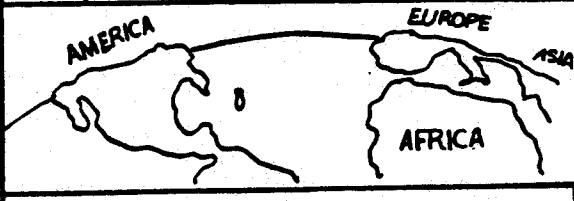
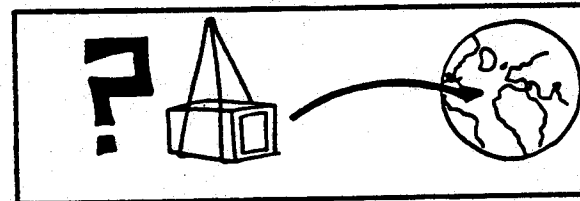
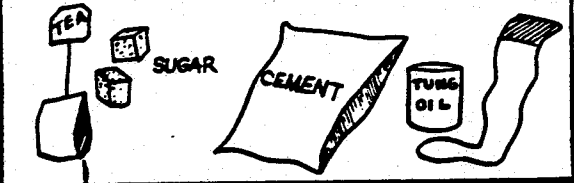
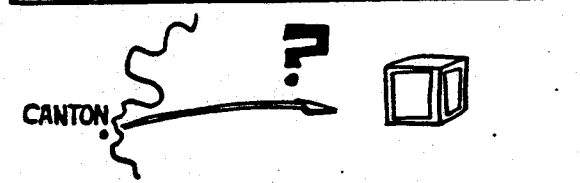
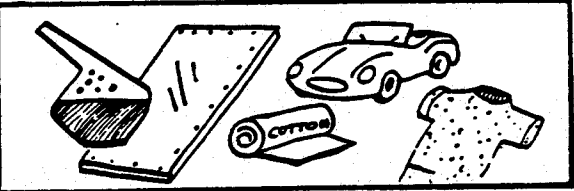
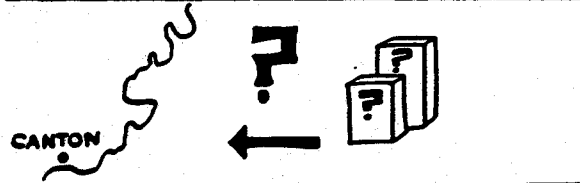
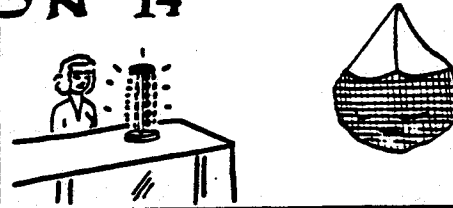
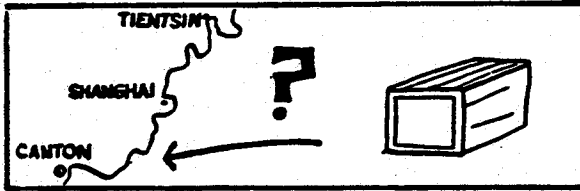
陸路交通除阻公路之外，因為有廣九，
 漢京漢三條鐵路連接，可以由香港直
 北京，更可以經過西伯利亞直到俄國莫
 斯科。

現時全世界交通都利用飛機，中國亦照
 樣做，所以對內對外交通都四通八達啦。

WRITING MATERIAL

京	Character Number 464		Radical Number 8				
	Stroke Number 8		一				
	一	一	一	一	一	一	一
糧	Character Number 601		Radical Number 119				
	Stroke Number 18		米				
	一	一	一	一	一	一	一
往	Character Number 1438		Radical Number 60				
	Stroke Number 8		彳				
	一	一	一	一	一	一	一
河	Character Number 294		Radical Number 85				
	Stroke Number 8		氵, 水				
	一	一	一	一	一	一	一
鐵	Character Number 1152		Radical Number 167				
	Stroke Number 21		金, 金				
	一	一	一	一	一	一	一

LESSON 14



LESSON 14

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Wōng: T'in-Tsun hái Wā Pak yat kòh chūng-iù kè sheung-faū,
Sheūng-Hoi hái Wā Chung yat kòh chūng-iù kè sheung-faū,
Kwóng-Chau hái Wā Naām yat kòh chūng-iù kè sheung-faū. Kám,
Kwóng-Chau kè chūng-iù sheung íp hái mi-yě ne?

Cheung: Kwóng-Chau kè chūng-iù sheung íp hái ch'ut-yât-háú
shaang-í, paák-fòh kung-sz shaang-í, táng táng.

W: Kwóng-Chau kè yâp-háú fòh toh shò hái mi-yě ne?

C: Kwóng-Chau kè yâp-háú fòh toh shò hái kei-hei, nǎ kam, hei-
ch'e, ín-liū*, shík pán, yeūk pán, mìn chik pán, mō chik
pán, táng táng.

W: Ni ti fòh toh shò yaū pin-shuè wân lai kè ne?

C: Yaū ti yaū Yât-Poón wân lai; yaū ti yaū Meī-Chau t'ūng Au-Chau
kòk kwòk wân lai.

W: Kwóng-Chau kè ch'ut-háú fòh toh shò hái mi-yě ne?

C: Kwóng-Chau kè ch'ut-háú fòh toh shò hái ch'á, t'ōng, shuí-
nái, t'ūng-yaū, sz-faát, táng táng.

W: Ni ti fòh toh shò wân huí pin-shuè ne?

C: Yaū ti wân huí Meī-Chau, Au-Chau, Fei-Chau, yaū ti wân huí
Ò-Chau, À-Chau.

W: Kwóng-Chau kè paák-fòh kung-sz shaang-í hái tím-yeūng* kè ne?

C: Kwóng-Chau kè paák-fòh kung-sz hó toh; shaang-í kè kīng-
chaang hó k'êk-lít.

W: Wā Naām kè sheung íp, yaū hoi ngoi Wā-K'íū t'aū tsz toh m-toh
ne?

LESSON 14

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

- C: Toh. Hoi ngoi kè wā-k' iū hó toh hai wā Naām kòk shuè t' aū
tsz tsô shaang-i, shóh-i sheung íp hó faát-taát.
- W: Wā Naām kè sheung íp, ch' uí-chóh Chung-Kwòk yān t' aū tsz
chi ngoi, yāu mǒ ngoi kwòk yān t' aū tsz ne?
- C: Wā Naām kè sheung íp, ch' uí-chóh Chung-Kwòk yān t' aū tsz chi
ngoi, yāu ngoi kwòk yān t' aū tsz kè yik-to m-shíú.

LESSON 14

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

- Wong: Tientsin is an important port in North China; Shanghai is an important port in Central China; Canton is an important port in South China. In that case, what are the important commercial enterprises in Canton?
- Cheung: The important commercial enterprises in Canton are the import-export business, the department store business, etc.
- W: Primarily, what goods does Canton import?
- C: Most of the imports of Canton are machines, metals, automobiles, fuel, food stuffs, medicine, cotton goods, woolen goods, etc.
- W: From where are most of these goods imported?
- C: Some of them are imported from Japan; some are imported from various countries of America and Europe.
- W: Primarily, what goods does Canton export?
- C: Most of the exports from Canton are tea, sugar, cement, Tung oil, silk goods, etc.
- W: To where are most of these goods exported?
- C: Some of them are exported to America, Europe, Africa; some are exported to Australia and Asia.
- W: How is the department store business in Canton?
- C: There are many department stores in Canton and business competition is very keen.

LESSON 14

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

- W: Is there much investment from the overseas Chinese in the commercial enterprises in South China?
- C: Yes, many overseas Chinese invest in business at various places in South China, therefore commerce is very prosperous.
- W: In the commercial field in South China, is there any foreign investment other than that of the Chinese?
- C: In the commercial field in South China, there is also much foreign investment other than that of the Chinese.

LESSON 14

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. There was keen competition at the athletic meet last week.
2. Silk goods have been imported from Japan in recent years.
3. Tung oil is an important export product of China.
4. The cement industry is related to construction works.
5. Inland rivers as well as railroads are the chief means of transportation in this area.
6. Woolen goods usually come from Australia.
7. Cotton goods are produced in the South and then transported to the coast for export.
8. China imports most all of the western medicines from the United States and Japan.
9. Food stuffs are much cheaper on the west coast than on the east coast.
10. My car uses a lot of gas, but it runs very well.
11. He is an import-export merchant and most of his business is related to metal.
12. This machine is to be sent to Tientsin the day after tomorrow.
13. Shanghai is the market center for every kind of merchandise.
14. Central China is an agricultural area.
15. He will not send you his merchandise unless he receives the money.
16. Her dress is beautiful and it is made of silk.

LESSON 14

WORD LIST

1. T' in-Tsun	Tientsin
2. Sheûng-Hoî	Shanghai
3. Wā Chung	Central China
4. fòh	goods, merchandise
5. kei-hei	machine
6. nǎ kam	metal
7. ín-liú*	fuel
8. shík pán	food stuff
9. yeúk pán	medicine
10. mīn chik pán	cotton goods
11. mō chik pán	woolen goods
12. wān	to transport
13. shuí-naí	cement
14. t' ũng-yaū	tung oil
15. sz-faăt	silk goods
16. kīng-chaang	competition, to compete
17. k' êk-līt	keen

LESSON 14

READING MATERIAL

1069

絲 ss: silk; fine thread or wire; minute.
 生絲 shang ss: raw silk.
 絲製 ss-fait: silk goods.
 絲毫 ss-hs: the least number or quantity.

624

料 liú: stuff; material
 原料 uên-liú: raw material.
 飲料 yán-liú: beverages.
 料理 liú-lěi: to manage; to control.
 照料 chih-liú: to look after, to take care of.

743

牙 ngá: tooth; screw thread.
 牙齒 ngá-ch'í: the teeth.
 牙粉 ngá-fán: tooth powder.
 牙擦 ngá-ts'ait: a tooth brush.

絲 料 牙
 絲 料 牙
 絲 料 牙

68

毛 mǎo: hair; fur; feather.
 毛管 mǎo-kuan: pores of skin.
 鬍毛 hū mǎo: shaggy.
 寶毛 bǎo mǎo: short haired.
 毛病 mǎo-ping: falling; fault.

1123

豆 dòu: a trencher; tray; bean; pea.
 豆芽 dòu-yā: bean sprout.
 豆腐 dòu-fu: bean cake.

毛 豆
 毛 豆
 毛 豆

READING MATERIAL

42

綢 ch'āu (ch'āu):
silk; pongee, fine
texture.

生綢 shāng-ch'āu: raw
pongee.

幼綢 yōng-ch'āu: semi-
raw silk.

689

棉 mīn: cotton; cotton
plant.

棉花 mīn-fa: cotton.

棉布 mīn pù: cotton cloth.

棉被 mīn pèi: cotton
quilt.

