

**CHINESE-CANTONESE  
BASIC COURSE**

**VOLUME VII  
Lessons 1 - 20**

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**DEFENSE LANGUAGE INSTITUTE  
FOREIGN LANGUAGE CENTER**

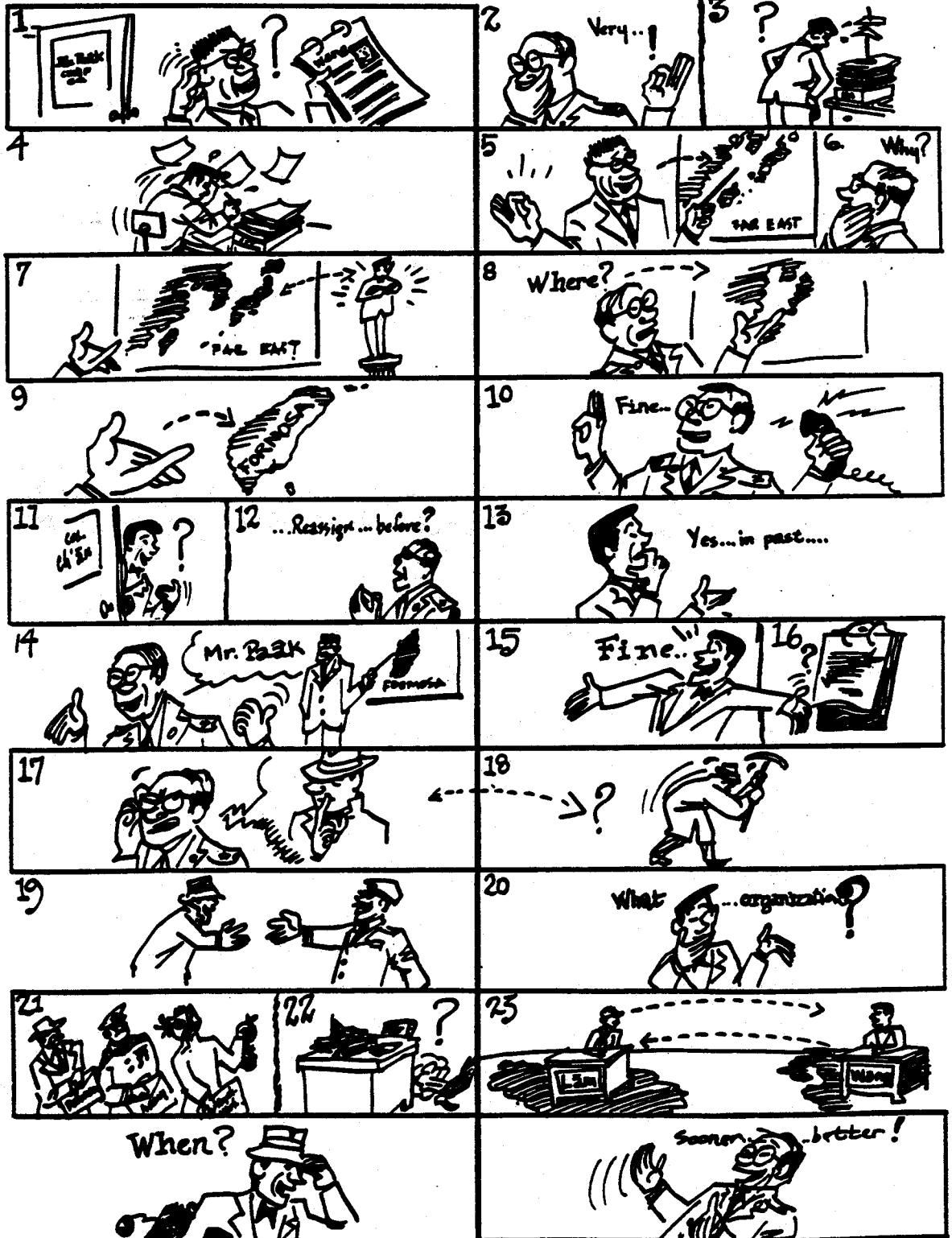
## PREFACE

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.

All inquiries concerning these materials, including requests for authorization to reproduce, will be addressed to the Director, Defense Language Institute, U. S. Naval Station, Anacostia Annex, Washington, D. C. 20390.

