

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

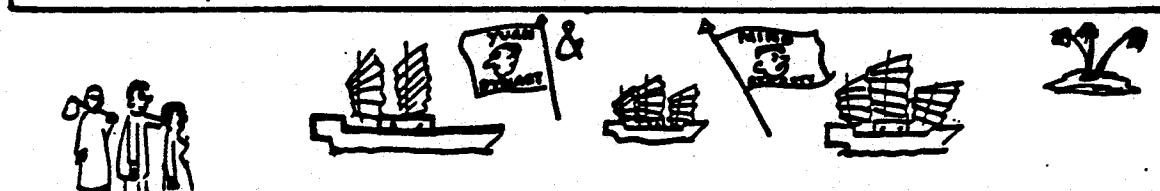
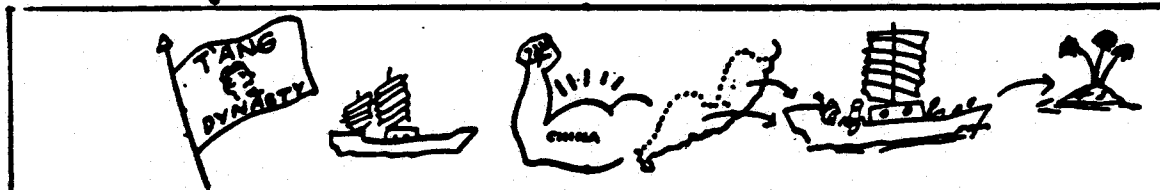
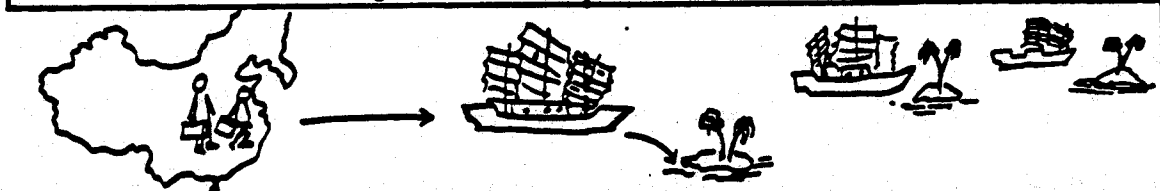
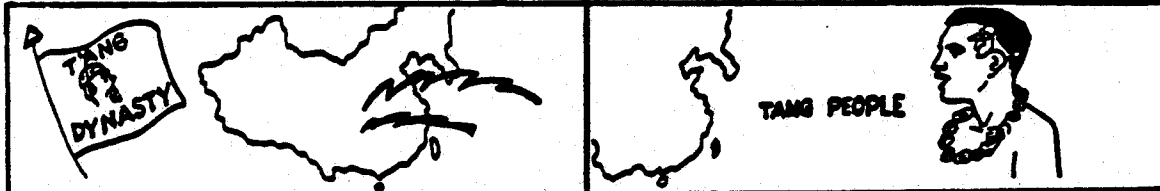
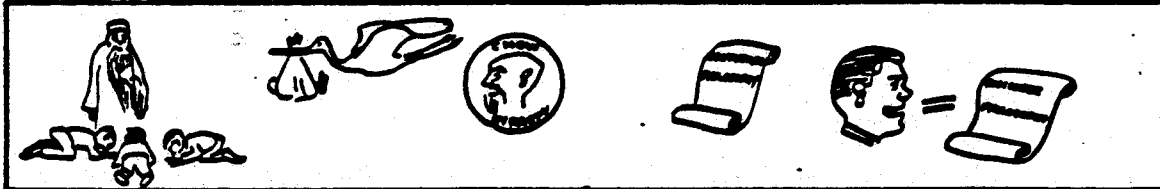
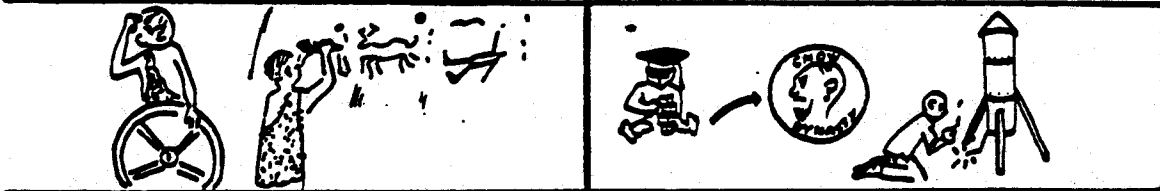
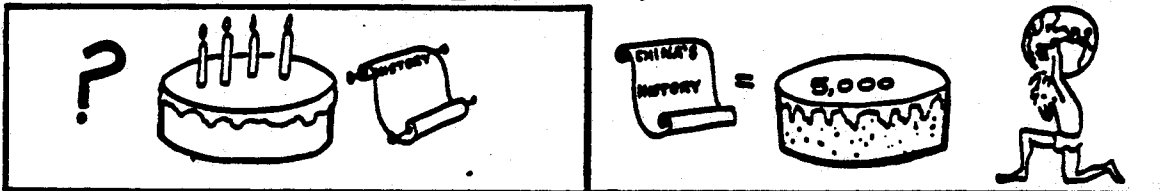
**DEFENSE LANGUAGE INSTITUTE
FOREIGN LANGUAGE CENTER**