732

泥 nī: soil; mud; dirt
to smear.

泥土 nī-t'ǔ: dirt; earth;
soil.

泥磚 nī chuan: adobe
brick.

綢 棉 泥

綢 棉 泥

綢 棉 泥

35

質 ch'at: substance,
disposition, to
confront.

質 ch'at: (lit. pre)
a pledge

品質 pán-ch'at: quality
disposition

質問 ch'at-mín: to question;
to ask.

472

競 k'ing: to compete;
quarrel.

競爭 k'ing-ch'ang: to com-
pete.

競走 k'ing tsau: foot race.

質 質 競

質 質 競

質 質 競

LESSON 14

READING MATERIAL

中國雖然係農業國家，但係也野生意都好
有人做好似天津、上海、廣州呢三個港口，做好
大嘅出入口生意，所以商業更盛。

不過，中國機器、織品、茶、糖、都
口貨品，係好，全爭。
不多，數織網，世界
因器，織品，茶，糖，都
為五金，象牙，水，差
工業，汽車，等，中多
未同等，國有
好，五金，出嘅，第
發料，口絲，二
達，亦貨網，國
所有，最，因，可
以，藥，出，為，以
入品，名，質，同

對內商業，近來百貨公司生意，非常發達，
而且公司嘅建築，同設備，都極之新式，同美
嘅，差唔多。

LESSON 14

WRITING MATERIAL

絲	Character Number 1069		Radical Number 120				
	Stroke Number 12		糸				
	㇀	㇁	㇂	㇃	㇄	㇅	㇆
	糸	紉	紉	絲			
料	Character Number 624		Radical Number 68				
	Stroke Number 10		米				
	·	·	二	𠂇	𠂇	米	米
	料	料					
牙	Character Number 743		Radical Number 92				
	Stroke Number 4		牙				
	一	二	𠂇	牙			
毛	Character Number 698		Radical Number 82				
	Stroke Number 4		毛				
	一	二	三	毛			
豆	Character Number 1123		Radical Number 151				
	Stroke Number 7		豆				
	一	二	𠂇	𠂇	豆	豆	豆

LESSON 15

	<p>YES</p>
	<p>YES</p>
<p>?</p>	<p>20-30 TONS</p>
<p>?</p>	
	<p>YES</p>
<p>?</p>	
	<p>\$ =</p>

LESSON 15

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Wōng: Wā Naām yaū mǒ ch' ũng kung ip, hing kung ip ne?

Cheung: Yaū. Wā Naām yaū ch' ũng kung ip, yik yaū hing kung ip.

W: Wā Naām yaū mǒ tsō shuēn ch' óng ne?

C: Yaū. Hai Fuk-Kin Shaáng kè Mǎ-Meī, t' ũng Kwóng-Tung Shaáng kè Chaám-Kong, to yaū hó taaī kè tsō shuēn ch' óng.

W: Ni ti tsō shuēn ch' óng kè shuēn-ò hoh-ī yūng-naáp tak keī taaī kè shuēn ne?

C: Ni ti tsō shuēn ch' óng kè shuēn-ò hoh-ī yūng-naáp tak leūng saam maān tun kòm taaī kè shuēn.

W: Wā Naām chūng yaū mǒ k' eī-t' a kè kung-ch' óng ne?

C: Yaū. Wā Naām yaū lín t' ũng ch' óng, shuí-naī ch' óng, tīn-heī ch' óng, mooī-heī ch' óng, táng táng.

W: Ch' uī-chóh ni ti taaī kw' ai-mǒ kè kung-ch' óng chi ngoī, chūng yaū mǒ sai kw' ai-mǒ kè kung-ch' óng ne?

C: Yaū la. Ch' uī-chóh ni ti taaī kw' ai-mǒ kè kung-ch' óng chi ngoī, chūng yaū m-shiú sai kw' ai-mǒ kè kung-ch' óng t' im.

W: Ni ti sai kw' ai-mǒ kè kung-ch' óng hai mi-yě kè kung-ch' óng ne?

C: Ni ti sai kw' ai-mǒ kè kung-ch' óng hai heī-shuí ch' óng, koón-t' aū ch' óng, in-ts' ó ch' óng, fà-chong pán ch' óng, fà-hōk pán ch' óng, t' ũng yán-ch' aat ch' óng, táng táng.

W: Ni ti kung-ch' óng yaū Chung-Kwòk yān t' aū tsz a, yik-waāk yaū ngoī kwòk yān t' aū tsz ne?

C: Ni ti kung-ch' óng yaū Chung-Kwòk yān t' aū tsz, yik yaū ngoī kwòk yān t' aū tsz, yaū-k' eī hai hoi-ngoī kè Wā-K' iū t' aū tsz káng toh.

LESSON 15

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Wong: Is there heavy and light industry in South China?

Cheung: Yes, there is heavy and light industry in South China.

W: Are there ship-building yards in South China?

C: Yes, there are big ship-building yards in Ma-Wei of Fukien Province and Chan-Chiang of Kwangtung Province.

W: How big a ship can the docks of these ship-building yards accommodate?

C: The docks of these ship-building yards can accommodate ships from twenty to thirty thousand tons.

W: Are there other manufactories in South China?

C: Yes, there are sugar refineries, cement factories, electric power plants, gas plants, etc.

W: Excluding these large scale manufactories, are there other small scale manufactories?

C: Yes, excluding these large scale manufactories, there are many small scale manufactories too.

W: What are these small scale manufactories?

C: These small scale manufactories are soft drink factories, canning factories, tobacco factories, cosmetic factories, chemical factories, printing presses, etc.

W: Are these manufactories the investments of the Chinese or the foreigners?

C: These manufactories are the investments of the Chinese and the foreigners. Investments of the overseas Chinese are especially numerous.

LESSON 15

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. There is a big printing press in the school here.
2. He finished college last year and is working in a chemical factory as an engineer now.
3. He studied chemistry in the United States for many years, and he is now going to manage a cosmetic factory in China.
4. There are two tobacco factories in this city, and each employs a couple of hundred workers.
5. Canning factories are not at all common in Africa.
6. A great number of soft-drink factories are doing excellent business here.
7. Many of the factories in the west are smaller in scale than those in the east.
8. The gate to the gas plant will be opened at 7:45 a.m.
9. I can never believe that I own this electric power plant.
10. It is very fortunate that you got a job in the sugar refinery.
11. The United States imports 5,000 tons of sugar every month.
12. This restaurant can accomodate a couple of thousand people.
13. Even though he finished college, he works at the dock.
14. This ship-building yard is one of the best in the country.
15. Light industries are just as important as heavy industries.
16. If I had money, I would invest in chemical enterprises.

LESSON 15

WORD LIST

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. ch'ũng kung-îp | heavy industry |
| 2. hing kung-îp | light industry |
| 3. tsô-shuēn-ch'óng | ship-building yard |
| 4. shuēn-ò | dock |
| 5. yūng-naâp | to accomodate, contain |
| 6. tun | ton |
| 7. lân-t'óng-ch'óng | sugar refinery |
| 8. tân-hei-ch'óng | electric power plant |
| 9. mooí-hei-ch'óng | gas plant |
| 10. kw'ai-mō | scale |
| 11. kung-ch'óng | factory, manufactory |
| 12. hei-shuí ch'óng | soft drink factory |
| 13. koón-t'aū ch'óng | canning factory |
| 14. in-ts'ó ch'óng | tobacco factory |
| 15. fâ-chong pán ch'óng | cosmetic factory |
| 16. fâ-hôk pán ch'óng | chemical factory |
| 17. yàn-ch'aát ch'óng | printing press |

READING MATERIAL

26

製 ch'ai: to make, to compound
 製造 ch'ai-tsò: to manufacture
 製造品 ch'ai-tsò-pán: manufactured articles
 製藥 ch'ai-yèuk: to compound medicines.

1273

造 tsò: to create; to originate; to build; to make.
 造船 tsò shuën: to build ships.
 造謠言 tsò iè-ín: to institute false report; to spread rumor.

115

廠 ch'óng: ch'ed: factory; works
 機器廠 kai-héi-ch'óng: machine shop
 織布廠 ch'ik-pò-ch'óng: weaving mill
 工廠 kung-ch'óng: factory

製 造 廠
 製 造 廠
 製 造 廠

1234

醬 tsèung: condiment; sauce.
 豆醬 t'au tsèung: bean paste.
 醬油 tsèung-yau: soy sauce.

209

富 fò: rich; wealthy abundance
 富貴 fò kwai: riches and honor
 富厚 fò hau: rich & influential

醬 富
 醬 富
 醬 富

LESSON 15

READING MATERIAL

1207

刷 ts'at: to clean;
to brush; a
brush.

印刷 yàn-ts'at: to
print.

715

煤 mēi: coal; cinder.

煤炭 mēi-t'ān: coal.

煤氣 mēi-hāi: gas.

煤油 mēi-yāu: petroleum.

煤礦 mēi kw'āng: coal
mine.

614

煉 līn: to refine; to
smelt.

煉鐵 līn t'it: to smelt
iron.

煉乳 līn-nū: condensed
milk.

刷 煤 煉

刷 煤 煉

刷 煤 煉

555

規 kw'ai: rule; law;
custom; usage;
compass.

規矩 kw'ai-kūi: manners;
customs.

規則 kw'ai-tsak: regula-
tions; rules
of conduct.

規模 kw'ai-mō: plans; de-
finite purpose.

699

模 mō: a pattern; mo-
del; example.

模範 mō-fān: model; ex-
ample.

模形 mō-yīng: pattern;
model; mold.

打指模 tá chī mō: to
stamp with
inked finger.