# LESSON 1



LESSON 1

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Tai-í-Shuē Paák Shuē-Cheúng: Ch'an Sheúng-Kaah, nei kòk-tak Wóng-Kwòk-Ts'uèn kè kung-tsòk shing-chik tím à?

Ch'an Sheúng-Kaah. Ngòh kòk-tak k'uí kè kung-tsòk shing-tsik hó hó.

Paák Shuē-Cheúng. K'uí tui kung-tsòk kè t'aaí-tò tím-yeúng\* à?

Ch'an. K'uí hó foò-tsaak, hó k'an-lík, tui kung-tsòk hó ying-chan.

Paák-Shuē-Cheúng. Kei-in k'uí kè kung-tsòk shing-tsik kòm hó, ngòh séung tiú k'uí hui Uèn-Tung kung-tsòk.

Ch'an. Tím-kaai nei séung tiú k'uí hui Uèn-Tung kung-tsòk ne?

Paák Shuē-Cheúng. Yan-wai Uèn-Tung fong-mín hó sui-iú k'uí ni chúng yán.

Ch'an. Nei séung tiú k'uí hui Uèn-Tung pin-shuè kung-tsòk à?

Paák Shuē-Cheúng. Ngòh séung tiú k'uí hui T'oi-Waan kung-tsòk.

Ch'an. Hó à, táng ngòh t'ung k'uí kóng-há la.

Wóng-í. Ch'an Sheúng-Kaah, nei kiú ngòh lai yaú mi-yě s2 à?

Ch'an. Wóng Sin-Shaang, í-ts'in nei yaú mǒ ts'ing-k'au-kwòh tiú chik à?

Wóng. Yaú, ngòh í-ts'in yaú ts'ing-k'au-kwòh tiú chik.

Ch'an. Paák Shuē-Cheúng séung tiú nei hiú T'oi-Waan kung-tsòk, nei séung hui mà?

Wóng. Hó à, ngòh hó séung hui-kóh-shuè.

Wóng. Nei séung ngòh foò-tsaak pin chúng kung-tsòk ne?

LESSON 1

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Ch'an. Hó naan kóng, neí tsui-chuê-iú kè kung-tsòk hái ts'ing-pò kung-tsòk.

Wóng. Ch'ui-chòh ts'ing-pò kung-tsòk chi-ngoí, ngõh chûng yaü mi-yě kung-tsòk à?

Ch'an. Ch'ui-chòh ts'ing-pò kung-tsòk chi-ngoí, neí chûng iú t'ung T'oi-Waan Chung-Kwòk kòk yaü kwaan kei-kwaan luên-lòk.

Wóng. Pin ti yaü kwaan kei-kwaan à?

Ch'an. Hó-ts'z Chung-Kwòk Kwòk-Fóng-Pô, Lúk-Kwan-Pô, Sam-Leí Tsòk-Chín-Ch'uè, táng-táng.

Wóng. Ngõh hui-chòh chi-haü, pin kòh tsíp ngõh ni-shuè kè kung-tsòk à?

Ch'an. Ngõh seúng neí t'ung i-ka hái T'oi-Waan kè yat-kòh sîng Lán kè yán tui-tiú.

Wóng. Neí seúng ngõh kei shí hui à?

Ch'an. Uét faai uét hó.

LESSON 1

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Mr. Paâk, Chief of G-2: Col. Ch'an, what do you think of Wōng Kwòk-Ts'uēn's performance in his work?

Col. Ch'an: I think his performance is very good.

P. What is his attitude towards his work?

C. He is very responsible, very industrious and very serious in his work.

P. Since his performance is so good, I want to have him transferred to the Far East.

C. Why do you want to have him transferred to the Far East?

P. Because in the Far East, we need this type of person.

C. To where do you want to have him transferred?

P. I want to have him transferred to Formosa.

C. Fine, let me talk to him about this.

Wōng-Î: Col. Ch'an, why do you ask me to come here.