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-uên 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 kòn 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-chón Hòn-Ch'iũ, tsik hai kung-uên ts'in í-líng-lũk nǎn, ni chũng chít-hòk kàng-ka faát-taát. Kòn kòn 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 lûk-yat-paát nǎn, Chung-Kwòk kè mǎn-fà fei-sheũng-chi faát-taát, í-ch'é ch'uên 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' Òng Dynasty maritime communication was improved. The Chinese started to migrate overseas.
12. Kwóng-Tung and Fuk-Kìn 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-kaaî sheûng | in the world |
| 3. mā-fà | culture, civilization |
| 4. Chau-Ch' iū | Chou Dynasty |
| 5. kung-uên ts'in | B.C. (Before Christ) |
| 6. shûng-paaî | to worship |
| 7. Hûng-Tsz̄ | Confucius |
| 8. Ch' iū-toî | dynasty, period, era, epoch |
| 9. chit-hôk | philosophy |
| 10. Hôn-Ch' iū | Han Dynasty |
| 11. Hôn-Yân | Han People (Chinese) |
| 12. T' ōng-Ch' iū | T'ang Dynasty |
| 13. ch' uên tò | to transmit |
| 14. Naām-Yeûng | Southeast Asian area |
| 15. tsim-tsim* | gradually |
| 16. kwòk lîk | national strength |
| 17. k' eûng | strong, powerful |
| 18. Fuk-Kin | Fukien Province |
| 19. Uên-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 chi-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-kiäu: 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 tái: the supreme ruler; a god; a ruler; emperor.
 上帝 shéng-tái: God; gods.
 帝國主義 tái-kuók chüé-i: 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。因為做黃帝嘅就係由黃帝時期起，所以已經發
明好多人嘢。最出名嘅就係指南針、船、車等等。

中國文化係公認前一二二二一年，已經發達得好中國人嘅思想，一直到現在，都受孔子
chit 學嘅影響。


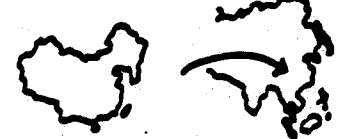
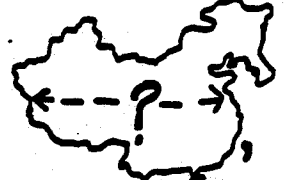
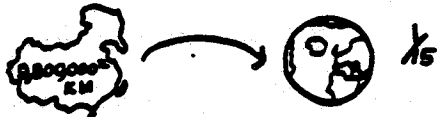