規 模

規 模

規 模

LESSON 15

READING MATERIAL

係出名有煤
唔出廠
業較泥氣廠
工比較水電
重多廠有
係幾鐵廠亦
有幾多廠
豐富，但係
產豐，工廠
物產，工廠
大規模，廠
地方大，造
所以幾間好
中國，有幾
發達，約有
幾個大城
幾，個大
氣廠，不
過，細規
模工
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多。

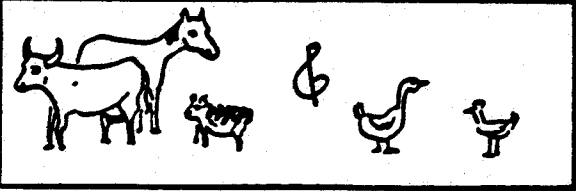
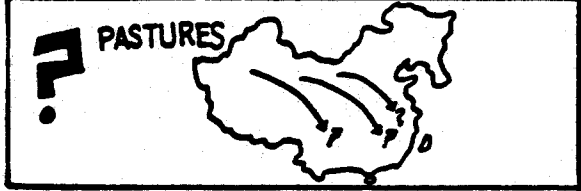
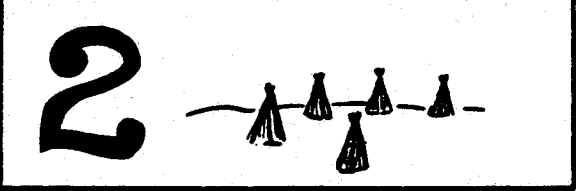
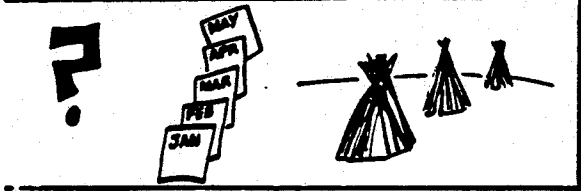
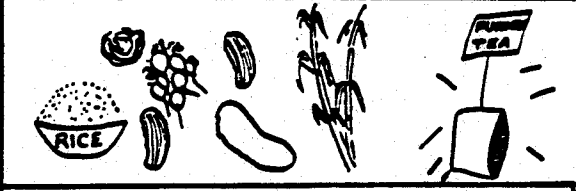
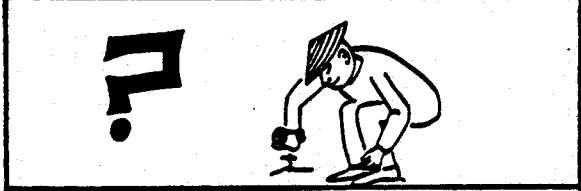
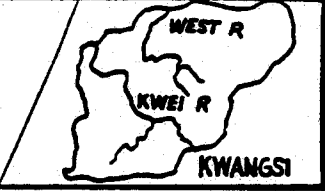
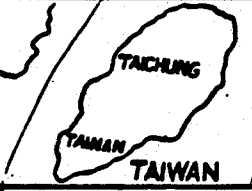
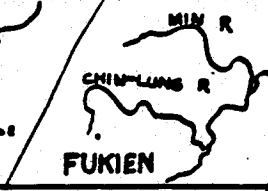
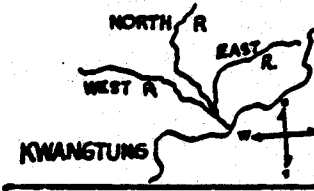
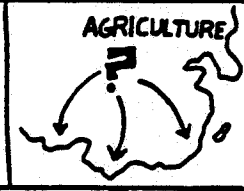
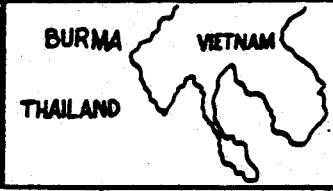
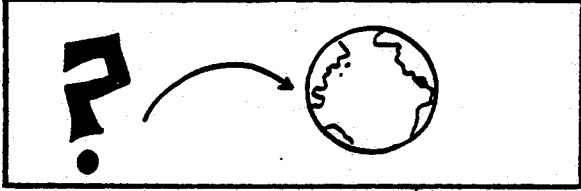
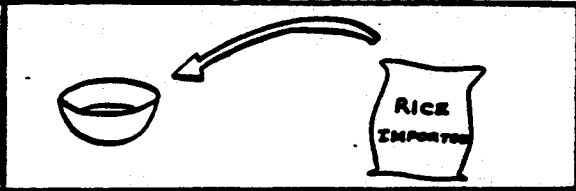
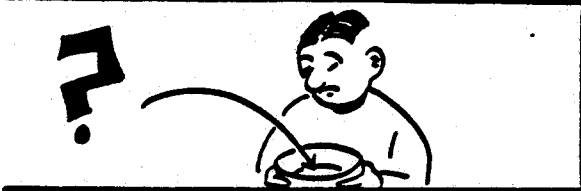
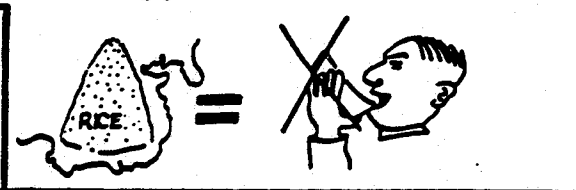
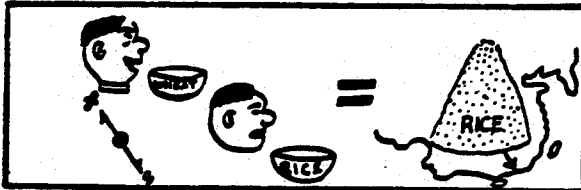
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汽，有
絲，有
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WRITING MATERIAL

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	制	制	制	制	制	制	制	
造	Character Number 1273		Radical Number 162					
	Stroke Number 11		辵, 辵					
	丿	㇇	㇇	㇇	㇇	告	告	告
	造	造	造					
廠	Character Number 115		Radical Number 53					
	Stroke Number 15		厂					
	丿	㇇	厂	厂	厂	厂	厂	厂
	廠	廠	廠	廠	廠	廠	廠	
將西	Character Number 1234		Radical Number 164					
	Stroke Number 18		酉					
	丿	㇇	㇇	㇇	㇇	㇇	㇇	將
	將	將	將	將	將	將	將	
富	Character Number 209		Radical Number 40					
	Stroke Number 12		宀					
	丿	㇇	宀	宀	宀	宀	宀	宀
	富	富	富	富				

LESSON 16



LESSON 16

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Wōng: Wā Pak kè yān toh shò shík māk; Wā Naām kè yān toh shò shík maī. Kám, Wā Naām kè teī-fong yat-tíng ch'ut-ch'aán hó toh maī là.

Cheung: Wā Naām kè teī-fong ch'ut-ch'aán maī, taān-hai Wā Naām ch'ut-ch'aán kè maī m-kaù Wā Naām kè yān shík.

W: K'ui-teī m-kaù maī shík kè shī-haū, k'ui-teī tím-yeūng* pò-kaù ne?

C: K'ui-teī m-kaù maī shík kè shī-haū, k'ui-teī iú k'aaù yāp-haú kè maī.

W: Ni ti yāp-haú kè maī yaū pin kòh kwòk lai ne?

C: Ni ti yāp-haú kè maī yaū Uēt-Naām, T'aaì-Kwòk, t'ūng Mīn-Tīn lai kè.

W: Wā Naām kè nūng íp k'ui hai pin-shuè ne?

C: Wā Naām kè nūng íp k'ui, Kwóng-Tung Shaáng fong-mīn, hai Tung-Kong, Sai-Kong, t'ūng Pak-Kong yat taai; Fuk-Kín Shaáng fong-mīn, hai Mān-Kong t'ūng Kaú-Lūng-Kong yat taai; T'oi-Waan Shaáng fong-mīn, hai T'oi-Chung, t'ūng T'oi-Naām yat taai; Kwóng-Sai Shaáng fong-mīn, hai Sai-Kong sheūng-yaū, t'ūng Kwai-Kong yat taai.

W: Kòh ti nūng yān chùng mi-yě ne?

C: Kòh ti nūng yān chùng maī, chùng ts'oi, chùng fa-shaang, chùng chè, chùng ch'á, táng táng. Yaū-k'eī hai Fuk-Kín kè ch'á tsui chuè-mēng.

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

W: K'ui-tei chung ke mai, mooí nin shau-wók kei toh ts'è ne?

C: Mooí nin shau-wók leung ts'è.

W: Wá Naám ke ch'uk-múk ch'eung hai pin-shue ne?

C: Wá Naám ke ch'uk-múk ch'eung saán-hoi hai Wá Naám kók shue.

W: Kóh ti ch'uk-múk ch'eung yeung ti mi-ye ne?

C: Taaí-ke ch'uk-múk ch'eung toh shò yeung ngaú, yeung má,
waák-ché yeung yeung; sai ke ch'uk-múk ch'eung toh shò yeung
chue, yeung kai, yeung aáp, yeung ngòh, táng táng.

LESSON 16

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

- Wong: The Northern Chinese eat mostly wheat and the Southern Chinese eat mostly rice. In that case, South China must have a high production of rice.
- Cheung: South China does produce rice, but the rice produced in South China is not sufficient to feed the Southern Chinese.
- W: When they do not have enough rice to eat, how do they remedy the deficiency?
- C: When they do not have enough rice to eat, they have to depend on imported rice.
- W: From which country is rice imported?
- C: Rice is imported from Vietnam, Thailand, and Burma.
- W: Where are the agricultural districts of South China?
- C: The agricultural districts of South China are in the regions of the East River, the West River, and the North River of Kwangtung Province; in the regions of the Min River and the Chiu-Lung River of Fukien Province; in the regions of Taichung and Tainan of Taiwan Province; and in the regions of the upper West River and the Kwei River of Kwangsi Province.
- W: What do the farmers of those regions cultivate?
- C: Those farmers cultivate rice, vegetables, peanuts, sugar cane, tea, etc. The tea of Fukien is especially famous.
- W: How many times each year do they harvest the rice they cultivate?

LESSON 16

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

C: They harvest twice each year.

W: Where are the pastures in South China?

C: The pastures are scattered throughout South China.

W: What do they raise in those pastures?

C: They primarily raise cattle, horses, or sheep in the big pastures; and pigs, chickens, ducks, geese, etc., in the small pastures.

LESSON 16

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. My parents raise chickens and ducks according to modern methods.
2. The children are scattered all over the parking lot.
3. The scenery in the pasture is changed completely now.
4. The harvest of last year was the better of the last two years.
5. The sugar canes we harvested are the tallest in the area.
6. A small amount of oil can be obtained from peanuts.
7. This is a piece of rich land for cultivation.
8. He spends many hours everyday in planting flowers.
9. I want to be friendly with both sides.
10. When we were young, we had to depend upon our parents.
11. This whole thing is wrong and we have to do something to remedy the situation.
12. The products from your factory are too expensive as compared to others.
13. I wish to have a small pasture to raise some beautiful horses.
14. This is the area famous for its natural beauty.
15. They harvest twice a year, in June and September.
16. Pigs are the most common animals to be seen in the country in China.

LESSON 16

WORD LIST

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. ch'ut-ch'aán | to produce |
| 2. pò-kaù | to remedy |
| 3. k'aaù | to depend upon |
| 4. fong-mín | side, area |
| 5. chùng | to cultivate, to plant |
| 6. fa-shaang | peanut |
| 7. chè | sugar cane |
| 8. shau-wòk | to harvest |
| 9. ch'uk-mûk ch'eūng | pasture |
| 10. saàn-hoi | to scatter |
| 11. yeūng | to raise (animate things) |
| 12. mâk | wheat |
| 13. aáp | duck |
| 14. ngòh | goose |
| 15. yeūng | sheep |
| 16. sheūng-yaū | upper river, upstream |

READING MATERIAL

670

麥 māk: bearded grain
wheat.

大麥 taai-māk: barley.

小麥 siú-māk: rye.

麥粉 māk-fán: oatmeal.

1480

養 yǎng: to nourish;
to rear; to
bear.

養育 yǎng-yù: to rear;
to bring up.

教養 jiāo-yǎng: to raise
and to instruct.