C. Mr. Wōng, have you ever requested a reassignment before?

W. Yes, in the past I did request a reassignment.

C. Mr. Paâk wants to have you transferred to Formosa. Do you want to go?

W. Fine, I want to go over there very much.

W. For what kind of work do you want me to be responsible?

C. It's very hard to say; your most important work will concern intelligence.

W. Besides intelligence, what kind of work will I have?

## LESSON 1

### TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

- C. Besides intelligence work, you will have to contact related Nationalist Chinese Organizations in Formosa.
- W. What related organizations?
- C. Like the Ministry of Defense, Ministry of the Army, the Psychological Warfare Section, etc.
- W. After I leave, who is going to take over my job here?
- C. I want you and a man named Lam, now in Formosa, to exchange jobs.
- W. When do you want me to leave?
- C. The sooner the better.

## LESSON 1

### ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. You should go back and finish your work. The sooner the better.
2. She does not want to exchange jobs with anybody at this moment.
3. My work is related to that of the Psychological Warfare Section.
4. Colonel Wong was sent to the Far East to replace Major White.
5. We need better liaison between all intelligence agencies.
6. Capt. Chan was transferred to Japan to take over new duties.
7. After transferring to Southeast Asia, you are to contact my office immediately.
8. His attitude is very serious but what about his work performance?
9. I am responsible for this office, so please contact me if you need anything here.
10. Although he works industriously, I don't like his attitude.
11. I am Colonel Hōh, may I see Colonel Kwan, chief of G-2, please?
12. You will have to contact G-2 for any duty concerning intelligence.
13. It is very hard to say, but I hope you will take this assignment.
14. You may request reassignment later if you wish.
15. I am not responsible for his work performance even though I am his superior officer.

**LESSON 1**

**ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION**

- 16. The Chief of G-2 wishes to see you. Will you contact him at his office within this week.**

## LESSON 1

### WORD LIST

- |                             |                                  |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. tiū chik                 | to transfer (one job)            |
| 2. Tai-î Shuě (Ch'uě)       | G-2                              |
| 3. Tai-î Shuě Shuě-Chémg    | chief of G-2                     |
| 4. shing-tsik               | performance (one's work)         |
| 5. t'aaí-tô                 | attitude                         |
| 6. foô-chaák                | responsible, to hold responsible |
| 7. sui-iú                   | to need                          |
| 8. tiū                      | to transfer (one's job)          |
| 9. yaū kwaan                | related, concerning              |
| 10. luēn-lòk                | to contact; liaison              |
| 11. Sam-Leí-Tsòk-Chín-Ch'uè | Psychological Warfare Section    |
| 12. tsip                    | to replace (one's position)      |
| 13. tui-tiū                 | to exchange job                  |
| 14. uēt faai uēt hó         | the sooner the better            |

LESSON 1  
READING MATERIAL

637

雷 lūi: thunder.  
行雷 hāng lūi: to  
thunder.  
雷電 lūi-tīn: thunder  
and lightning.  
水雷 shuǐ-lūi: torpedo.  
地雷 tēi-lūi: a mine.  
(weapon)

1036

須 sui: ought;  
necessary.  
須要 sui-iá: absolutely  
necessary.  
須知 sui chí: you  
should know.

104

召 shí: to call;  
summon  
召見 shí-kián: summon  
into presence.  
聖召 shéng-shí:  
Vocation (C)

雷

須

召

雷

須

召

雷

須

召

召

634

聯 luān: to sew; a  
seam; united.

聯絡 luān-lōk:  
connection; mutual  
aid; cooperat<sup>ion</sup>.

聯合國 luān-hōp-kwók: the  
United Nations.

聯盟 luān-míng: to form  
an alliance.

731

鬧 nau: noise; bustle;  
to scold; to re-  
vile.

熱鬧 it-nau: bustle.

鬧事 nau shí: to cause  
trouble.

鬧鐘 nau-chung: alarm  
clock.

聯

聯

鬧

聯

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鬧

LESSON 1

READING MATERIAL  
1061

522

割 kòt: to cut; to injure; to inflict.

割開 kòt hoi: to cut open.

割地 kòt tsi: to cede territory.

割傷 kòt seung: to cut & hurt (by the knife etc.).

態 t'aaí: behavior; bearing.

態度 t'aaí-tó: mien; behavior.

790

互 oí: mutual; reciprocal.

互相 oí-seung: mutual; reciprocal.

互議 oí í: to consult together.

割 態 互

割 態 互

1244

績 tsik: to spin; to twist; merit.

功績 kung-tsik: meritorious act.

成績 shing-tsik: accomplishment; work done; result.

1298

村 ts'uen: village; hamlet.