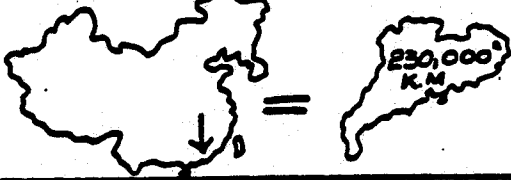

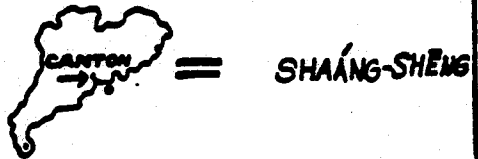
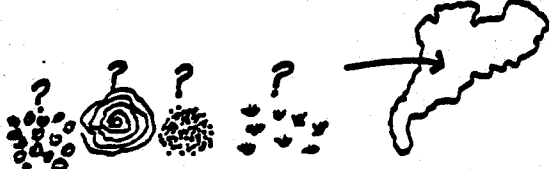
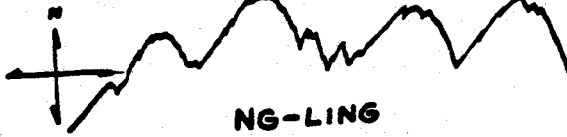
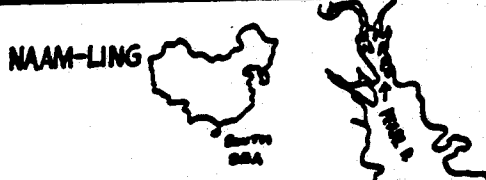
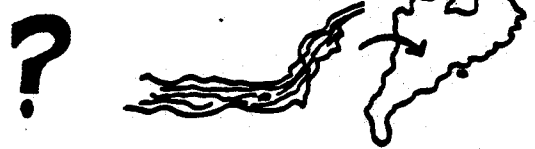



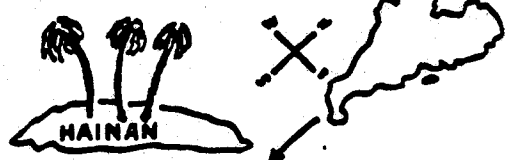
由黃帝到中華民國之初，轉換^{chón}拾幾個朝代，每個朝代嘅時間，有長有短，或幾百年，或幾十年，所以外國人叫中國人做漢人或^{T'ōng}人。

LESSON 1.

WRITING MATERIAL

孫	Character Number 1049		Radical Number 39				
	Stroke Number 10		子, 子				
	㇇	了	子	子	孖	孖	孖
孫	孫						
針	Character Number 27		Radical Number 167				
	Stroke Number 10		金, 金				
	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	漢	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 í-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'uí 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'uí 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'íú kong to lau yâp Chue-Kong, ín-haū
yaū Chue-Kong lau yâp Naām-Hoi.

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

LESSON 2

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

C: Kwóng-Tung Shaáng chí taaí kè tó 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 Ng-Ling Mountain Range is in northern Kwantung Province. We commonly call them the Naām-Ling. 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 kò6: ancient; formerly; old.
 古時 kò6-shí: ancient times.
 古人 kò6-yān: the ancients.
 古文 kò6-wén: ancient classics
 古代 kò6-tai: ancient times; past ages.

613

- 連 lín: including; connecting; successive.
 連理 lín-maí: together with.
 連氣 lín-hai: continuously.
 相連 seung-lín: adjoining.
 連續 lín-tseú: one after another;

799

- 臨 lín: to approach; about to; to regard.
 臨時 lín-shí: temporary.
 臨行 lín háng: about to depart.
 臨近 lín-kín: close to (time); near; impending.
 臨急 lín-kap: in a hurry; in the last minute

古

連

臨

古 連 臨

古

連

臨

1475

洋 yéung: foreign; ocean; vast.

洋人 yéung-yān: a foreigner.

太平洋

t'ai-p'ing-yéung: 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 kám 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。

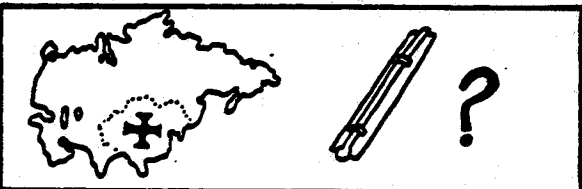
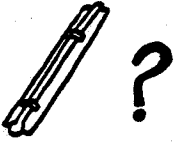


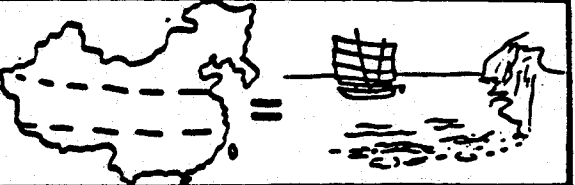
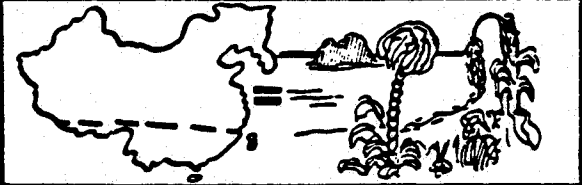