養病 yǎng bìng: to nurse
one's health.

425

救 jiù: to save;
help.

救命 jiù mìng: to save
life; save!
help!

救火 jiù huǒ: to fight
fire.

救急 jiù jí: in emergency;
first aid; emergency
aid.

救主 jiù zhǔ: The
Saviour.

麥 養 養 救
麥 養 救
麥 養 救

1434

獲 wéi: to obtain;
to catch; to
seize; to
arrest.

獲利 wéi lì: to make
profit.

獲罪 wéi zuì: to com-
mit an offense.

873

寶 pǎo: jewel; precious.

寶貴 pǎo guì: valuable.

寶號 pǎo hào: your valued
firm, or store.

獲 寶 寶
獲 寶
獲 寶

READING MATERIAL

734

粒 nap a kernel; for small things like beads, drops

一粒米 yat nap mǎi: a grain of rice.

一粒星 yat nap sing: a star.

141

畜 ch'ok: cattle; beasts; to rear

畜生 ch'ok-shang: animals

畜馬 ch'ok mǎ: to breed horses

935

牲 shaang: animal; sacrificial victim.

牲口 shaang-hau: cattle; draught animals.

粒

畜

牲

粒

畜

牲

粒

畜

牲

110

鋤 ch'oh: hoe; mattock (Cl. pá) to hoe; till

鋤頭 ch'oh-t'au: a heavy hoe

鋤地 ch'oh t'ai: dig up the ground

610

鎌 lian: instrument for reaping.

鎌刀 lian-to: sickle.

鋤

鎌

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鋤 鎌

鋤

READING MATERIAL

中國謀收巨粒如
 我地已經講過，中國係中國人馬
 業大既器，佢地畜濟
 國多力，佢地畜濟
 係數由地對牲啦。
 唔以下要於黎
 係耕種勤每補助。
 中種到勞一助。

米，北既救。
 中國人食，所
 以主但要靠
 糧華南洋
 食出各
 係米產地
 同既方
 麥，重產
 南重產
 方唔既
 人够米
 食華黎

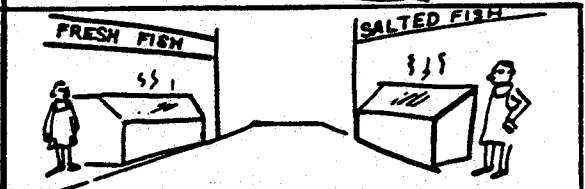
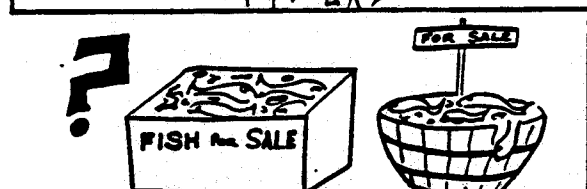
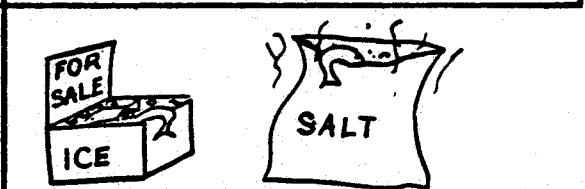
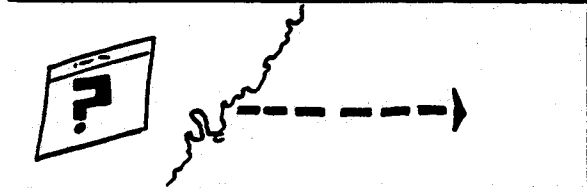
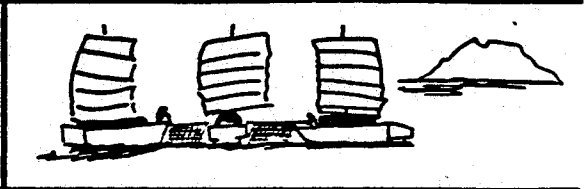
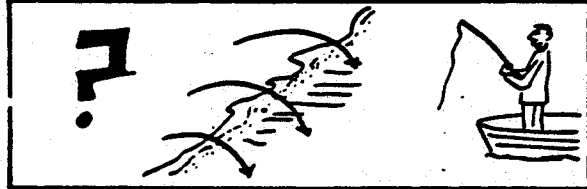
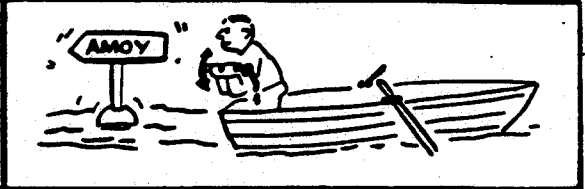
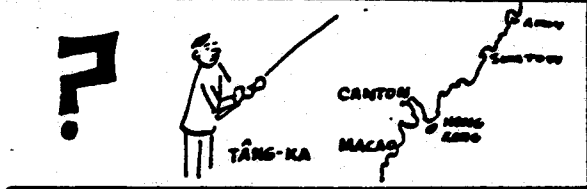
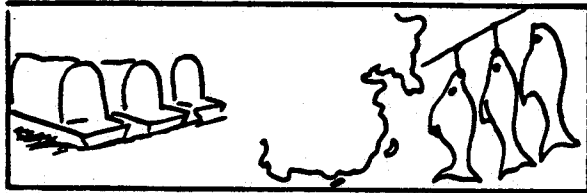
地方生
 中國有啲大
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LESSON 16

WRITING MATERIAL

夾	Character Number 670		Radical Number 199					
	Stroke Number 11		麥					
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養	Character Number 1480		Radical Number 184					
	Stroke Number 15		食					
	、	、	二	三	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	美
	美	養	養	養	養	養	養	
救	Character Number 425		Radical Number 66					
	Stroke Number 11		攴, 攴					
	一	十	寸	寸	攴	攴	救	救
	救	救	救					
獲	Character Number 1434		Radical Number 94					
	Stroke Number 17		犛, 犛					
	犛	犛	犛	犛	犛	犛	犛	犛
	犛	犛	犛	犛	犛	犛	獲	
寶	Character Number 873		Radical Number 40					
	Stroke Number 19		宀					
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	寶	寶	寶	寶	寶	寶	寶	

LESSON 17



ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Wōng: Wā Naām yat taai yaū kòh toh t'ěng-ka kè yān, uē íp yat-tíng hó faát-taāt là?

Cheung: Kwóng-Chau, Heung-Kóng, Ô-Moōn*, Chaām-Kong, Shaān-T' aū, Hā-Moōn yat taai yaū hó toh t'ěng-ka yān, p'ó-t'ung ngōh-teī kiù k'uī-teī tsô Tāng-Ka yān. K'uī-teī kè chik-íp hái lóh uē*, shóh-ī ni ti teī-fong kè uē íp hó faát-taāt.

W: Kóh ti Tāng-Ka yān hái kóh ti teī-fong kè foō-kān lóh uē*, hái m-hái ne?

C: M-hái, k'uī-teī hái kóh ti teī-fong kè foō-kān t'íng k'uī-teī kè shuēn, m-hái hái kóh ti teī-fong kè foō-kān lóh uē*.

W: Kám, k'uī-teī hái pin-shuē lóh uē* ne?

C: K'uī-teī ch'ut hoí lóh uē*, k'uī-teī ch'ut hoí lóh uē* kè shī-haū, k'uī-teī toh shò leūng saam chèk shuēn yat-ts'ai* kám huí, yūng mǒng lai lóh uē*.

W: K'uī-teī mooí ts'è huí keí-toh yāt, huí keí uēn ne?

C: K'uī-teī mooí ts'è huí lūk ch'at yāt kòh noi, huí keí paák lei kòh uēn.

W: K'uī-teī lóh-tó uē* kè shī-haū, k'uī-teī tím-yeūng* tsô ne?

C: K'uī-teī lóh-tó uē* kè shī-haū, k'uī-teī yūng suēt ts'ōng-chuē ti uē*, tsaū tòng sin uē* lai maaí, waāk-ché yūng ím íp-chuē ti uē*, tsaū tòng haām uē* lai maaí.

W: Sin uē* maaí peí pin-shuē, haām uē* maaí peí pin-shuē ne?

C: Kóh ti sin uē* maaí peí sin uē laan, haām uē* maaí peí haām uē laan.

LESSON 17

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

W: Kám, kóh ti Tâng-Ka yán hai pin-shuè chuê à?

C: K'uí-teí hai k'uí-teí tsz-keí kè t'ěng shuè chuê, hai k'uí-teí tsz-keí kè t'ěng shuè shík, hó ts'z ngōh-teí hai ngōh-teí kè uk shuè yat-yeûng.

W: K'uí-teí kè shang-oôt tím-yeûng* à?

C: K'uí-teí wán shík wán tak m-yûng-î, shóh-î shang-oôt hó kaan-naân.

LESSON 17

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

- Wōng: Since there are so many junk people in South China, the fishing industry must be very prosperous.
- Cheung: In the areas of Canton, Hong Kong, Macao, Chaam-Kong, Swatow, and Amoy, there are many junk people, commonly called Tâng-ka people. Since their occupation is fishing, the fishing industry in those areas is very prosperous.
- W: Do the Tâng-ka people catch fish in the vicinity of those places?
- C: No, they anchor their boats in the vicinity of those places; they do not catch fish there.
- W: In that case, where do they catch their fish?
- C: They go out to sea to catch fish. When they go out to sea to catch fish, they usually go in groups of two or three boats. They use nets to catch fish.
- W: For how many days and how far do they go each time?
- C: They go out for 6 or 7 days at a time and as far out as several hundred miles.
- W: What do they do when they catch the fish?
- C: When they catch the fish they store them with ice, and sell them as fresh fish; or they preserve them with salt, and sell them as salted fish.
- W: Where do they sell the fresh and salted fish?
- C: They sell the fresh fish to the fresh fish stalls, and the salted fish to the salted fish stalls.

LESSON 17

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

W: Well, where do the Tâng-ka people live?

C: They live on their own junks and eat on their own junks, just as we do in our own houses.

W: How is life for them?

C: It is not easy for them to make a living, therefore their lives are very hard and difficult.

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. It is very difficult to forget the dream I had last night.
2. Even though he is a poet, he makes his living by working as a cook.
3. Every member of my family loves to eat salted fish.
4. He works in the fresh fish stall and the job is not easy.
5. The Chinese used to preserve fish and vegetables in salt.
6. Her cook buys fresh fish every Friday for supper.
7. It is impossible to regard an aircraft-carrier as a freighter.
8. You are not going to use this for a long time, so you should keep it in storage.
9. The Tâng-ka people use nets to fish.
10. Many of the overseas Chinese in Thailand came from Swatow.
11. Amoy is one of the many trading centers in the southern part of China.
12. Fishery is the principal occupation of the Tâng-ka people.
13. The British Navy has anchored a battleship in the harbor.
14. There are many beautiful houses in this vicinity.
15. Do you want to go fishing with me?
16. How far can you walk in an hour's time?