鄉村 heung-ts'uen: country village.

村人 ts'uen yān: village; rustic; peasant.

績 村

績 村

LESSON 1

READING MATERIAL

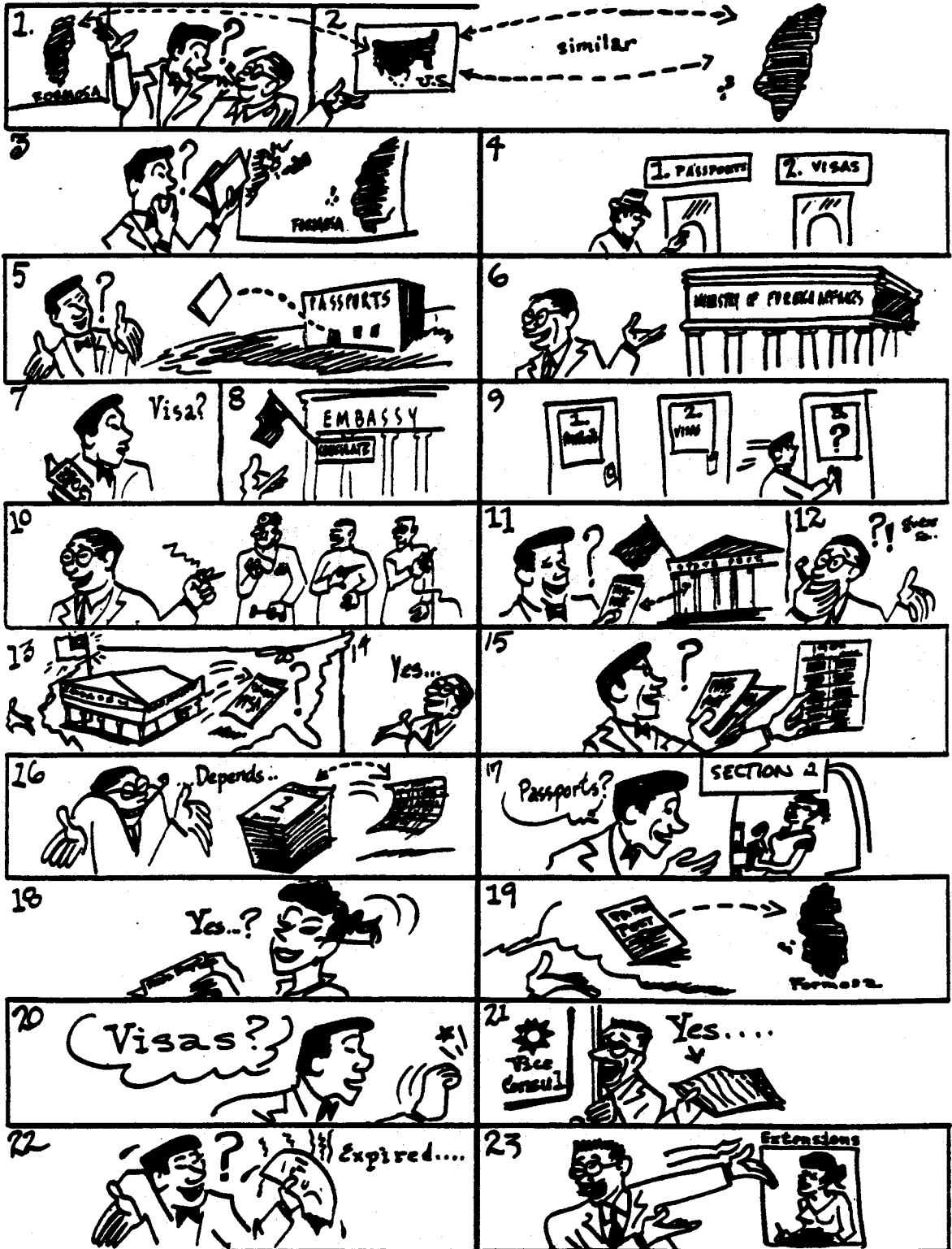
講國校同長上工灣  
 校(黃上真, 陳  
 上二陳認, 白 ch'ue  
 陳黃度好, 白後情想要  
 同於態度好, 清楚做好重  
 長關既員鬧清灣, 外  
 白 ch'ue 好多會知道台職之  
 白 ch'ue 校對做事唔知去調工作  
 二陳黃好, 所以必須想過工聯  
 二問同績酒, 工作, 想請情互  
 第長成績, 成少東問以左機  
 部工作成, 飲去, 黃話灣有  
 軍工既力, 佢見二台各  
 陸白 ch'ue  
 說話, 佢勤調召黃去國  
 全) 既 話 好 想 校 作 佢 中