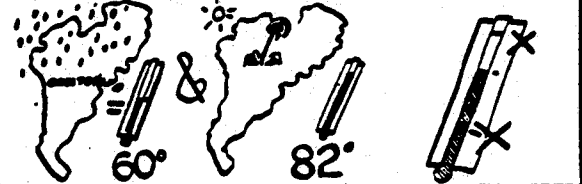
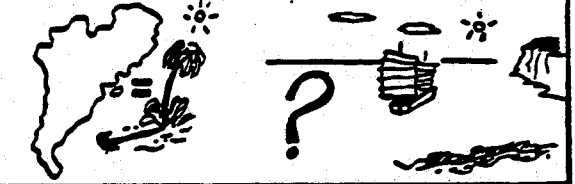
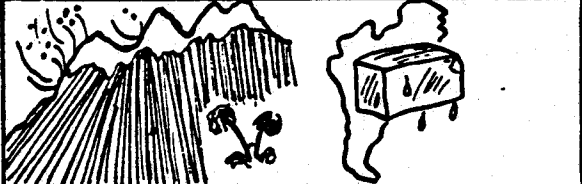
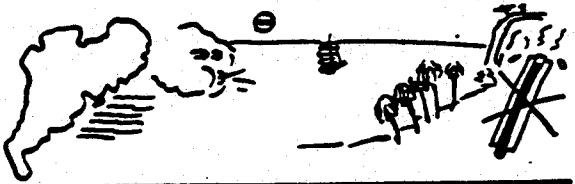


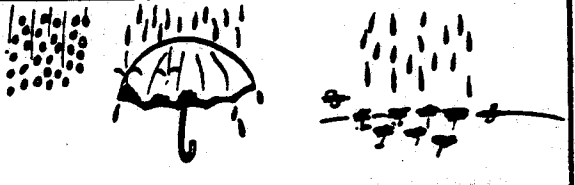


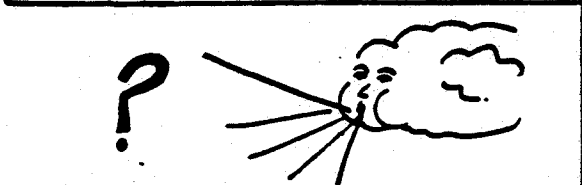
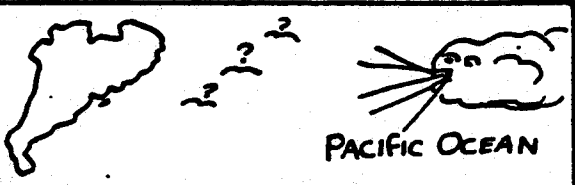
中國海岸有三個海。北部有黃海，過黃海就係高麗，同日本。中部有東海，有好多島，台灣就係其中之一。南部有南海，廣東省嘅海岸，完全喺南海最大嘅島叫做海南島。

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		辶, 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	
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
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'iu-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.	春	chūn: Spring season	限	xiàn: limit; boundary; to restrict
暑假	shǔ-jià: summer vacation.	春天	chūn-tiān: springtime	限制	xiàn-zhì: to restrict; restriction
避暑	pì shǔ: to escape the heat.	春季	chūn jì: spring season	有限	yǒu-xiàn: "limited"

暑 春 限
 暑 春 限

1430

永	wǒng: eternal; forever.
永遠	wǒng-uǎn: eternally forever.
永生	wǒng-shāng: eternal life; never die.

558

均	kuan: equal; uniform.
均分	kuan fan: to divide equally.
平均	p'ing-kuan: average; even.

永久 wǒng-kiú. permanent; perpetuity

永 均
 永 均

LESSON 3

READING MATERIAL

1425

溫 wan: warm; gentle; benign.

溫和 wan-wāh: mild; benign

溫習 wan-tsap: 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'iu-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-oi-pi: 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 yai hai: harmful; detrimental

損害 wai 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。