LESSON 17

WORD LIST

1. uē ip	fishery
2. t'ěng-ka yān	junk people
3. Shaàn-T' aū	Swatow
4. Hā-Moōn.	Amoy
5. Tāng-Ka yān	Tāng-ka people
6. mōng	net
7. ts'ōng-chuē	to keep in storage
8. tōng	to regard as
9. sin uē*	fresh fish
10. ip-chuē	to preserve in salt
11. haām uē*	salted fish
12. sin uē laan	fresh fish stall
13. wán shik	to make a living
14. kaan-naān	difficult

READING MATERIAL

139

捉 *chuk*: to arrest;
to catch; seize

捉住 *chuk-chuê*: to
seize

捉賊 *chuk ts'âk*: cap-
ture robbers

1030

鮮 *sin*: fresh; new;
newly slaughter-
ed.

鮮明 *sin-ming*: brand new.

鮮魚 *sin yü*: fresh fish.

903

盆 *p'öñ*: a bowl; ba-
sin; tub.

面盆 *sin-p'öñ*: a wash
basin.

洗身盆 *sai-shan-p'öñ*:
bath tub.

捉

鮮

盆

捉

鮮

盆

捉

鮮

盆

1173

途 *t'ü*: road; path;
journey; career.

途中 *t'ü-chung*: on the
road.

沿途 *wän-t'ü*: along the
way.

長途 *ch'üng t'ü*: long
distance.

前途 *ts'ün-t'ü*: the fu-
ture; the road
ahead.

1204

習 *tsäp* to practise;
a custom; habit

學習 *hök-tsäp*: to learn
by practice;
to apprentice.

習俗 *tsäp tsük*: habit
and custom.

習染 *tsäp in*:
corrupted by bad
example.

途

習

途

習

途

習

LESSON 17

READING MATERIAL

1439

旺 wōng: brilliant;
vigorous; pros-
perous.

旺月 wōng uēt: pros-
perous month
of the year.

1363

桶 t'ung: cask; tub;
pail; chest;
box.

水桶 shuí t'ung: pail;
bucket.

1297

藏 ts'ōng: to con-
ceal; to store
up; to hoard.

隱藏 yán-ts'ōng: to con-
ceal.

家藏 ka ts'ōng. family
treasure.

旺

桶

藏

旺 桶 藏

40

臭 ch'au: stench bad
smell

臭氣 ch'au-ki a bad
smell

臭名 ch'au mōng: bad re-
putation

臭丸 ch'au-uēn: moth-
ball

457

堅 kin: strong;
stable; firm.

堅固 kin-kò: strong;
stable.

堅持 kin-ch'i: persistent;
tenacious.

堅決 kin-k'uet: firm; de-
termined.

臭

堅

臭 堅

READING MATERIAL

中國東南近海，喺沿海^{koi}住嘅人，好多以捉魚做職業。廣東人叫佢地做疍家人。

廣東人喜歡食海鮮，所以^{ue}人嘅生意，有時亦好旺。如果你到香港街市一行，就見到有好多一桶桶、一盆盆生跳嘅魚，放喺處賣，嘅魚好新鮮，所以味道極之好。

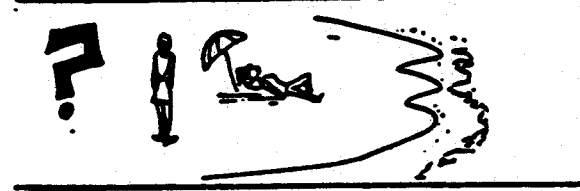
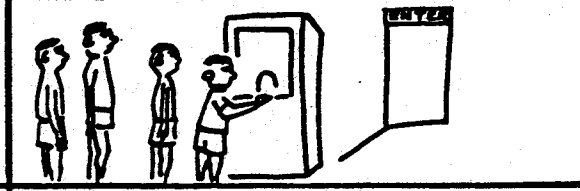
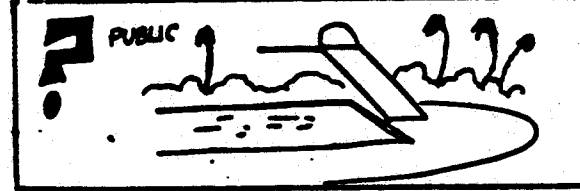
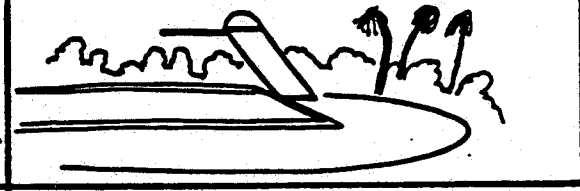
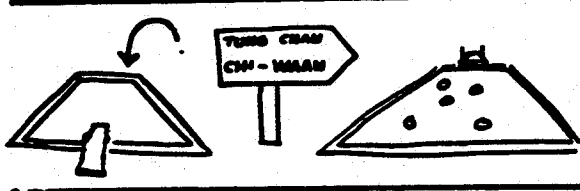
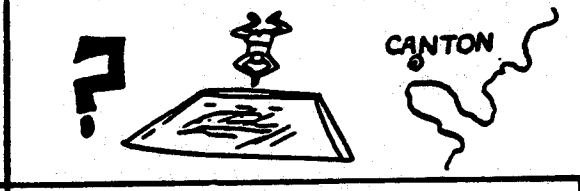
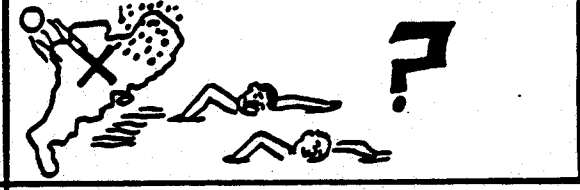
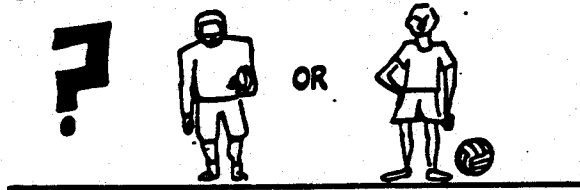
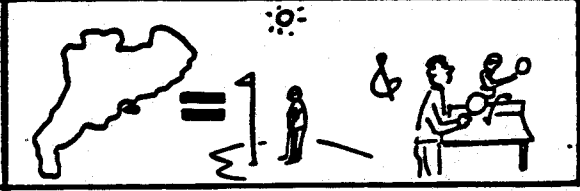
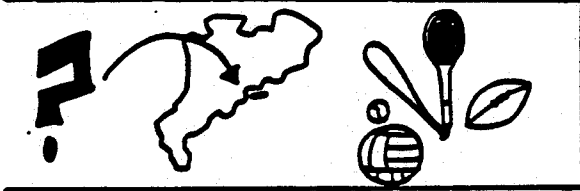
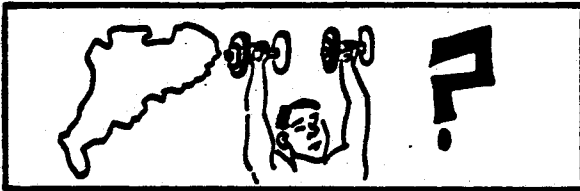
中國嘅工人、農人，又中意用鹽^{ip}魚，叫做鹹魚，藏喺屋處，可以時常有魚食。做生意嘅人，又可以運去較遠嘅地方，都唔怕嘅魚爛或堅習者，真^{haam}魚嘅用途好大，魚肉比较好味道。有嘅^{haam}魚嘅人，如果冇得食就唔歡喜^{ia}。

LESSON 17

WRITING MATERIAL

捉	Character Number 139		Radical Number 64				
	Stroke Number 10		扌, 手				
	一	扌	扌	扌	扌	扌	扌
	扌	捉					
鮮	Character Number 1030		Radical Number 195				
	Stroke Number 17		魚				
	ㄣ	夕	夕	夕	夕	魚	魚
	魚	魚	魚	魚	魚	魚	鮮
盆	Character Number 903		Radical Number 108				
	Stroke Number 9		皿				
	丿	八	分	分	分	盆	盆
	盆						
途	Character Number 1178		Radical Number 162				
	Stroke Number 11		辵, 走				
	丿	人	人	人	途	途	途
	途	途	途				
羽 白	Character Number 1204		Radical Number 124				
	Stroke Number 11		羽				
	丿	羽	羽	羽	羽	羽	羽
	羽	羽	羽				

LESSON 18



LESSON 18

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

- Wōng: Ngōh t'eng yān kóng, toh shò Kwóng-Tung yān foon-hei wān-tūng, ni kui shuēt-wā, chan tīng ká ne?
- Cheung: Ni kui shuēt-wā m-hai "in-kwòh-k'ei-shât."
- W: Tím kaaî toh shò Kwóng-Tung yān foon-hei wān-tūng ne?
- C: Yan-wai Kwóng-Tung kè t'in-hei shik-hòp oô ngoi wān-tūng, yik-to shik-hòp oô noi wān-tūng.
- W: K'ui-tei chung-i pin chúng oô ngoi wān-tūng ne?
- C: K'ui-tei chung-i t'in kīng wān-tūng. K'ui-tei yik-to chung-i tá tsuk-k'aū tá mǒng-k'aū, t'ūng yaū shuí táng táng.
- W: K'ui-tei tá kè tsuk-k'aū hai Meī-Kwòk tsuk-k'aū yik-waāk Ying-Kwòk tsuk-k'aū ne?
- C: K'ui-tei tá kè toh shò hai Ying-Kwòk tsuk-k'aū, m-hai Meī-Kwòk tsuk-k'aū.
- W: Kei-in Kwóng-Tung kân-chuê hoî, t'in-hei yaū m-laǎng m-î, kám, Kwóng-Tung yān hai m-hai hó chung-i yaū shuí ne?
- C: Mǒ-ts'òh là. Toh shò Kwóng-Tung yān to hó chung-i yaū shuí, shòh-î hó toh Kwóng-Tung yān yaū shuí yaū tak hó hó.
- W: Hai Kwóng-Chau yaū mi-yě hó lei-seúng kè yaū shuí kè tei-fong ne?
- C: Ch'ui-chòh hai shǐ noi yaū hó toh yaū-wīng ch'i chi ngoi, hai kaaungoi kè Tung-Shaan t'ūng Lai-Chi-Waan yaū hó taaî, hó lei-seúng kè yaū-wīng ch'eūng. Kóh shuè kè yaū-wīng ch'eūng, m-chí fung-kīng hó, i-ch'é kīn-chuk tak hó meī-lai, ch'it-peî tak hó uēn-shīn.

LESSON 16

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

W: Kóh leūng shuè hái m-hái kung-kūng kè yaū-wīng ch'eūng ne?

C: Hái là. Kóh leūng shuè to yaū hó lèng kè fōng*, tso pei yaū shuí kè yān kà.