LESSON 1

WRITING MATERIAL

雷	Character Number 637		Radical Number 173				
	Stroke Number 13		雨				
	一	丨	冂	冂	冂	冂	冂
雨	雷	雷	雷	雷			
須	Character Number 1056		Radical Number 181				
	Stroke Number 12		頁				
	丿	勹	勹	勹	勹	勹	勹
須	須	須	須				
割	Character Number 522		Radical Number 18				
	Stroke Number 12		冂, 刀				
	丨	丨	冂	冂	冂	冂	冂
害	害	害	割				
聯	Character Number 634		Radical Number 128				
	Stroke Number 17		耳				
	丨	丨	丨	月	耳	耳	耳
聯	聯	聯	聯	聯	聯	聯	聯
績	Character Number 1244		Radical Number 120				
	Stroke Number 17		糸, 系				
	纟	纟	纟	纟	纟	纟	纟
績	績	績	績	績	績	績	績

# LESSON 2



LESSON 2

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

- Wōng-î. Lǒ Leī, nei yaū T'oi-Waan lai ni-shuē mǒ keī noi; ngōh yaū ni-shuē hui T'oi-Waan kē shaú-tsūk hai tīm-yeūng\* kǎ?
- Leī-Sei. Ngōh koó, yaū Meī-Kwók hui T'oi-Waan kē shaú-tsūk t'ung yaū T'oi-Waan lai Meī-Kwók kē shaú-tsūk ch'a-m-toh.
- Wōng. Yaū T'oi-Waan lai ni-shuē kē shaú-tsūk hai tīm-yeūng\* kǎ?
- Leī. Nei sin iū shan-ts'ing ch'ut kwók oō-chiū, in-haū paân ts'im-ching.
- Wōng. Hai T'oi Waan, pin kōh kei-kwaan foô-chaák faät oō-chiū kǎ?
- Leī. Hai T'oi-Waan, Chung-Kwók Ngoi-Kaau-Pô foô-chaák faät oō-chiū.
- Wōng. Līng-chóh oō-chiū chi-haū, hui pin-shuē paân ts'im-ching á?
- Leī. Līng-chóh oō-chiū chi-haū, hui Meī-Kwók Taaí-Sz-Koón kē Līng-Sz-Koón paân ts'im-ching.
- Wōng. Ch'ui-chóh oō-chiū t'ung ts'im-ching chi-ngoí, chūng iū paân mi-yě á?
- Leī. Chūng iū kīm-ch'a t'ai-kaák, t'ung tá-cham chūng-taū\*.
- Wōng. Hai Meī-Kwók, Meī-Kwók Kwók-Mô-Uên\* foô-chaák faät oō-chiū, hai mã?

LESSON 2

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

- Leī. Ngõh m̄-hai kei ts'ing-ch'oh, ngõh keó hai kóm.
- Wōng. Hai Meī-Kwòk, Chung-Kwòk Taaí-Sz̄-Koón kè Līng-Sz̄-Koón foô-chaák paân-leī hui T'oi-Waan kè ts'im-ching shaú-tsūk, hai mã?
- Leī. Hai, Chung-Kwòk Taaí-Sz̄-Koón kè Līng-Sz̄-Koón foô-chaák paân-leī hui T'oi-Waan kè ts'im-ching shaú-tsūk.
- Wōng. P'ó-t'ung lai kóng, oô-chiú t'ung ts'im-ching kè yaũ-haaü-k'eī kei ch'eung à?
- Leī. Mõ yat-ting kè, yaũ shī ch'eung, yaũ shī tuén.
- Wōng. Siú-tsé, ts'ing mán ni-shuè hai m̄-hai oô-chiú-foh à?
- Kwòk-Mô-Uên\* nuī paân-sz̄-uén: Hai, ni-shuè hai oô-chiú-foh. Yaũ mat kwai kón à?
- Wōng. Ngõh seung shan-ts'ing hui T'oi-Waan kè oô-chiú.
- Wōng. Sin-shaang, ts'ing mán ni-shuè hai m̄-hai foô-chaák paân-leī ts'im-ching shaú-tsūk kà?
- Chung-Kwòk Tsung-Līng-Sz̄-Koón Foò-Līng-Sz̄\*: Hai, ni cheung hai shan-ts'ing piú.
- Wōng. Ts'im-ching k'eī moón chi-haü, tim-paân à?
- Foò-Līng-Sz̄\*: Ts'im-ching k'eī moón chi-haü, nei hoh-ī shan-ts'ing in-k'eī.