W: Kám, hái hoi-pin kè yaū-wīng ch'eūng yat-tīng kàng hó, hái m-hái à?

C: Tsê-in la. Hoi-pin kè yaū-wīng ch'eūng hái yat kòh t'in-in kè yaū-wīng ch'eūng; m-chí hoi shuí hó, yeūng-kwong hó, i-ch'é fung-king hó.

LESSON 18

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Wong: I have heard people say that most of the people of Kwangtung like sports, is this true or false?

Cheung: This is not an exaggerated statement.

W: Why is it that most of the people of Kwangtung like sports?

C: Because the weather in Kwangtung is suitable for out-door sports, and also suitable for in-door sports.

W: What kind of out-door sports do they like?

C: They like track and field sports. They also like football, tennis, swimming, etc.

W: Is the football game they play American football or English football?

C: They usually play English football (soccer), and not American football.

W: Since Kwangtung is contiguous to the sea and the weather is neither cold nor hot, do the people of Kwangtung therefore enjoy swimming a great deal?

C: Yes, most people of Kwangtung like swimming very much; therefore many of them swim very well.

W: What are the ideal places for swimming in Canton?

C: Besides many swimming pools in the city, there are large and ideal swimming establishments at Tung-Shaan and Lai-Chi-Waan in the suburbs of Canton. Those swimming establishments not only have nice scenery, but also beautiful structures and complete facilities.

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

W: Are the swimming establishments at those two places open to the public?

C: Yes. Those two places have beautiful rooms which can be rented to the swimmers.

W: Well, the swimming establishments on the beaches must be much better, right?

C: Naturally. The swimming establishments on the beaches are natural swimming places; not only is the sea water and the sunshine good, but the scenery is also beautiful.

LESSON 18

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. I will pay you the rent on the first of the month.
2. It may be raining now, but we will have sunshine in the afternoon.
3. The house constructed by the bay is most ideal for poets.
4. This public swimming pool is not suitable for our use.
5. He may not be rich, but he owns a swimming establishment in the suburban area.
6. The American usually does not play British soccer.
7. Tennis one of the best outdoor sports and is suitable for youngsters as well as for adults.
8. When we talk about football, we mean American football.
9. This athlete participates in tracks and field sports but does not get into any indoor sports.
10. Please do not aggravate your injury; otherwise, you will have to stay in the hospital for months.
11. This time of the year is not suitable for swimming.
12. Walking in the sunshine outside the city is not a bad idea.
13. This is a beautiful bay, but I don't think it is suitable for swimming.
14. We can rent a car and drive to the suburban area.
15. The beaches in Hong Kong are ideal swimming places.
16. The scenery here is beautiful; but it is just too cold to swim.

LESSON 18

WORD LIST

1. tīng	or
2. ʔn-kwòh-k'eī-shât	exaggeration, to exaggerate
3. shik-hôp	suitable
4. oô-ngoī wân-tûng	outdoor sport
5. oô-noī wân-tûng	indoor sport
6. t'ʔn-king wân-tûng	track and field sport
7. tá tsuk-k'aū	to play football
8. tá mǒng-k'aū	to play tennis
9. yaū-shuí	to swim, swimming
10. Ying-Kwòk tsuk-k'aū	British soccer
11. lei-sefung	ideal
12. yaū-wīng ch'í	swimming pool
13. kaau-ngoī	outside the city, suburban area
14. yaū-wīng ch'eūng	swimming establishment
15. waan	bay
16. kìn-chuk	structure, to construct
17. kung-kūng	public
18. tso	rent
19. tsz-ʔn	natural, of course
20. yeūng-kwong	sunshine

LESSON 18

READING MATERIAL

432

球 k'au ball: sphere;
round gem.

網球 mǎng-k'au: tennis.

足球 tsuk-k'au: soccer.

籃球 lán-k'au: basket-
ball.

賽球 ts'ò k'au: a
match.

地球 t'ai-k'au: the earth

氣球 hsi-k'au: the
balloon.

1461

游 yau: to float; to
swim; to travel;
to wander.

游水 yau-shui: to swim.

上游 shéung-yau: upper
course of the
river.

下游 hsi-yau: lower
course of
the river.

游蕩 yau-tóng: wander-
ing; to ramble.

1483

益 yik: advantage;
benefit; profit;
to increase.

有益 yau yik: beneficial.

益處 yik ch'ü: advan-
tage; benefit.

球

游

益

球

游

益

球

游

益

益

204

呼 hoo: to call out;
to shout

稱呼 ch'ing-hoo: to
address; to
call

1316

足 tsuk: the feet;
enough; com-
plete.

手足 shai-tsuk: hands
and feet;
brothers.

失足 ssiat-tsuk. to slip;
to blunder.

呼

足

呼

足

呼

足

201

LESSON 18
READING MATERIAL

449

劇 k'òk: more; very; troublesome; a stage play.

白話劇 pāk-wá-k'òk: a play in colloquial.

劇烈 k'òk-lit: severe; fierce.

喜劇 hoi-k'òk: comedy.

悲劇 pei-k'òk: tragedy.

622

烈 lit: blazing; fierce; virtuous; heroic.

烈火 lit fòh: a blazing fire.

烈日 lit yá: the hot sun.

猛烈 máng-lit: fierce; violent.

忠烈 chung-lit: faithful; honest.

578

籃 laān: a large basket.

藤籃 t'ing laān: rattan basket.

花籃 fa-laān: basket for flowers.

劇

烈

籃

劇 烈 籃

劇

烈

籃

籃

993

繩 shing: a string; line; cord.

繩索 shing-sók: rope; cordage; rigging.

繩仔 shing tsai: a small string; cord.

411

筋 kan: sinews; muscles

筋肉 kan-yúk: muscles

抽筋 ch'au kan: spasms of muscles

繩

繩

筋

繩 筋

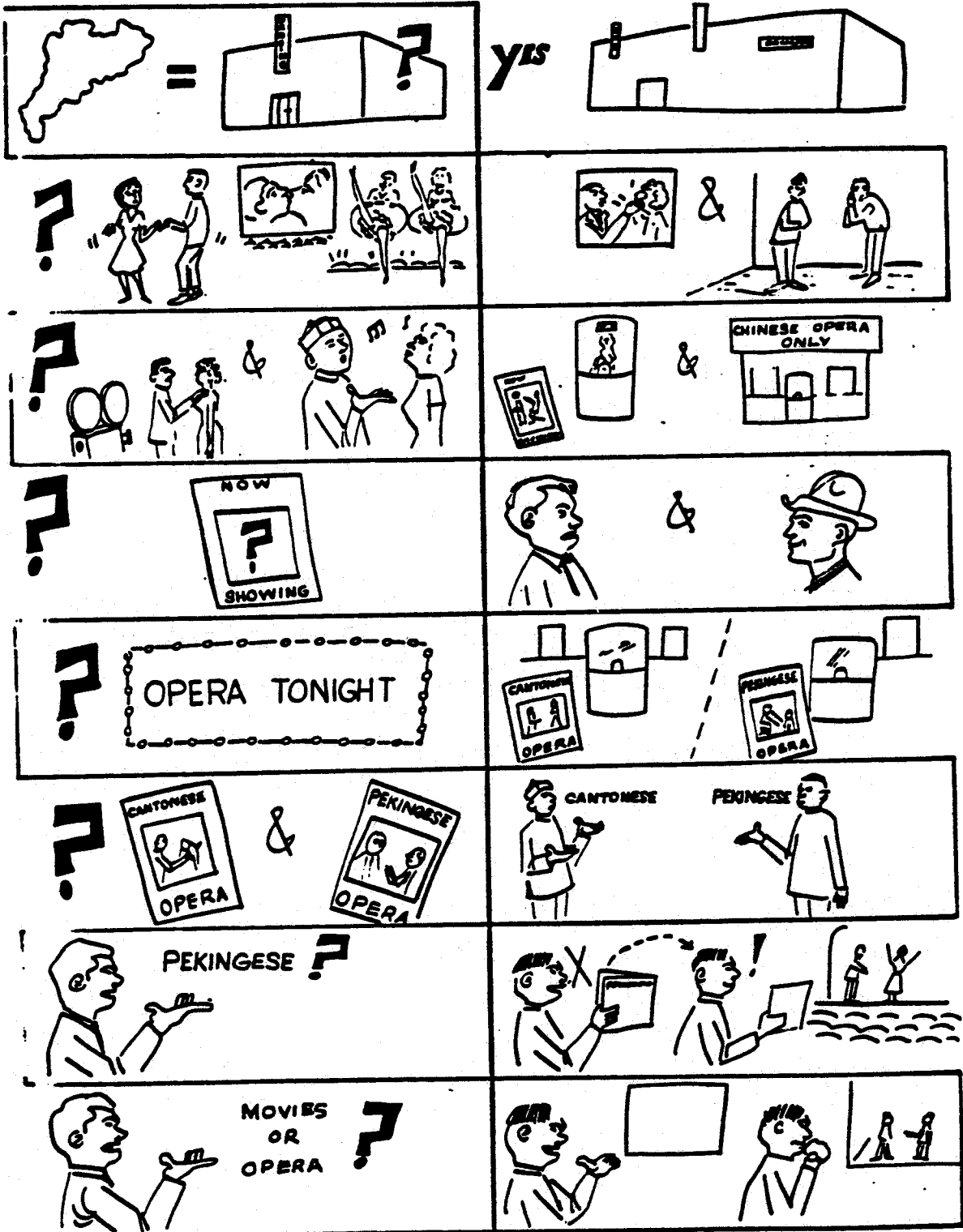
繩

筋

WRITING MATERIAL

球	Character Number 432		Radical Number 96				
	Stroke Number 11		王, 玉				
	一	二	干	王	王	王	王
球	球	球					
游	Character Number 1461		Radical Number 85				
	Stroke Number 12		氵, 水				
	丶	丿	丿	丿	丿	丿	丿
游	游	游	游				
益	Character Number 1483		Radical Number 108				
	Stroke Number 10		皿				
	丶	丶	二	二	二	二	二
益	益						
呼	Character Number 204		Radical Number 30				
	Stroke Number 8		口				
	丨	丨	丨	丨	丨	丨	丨
呼							
足	Character Number 1316		Radical Number 157				
	Stroke Number 7		足				
	丨	丨	丨	丨	丨	丨	丨
足							

LESSON 19



ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Wōng: Kwóng-Tung yaũ mǒ uē-lōk kè teī-fong à?

Cheung: Yaũ. Kwóng-Tung yaũ hó toh uē-lōk kè teī-fong.

W: Kwóng-Tung yaũ mi-yě uē-lōk kè teī-fong ne?

C: Yaũ tīn-yīng hei-uēn*, yaũ taaī-hei hei-uēn* táng táng.

W: Tīn-yīng hei-uēn* t'ŭng taaī-hei hei-uēn* yaũ mi-yě fan-pī ne?