LESSON 2

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Wōng-Ī: Leī, you came here from Formosa not very long ago,  
what is the procedure for going from here to Formosa

Leī-Seī: I think the procedure for going from the United States  
to T'ai-Waan is quite similar to that of coming to the  
United States from Formosa.

W. What is the procedure of coming here from Formosa.

L. You have to apply for a passport first, then you apply for  
a visa.

W. What organization in Formosa is responsible for issuing  
passports?

L. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Formosa is responsible  
for issuing passports.

W. Where do you apply for a visa after receiving the passport?

L. After receiving the passport, you apply for a visa at the  
Consulate of the American Embassy.

W. Besides the procedure of applying for a passport and a visa,  
what else do you have to do?

L. You still have to have a physical examination, injections  
and vaccinations.

W. In the United States, the State Department is responsible  
for issuing passports, is that right?

L. I'm not quite sure; I guess so.

## LESSON 2

### TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

- W. In the United States, the Consulate of the Chinese Embassy is responsible for the procedure of issuing visas to enter T'ai-Waan, is that right?
- L. Yes, the Consulate of the Chinese Embassy is responsible for the procedure of issuing visas to enter Formosa.
- W. Generally speaking, how long is the period of validity of a passport and a visa?
- L. It all depends, sometimes it is long, sometimes it is short.
- W. Miss, is this the passport section?
- The Lady Clerk at the State Department: Yes, this is the passport section, what can I do for you?
- W. I wish to apply for a passport in order to go to Formosa.
- W. Sir, is this the place for issuing visa?
- The Vice-Consul of the Chinese Consulate General: Yes, this is the application form.
- W. What shall I do after the visa has expired?
- Vice-Consul: You can apply for an extension when the visa has expired.

## LESSON 2

### ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. The State Department handles applications of this kind.
2. Vice-Consul Cheung is a friend of mine, and maybe he can help you.
3. Please go to the passport section and see Mr. Wong about your extention.
4. I want to go to the American Consulate office to renew my passport.
5. You have to fill out this application form; sign it, and then send it to us.
6. She has to go to the hospital for a physical examination this afternoon.
7. The period of validity is 60 days and this visa will be expired tomorrow.
8. The Chinese Embassy in Washington is in contact with Formosa 24 hours a day.
9. Secure some proof, and then you may apply for it.
10. Everybody needs a passport to go abroad. Is that right?
11. The ministry of Foreign Affairs will not issue passports to Foreigners.
12. However, they take care of any applications for visa.
13. I received my diploma when I was 20.
14. There is no U.S. Embassy in Hong Kong. Am I right?
15. In the United States, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is a part of the State Department.

## LESSON 2

### ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

16. Some passports' period of validity are five years; others, two years.
17. Vice-Consul Fong is in charge of the passport section.

## LESSON 2

### WORD LIST

- |                        |   |
|------------------------|---|
| 1. ch'ut kwòk          | to go abroad                            |
| 2. shan-ts'ing         | to apply for                            |
| 3. ts'im-ching         | visa                                    |
| 4. Ngoi-Kaaui-Pô       | Ministry of Foreign Affairs             |
| 5. faät                | to issue                                |
| 6. līng                | to secure, receive                      |
| 7. taaí-sz-kobn        | embassy                                 |
| 8. kim-ch'á t'ai-kaak  | physical examination                    |
| 9. Kwòk-Mô-Uên*        | Department of State                     |
| 10. paân-leí           | to handle, to manage, perform, do       |
| 11. yaü-haaü-k'eí      | period of validity                      |
| 12. oô-chiü-foh        | passport section                        |
| 13. tsung-līng-sz-kobn | consulate general                       |
| 14. foó-līng-sz        | vice consul                             |
| 15. shan-ts'ing-piü    | application form                        |
| 16. k'eí moön          | expiration, to expire                   |
| 17. in k'eí            | to renew, extend; renewal,<br>extension |

LESSON 2

READING MATERIAL

431

- 求 k'au: to ask; beg; entreat; seek.  
 祈求 kai-k'au: to pray.  
 求學 k'au hok: to seek learning.  
 求婚 k'au fan: to propose, to woo.  
 求人 k'au yih: to ask a person for help.