C: Tīn-yīng hei-uēn* chuen yīng tīn-yīng; taaī-hei hei-uēn* chuen tsō taaī-hei.

W: Tīn-yīng hei-uēn* shóh yīng kè tīn-yīng hái pin chúng ne?

C: Yaũ ti tīn-yīng hei-uēn* shóh yīng kè tīn-yīng hái Chung-Kwòk tīn-yīng; yaũ ti tīn-yīng hei-uēn* shóh yīng kè tīn-yīng hái Meī-Kwòk tīn-yīng.

W: Taaī-hei hei-uēn* shóh tsō kè taaī-hei hái pin chúng ne?

C: Yaũ ti taaī-hei hei-uēn* shóh tsō kè taaī-hei hái Uēt K'êk; yaũ ti taaī-hei hei-uēn* shóh tsō kè taaī-hei hái King K'êk.

W: Uēt K'êk t'ŭng King K'êk yaũ mi-yě fan-pīt ne?

C: Uēt K'êk hái yŭng Kwóng-Tung wâ* in ch'eùng kè. King K'êk hái yŭng Pak-King wâ* in-ch'eùng kè. K'uī-teī shóh cheùk kè fúk-chong to ch'a-m-toh, taân-hái shuèt-wâ tsaũ m-t'ŭng là.

W: Kám, neī mīng m-mīng paāk King-K'êk ne?

C: Ts'ŭng-ts'in ngōh uēn-ts'uēn m-nīng-paāk, i-ka tsīm-tsīm* mīng-paāk shiú-shiú, taân-hái tsúng kòk tak k'uī mǒ Uēt K'êk kòm hó.

LESSON 19

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

W: Neī chung-ì t'ai tîn-yîng, yik-waâk t'ai taaî-hei ne?

C: Ngõh chi chung-ì t'ai tîn-yîng, taân-hai yau shi yik-to
t'ai taaî-hei. Yan-wai t'ai taaî-hei iù hó toh shi-haû,
i-ch'é ngõh yau shi-sheung m-tak-haân, shóh-í hó shiú t'ai
taaî-hei.

LESSON 19

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Wōng: Are there places of entertainment in Kwangtung?

Cheung: Yes, there are many places of entertainment in Kwangtung.

W: What kinds of places of entertainment are there in Kwangtung?

C: There are movie theaters and Chinese opera houses, etc.

W: What is the difference between movie theaters and Chinese opera houses?

C: Movie theaters show only motion pictures; Chinese opera houses perform only Chinese operas.

W: What kind of motion pictures are shown in the movie theaters?

C: The motion pictures shown in some of the movie theaters are Chinese; some are American.

W: What kind of Chinese operas are performed in the Chinese opera houses?

C: The Chinese operas performed in some of the Chinese opera houses are Cantonese operas; others are Pekinese operas.

W: What is the difference between a Cantonese and a Pekinese opera?

C: The Cantonese opera is performed in the Cantonese dialect and the Pekinese opera is performed in the Pekinese dialect. The costumes worn in these performances are about the same, but the languages used are different.

W: In that case, do you understand the Pekinese opera?

C: Formerly I did not understand it at all; now I gradually

LESSON 19

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

am learning to understand it a little; however, I still feel that they are not as good as the Cantonese operas.

W: Do you like to go to the movies or to Chinese operas:

C: I like most to go to the movies, but sometimes I also go to see Chinese operas. But because it takes a long time to watch a Chinese opera, and since I have very little spare time, I seldom go to the opera.

LESSON 19 :

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. When I was in New York, I went to shows very often.
2. It is estimated that the theater can seat 3,200 persons.
3. Do you know that Mrs. Wong was formerly with the Pekinese opera?
4. During the opera season, the theaters are doing good business.
5. The costumes worn in Cantonese operas are usually very large, but they are always very beautifully made.
6. You have to go to sing a song at the auditorium tonight.
7. Peking dialect has few things similar to Cantonese.
8. My doctor specializes in contagious diseases.
9. I would never go to see an opera if I had to pay ten dollars for a ticket.
10. My younger sister performed in an opera at the age of three.
11. The students learn to understand and to speak the language gradually.
12. For entertainment, I would rather go to see a movie than to see an opera.
13. Motion pictures are very inexpensive in China.
14. Do you know who is going to perform in that opera tonight?
15. My mother made me this costume for the party.
16. I would love to go to see the movie with you, but I would rather stay home to study.

LESSON 19

WORD LIST

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| 1. uē-lôk | entertainment |
| 2. hei-uên* | theater |
| 3. taaî-hei | opera |
| 4. chuen | to specialize |
| 5. Uêt K' êk | Cantonese opera |
| 6. King K' êk | Pekinese opera |
| 7. in | to perform (in a show) |
| 8. ch'eùng | to sing |
| 9. Pak-King wâ* | Peking dialect |
| 10. fûk-chong | costume, dressing |
| 11. ts' ũng-ts' in | formerly |
| 12. tsúng | whole, all |
| 13. shī-sheūng | often |

READING MATERIAL

514

故 kò: to cause; to make; purposely; old; to die.

故此 kò-ts'í: therefore

何故 hē-kò: why

故意 kò-í: purposely.

故事 kò-éí: a story; a legend.

身故 shān kò: dead; deceased.

467

境 kǐng: a boundary; district; region; place.

境界 kǐng-kaai: boundary; frontier.

境地 kǐng-téi: territory.

越境 uēt kǐng: to cross the boundary.

1390

遇 u: to meet; to happen; to occur.

遇見 u-kín: to happen; to meet.

遇事 u sī: when something happens.

遇險 u hín: to encounter danger.

故 境 遇

故 境 遇

1333

此 ts'í: this; now; here.

此處 ts'í ch'uè: this place; here.

因此 yān-ts'í: on this account; therefore.

此次 ts'í ts'í: this time.

612

憐 līn: to pity; to sympathize.

憐憫 līn-mǐn: to pity; to have compassion for.

可憐 hōh-līn: pitiful; to sympathize.

乞憐 hāt līn: to ask for pity.

此 此 憐

此 憐

LESSON 19

READING MATERIAL

836

悲 pai: to grieve; to sympathize with.

悲哀 pai-ai: grief-stricken; sad.

悲觀 pai koon: pessimistic.

1453

憂 yau: grieved; depressed; anxious; sad.

憂愁 yau-shau: sad; depressed.

憂心 yau-sin: heavy heart; anxious.

960

愁 shau: anxiety; grief.

愁悶 shau-moan: grieved; melancholy.

愁容 shau yung: mournful; downcast countenance.

悲 憂 愁

悲 憂 愁

悲 憂 愁

1373

娛 wu: to enjoy; to rejoice; to give pleasure; to entertain.

娛樂 wu-lak: amusement; entertainment.

娛樂場 wu-lak ch'ung: recreation ground.

1199

慘 ts'an: cruel; inhumane; distressing.

慘刑 ts'an ying: cruel punishment; torture.

慘狀 ts'an chong: wretchedness; miserable condition.

慘極 ts'an k'ik: very pitiful.

娛 慘 慘

娛 慘 慘

娛 慘 慘

一個人有時境遇唔好，就會憂愁。如果遇
 到悲慘嘅事，就更加傷心可憐。但係時常憂愁
 係無益嘅。故此，有人可以得快樂，有愁嘅人可
 以解愁。

娛樂嘅地方係乜呢：遊樂場、電影戲院、大
 戲院等等就係啦。

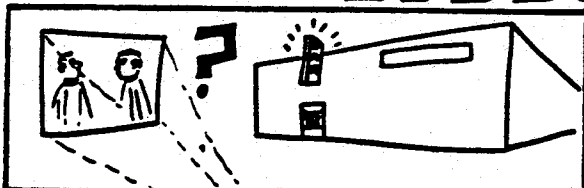
講到電影，中國以前多數放影美國影片。
 現在可以自己製片，而且所製嘅片，運去海外
 放影，所以中國電影業好發達。

大戲分做 ūt- 劇同京戲兩種。ūt- 劇用
 廣東話唱，京戲用北京話唱。

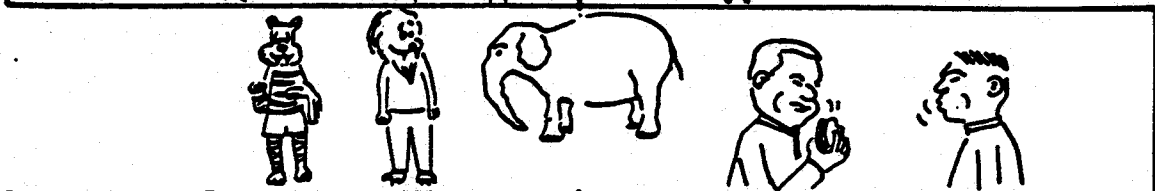
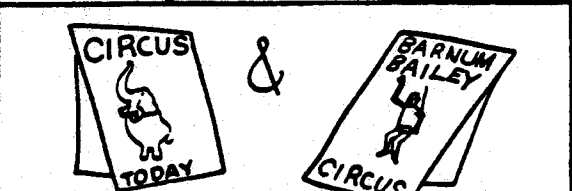
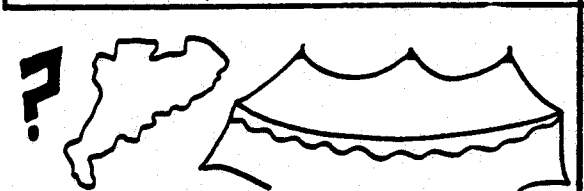
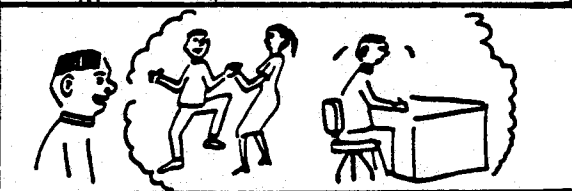
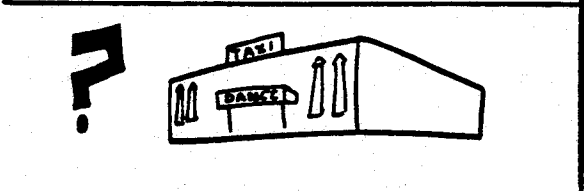
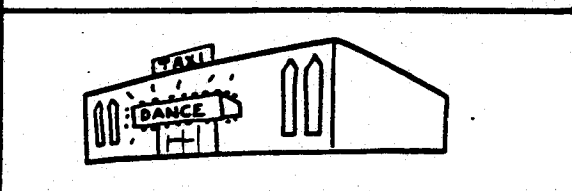
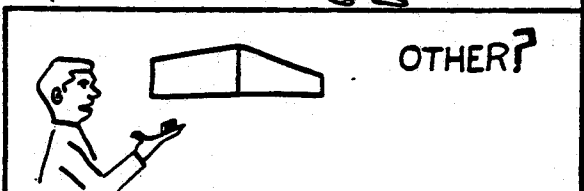
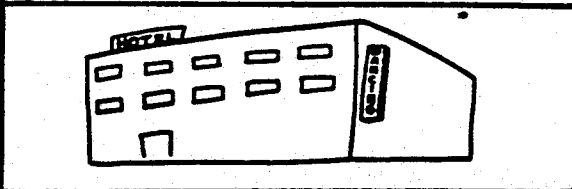
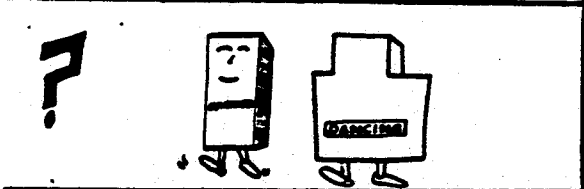
WRITING MATERIAL

故	Character Number 514		Radical Number 66				
	Stroke Number 9		文, 攴				
	一	十	十	古	古	古	古
故							
境	Character Number 467		Radical Number 32				
	Stroke Number 14		土, 土				
	一	十	土	土	土	土	土
境	境	境	境	境	境		
遇	Character Number 1380		Radical Number 162				
	Stroke Number 13		辶, 辶				
	、	冂	冂	日	日	日	日
遇	遇	遇	遇	遇			
此	Character Number 1333		Radical Number 77				
	Stroke Number 6		止, 止				
	丨	丨	止	止	此	此	
愁	Character Number 960		Radical Number 61				
	Stroke Number 13		心				
	、	二	千	禾	禾	禾	利
秋	秋	秋	愁	愁			

LESSON 20



YES



LESSON 20

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Wong: Ch'ui-chòh hei-uên* chi ngoi, Kwóng-Tung chūng yāu mǒ
k'ei t'a uē-lōk kè tei-fong à?

Cheung: Yāu la. Ch'ui-chòh hei-uên* chi ngoi, chūng yāu t'iu
-mǒ ch'eūng, yē-tsing-oi*, t'ang t'ang.

W: Pin-shuē yāu t'iu mǒ ch'eūng ne?

C: Mooi kaan taai tsaú-tim to yāu t'iu mǒ ch'eūng.

W: Ch'ui-chòh kòh ti taai kè tsaú-tim yāu t'iu mǒ ch'eūng chi
ngoi, chūng yāu mǒ k'ei-t'a kè t'iu mǒ tei-fong ne?

C: Yāu la. Ch'ui-chòh kòh ti taai kè tsaú-tim yāu t'iu mǒ
ch'eūng chi ngoi, chūng yāu hó toh mǒ t'eng.

W: Ni ti mǒ t'eng hai tim-yeūng* kà?

C: Ni ti mǒ t'eng yāu mǒ-nui* t'ung mǒ-haak t'iu mǒ kè.

W: Nei chung-i t'iu mǒ mà?

C: Ngòh hai i-shāp kei sui kè shi-haū, hó chung-i t'iu mǒ;
pat-kwòh i-ka lǒ-chòh, i-ch'é tsò kung yāu tsò tak kòm mǒng,
shòh-i hó shiú t'iu mǒ.

W: Hai kwóng-Tung Shaang kè taai shing-shi yāu mǒ mǎ-hei piú-in
ne?

C: Yāu. Yāu shi yāu mǎ-hei piú-in. Kòh ti mǎ-hei paan, yāu ti
hai yāu Chung-Kwòk yān piú-in kè, yāu ti hai yāu ngoi kwòk
yān piú-in kè. Yāu mǎ-hei piú-in kè shi-haū, shing-shi lui
pín hó it-naaū, yan-wai hó toh yān yāu heung-hā* lai t'ai.

W: Mǎ-hei paan lui pín t'ung foò-kán yāu mǒ hó waan kè yē à?

LESSON 20

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

C: Ch'ui-chóh mǎ-hei paan lui pîn yaũ sz-tsz, lõ-fob, t'ung tseung kè piú-in chi ngoi, mǎ-hei paan kè foô-kân chûng yaũ hó toh hó waân kè yě, hó t'ai kè yě, t'ung hó shik kè yě t'im.

LESSON 20

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Wong: Excluding the theaters, are there any other places of entertainment in Kwangtung?

Cheung: Yes, excluding the theaters, there are dancing establishments, night clubs, etc.

W: Where are the dancing establishments?

C: There is a dancing establishment in each big hotel.

W: Excluding those dancing establishments in the big hotels, are there other places for dancing?

C: Yes, excluding those dancing establishments in the big hotels, there are many commercial dance halls. (taxi dance hall).

W: What are these commercial dance halls?

C: In the commercial dancing halls, there are taxi dancers to dance with the patrons.

W: Do you like to dance?

C: When I was in my twenties, I liked to dance very much. But now that I have grown older and am so busy with my work, I seldom dance.

W: Are there any circus performances in the big cities of Kwangtung?

C: Yes, sometimes there are circus performances. Some of those circuses are performed by the Chinese, and some by the foreigners. When the circus is in town the city is very

LESSON 20

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

lively and busy, for many people come from the rural districts to see the shows.

W: Are there many things one can do for amusement at the circus and in its vicinity?

C: Besides the performances by the lions, tigers, and elephants in the circus, there are many things one can do for amusement, many things to see and many things to eat in the vicinity of the circus.

LESSON 20

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. The elephant has a long trunk and is a large animal.
2. There are four lions in that circus, but not all of them will perform.
3. I would like to play on the beach in the sun.
4. It is very quiet in the rural district and communications are very convenient.
5. She works in a dancing establishment, but she is not a dancing girl.
6. I would like to invite you to have some fun at a night club on your birthday.
7. This restaurant has a beautiful dancing hall in the back.
8. I am an old man, but I have never been to a night club before.
9. This dancing girl speaks Chinese as well as Japanese.
10. This place will be very busy after 11:30 p.m.
11. Chinatown is a noisy place during Saturdays and Sundays.
12. Horses are very important in any circus.
13. This is the second time for me to see a circus.
14. He lives in the rural district, but he works in the city.
15. We have five instructors excluding Mr. Lee.
16. There are restaurants, night clubs and even swimming pools in this hotel.

LESSON 20

WORD LIST

1. yañ-lôk	amusement
2. t'îù-mǒ-ch'ēng	dancing establishment
3. yê-tsung-ooi*	night club
4. mǒ-t'eng	dance hall
5. mǒ-nui*	chorus girl or taxi dancer
6. lǒ	old (in age)
7. mǎ-hei	circus
8. piú-in	to perform, performance
9. ít-naaü	busy, noisy
10. heung-hâ*	rural district
11. oôn, waán	to play
12. sz-tsú	lion
13. tseüng	elephant

LESSON 20

READING MATERIAL

99

爸 pa: father.

亞爸 à-pa: papa; father.

爸爸 pa-pa: papa; father.

653

媽 ma: mother; nurse.

媽媽 mā-ma: mother.

姑媽 koo-ma: paternal aunt.

姨媽 ī-ma: maternal aunt.

481

哥 koh: an elder brother.

亞哥 à-koh: elder brother.

大哥 taai-koh: eldest brother.

爸

媽

哥

爸

媽

哥

爸

媽

哥

1211

妻 ts'ai: wife.

妻子 ts'ai-tsai: wife; wife and children.

932

曬 shaai: to expose to the sun; to sunbathe.

曬乾 shaai kon: to dry in the sun.

生曬 shaang shaai: to dry in fresh.

妻

曬

晒

妻

曬

妻

曬

READING MATERIAL

973

尚 shàng: still; besides; superior; to esteem; to desire.

高尚 kô-shàng: noble; liberal; high-minded.

984

適 shik: to reach to; just then; to happen; to suit.

適當 shik-tàng: suitable; appropriate.

合適 hōp-shik: to meet; to suit.

1288

賽 ts'oi: to contest; to rival; exhibit.

賽球 ts'oi k'au: a ball game.

賽跑 ts'oi p'au: a foot race.

賽馬 ts'oi mǎ: horse race.

比賽 p'ai-ts'oi: a match; contest.

尚

適

賽

尚

適

賽

尚

適

賽

137

竹 chuk: bamboo

竹篙 chuk-kô: bamboo pole

竹笋 chuk-sún: bamboo shoot

723

木 mâk: wood; tree; wooden.

樹木 shu-mâk: tree.

木料 mâk liú: timber.

木瓜 mâk-kwa: papaya.

木工 mâk kung: carpenter.

竹

木

竹

木

竹

木

LESSON 20

READING MATERIAL

其似多值去
 做好好價弟
 以啲有嘅弟
 可多係得哥
 亦較但所哥
 外, 比地方多, 吓
 之, 錢地幾吓
 戲使等冇游
 睇樂場錢去
 左遊樂使個
 除, 啲遊樂, 兩
 辦法, 有會, 遊
 嘅辦, 然總, 嘅
 樂, 雖, 夜, 尚
 娛樂, 舞, 場, 高
 他, 嘅, 遊, 樂, 場, 高
 他去適係睇
 係一學校

嘅嘅可呢咯
 末麗又樂多
 週美外, 快更
 係水之幾就
 行, 或山戲話益
 係, 邊, 種, 種, 木, 行
 遊樂, 係, 海, 邊, 種, 種, 竹, 行
 嘅, 遊, 樂, 係, 海, 邊, 種, 種, 竹, 行
 附近, 嘅, 海, 邊, 種, 種, 竹, 行
 最好, 到, 附近, 嘅, 海, 邊, 種, 種, 竹, 行
 講, 到, 附近, 嘅, 海, 邊, 種, 種, 竹, 行
 黎, 朋, 友, 處, 睇, 吓, 遠, 嘅, 地, 方
 一般, 一班, 朋, 友, 處, 睇, 吓, 遠, 嘅, 地, 方
 時候, 一, 班, 朋, 友, 處, 睇, 吓, 遠, 嘅, 地, 方
 時, 公, 園, 旅, 行, 頭, 去, 更, 遠, 嘅, 地, 方
 如, 果, 能, 够, 去, 更, 遠, 嘅, 地, 方

LESSON 20

WRITING MATERIAL

爸	Character Number 799		Radical Number 88				
	Stroke Number 8		父				
	'	丂	ㄅ	父	𠂇	𠂈	爸
媽	Character Number 653		Radical Number 38				
	Stroke Number 13		女				
	㇀	㇁	女	𠂉	𠂊	𠂋	媽
哥	Character Number 481		Radical Number 30				
	Stroke Number 10		口				
	一	丨	𠂌	𠂍	哥	𠂎	哥
妻	Character Number 1211		Radical Number 38				
	Stroke Number 8		女				
	一	𠂏	𠂐	𠂑	妻	𠂒	妻
曬	Character Number 932		Radical Number 72				
	Stroke Number 25		日				
	日	𠂓	𠂔	𠂕	𠂖	𠂗	𠂘
	𠂙	𠂚	𠂛	𠂜	𠂝	𠂞	