43

- 籌 ch'au: to compute, a lot; tally kind of game  
 籌款 ch'au foan: to raise funds  
 籌備 ch'au pei: prepare, plan.  
 執籌 ch'ap-ch'au: to draw lots

165

- 犯 fan: to offend; do wrong  
 犯罪 fan-tou: commit a crime  
 犯法 fan-fat: to break the laws  
 監犯 kam-fan: a prisoner

求 籌 籌 犯  
 求 籌 籌 犯  
 求 籌 籌 犯

357

- 延 in: slow; protract- ed; to invite  
 延遲 in-ch'i: slow; to delay  
 延長 in-ts'ing: to prolong; extend  
 延期 in-k'e'i: post- pone

517

- 雇 kod: to hire; to rent; to bor- row.  
 雇用 kod yung: to hire (servant)  
 雇賃 kod-yam: to rent; to lease.

延 雇  
 延 雇  
 延 雇

LESSON 2

READING MATERIAL

240

喊 hǎn: to weep;  
call out

大聲喊 dà shēng hǎn:  
loud weeping

打喊打 hǎn-yā: to  
yawn

512

股 gǔ: thighs; rump;  
leg; share of  
stock.

股份 gǔ-fèn: a share.

股東 gǔ-tóng: share-  
holder

紅股 hóng-gǔ: bonus

211

副 fù: to aid;  
second; set of;

副領事 fù lǐng-sā:  
Vice-Consul

副官 fù-guān:  
adjutant; aides-de-  
camp

副總統 fù tǒng-t'ung:  
Vice president

喊 股 副

喊 股 副

148

終 chūng: final; the  
end

終身 chūng-shēn: all  
one's life

終日 chūng-jít: the  
whole day; all  
the time

終點 chūng-tián: final  
end

962

蛇 shē: a serpent; a  
snake.

毒蛇 tóu shē: poisonous  
snake.

終

蛇

終 蛇

終 蛇

LESSON 2

READING MATERIAL

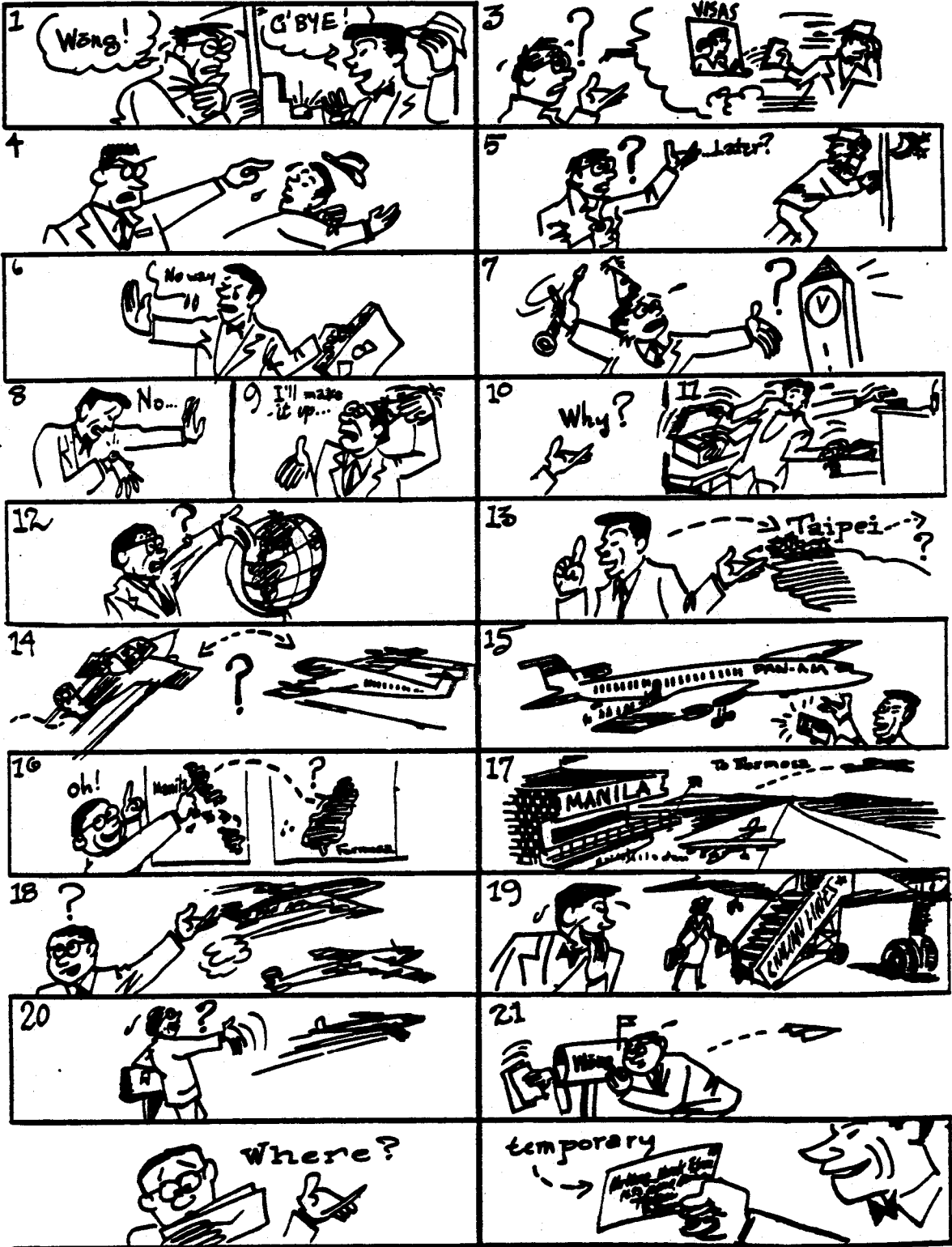
佢李樣黎請國，責外，辦  
備求點灣美員之科事  
籌去係台shan 喺館照照領  
要佢續由部證事護護副  
手續手同交簽領左院見  
樣手嘅續外辦國除務館  
各嘅灣手國館中過國事  
於灣台嘅中事照，不去領  
對台去灣喺領護續家總  
灣去國台先國發手而國  
台國美去多美責證二中  
去美由國唔去員簽黃去  
黎由白美差後院嘅格，又  
就楚明由續然務灣體照續  
二清問話，手照國台驗護手  
黃幾點，四嘅護國去檢請嘅  
係指李國國美理要  
唔四嘅美出由辦重  
shan 簽証

LESSON 2

WRITING MATERIAL

求	Character Number 431		Radical Number 85			
	Stroke Number 7		冰, 水			
	一	丨	寸	才	求	求
筭	Character Number 43		Radical Number 118			
	Stroke Number 20		𠂇, 竹			
	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	筭	筭
犯	Character Number 165		Radical Number 94			
	Stroke Number 5		犴, 犬			
	丿	丨	犴	犴	犯	犯
延	Character Number 357		Radical Number 54			
	Stroke Number 7		廾			
	丿	丨	廾	廾	延	延
副	Character Number 211		Radical Number 18			
	Stroke Number 11		冫, 刀			
	冫	冫	冫	冫	副	副

# LESSON 3



LESSON 3

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

- Leī-Seī. Lō Wōng\*, neī kòm tsó lai ni-shuè, yǎu mi-yě kán-iú sǎ  
à?
- Wōng-Ī. Ngōh seúng taai-haū-yât tsaú, i-ka tâk-tang lai ni-shuè  
heúng neī ts'2-haāng.
- Leī. Neī ngaam-ngaam paān-hó ts'im-ching kè shaú-tsūk, tím-  
kaai tsaú-tak kòm ts'ung-mōng à?
- Wōng. Ngōh kè sheúng-sz wā, ngōh uēt faai tsaú uēt hó.
- Leī. Neī mǒ paān-faāt ch'1 ti tsaú me?
- Wōng. Mǒ paān-faāt, ni kòh hai k'uī kè mīng-līng.
- Leī. Ngōh seúng kam-maān ts'êng neī shik faān, t'ung neī  
sùng-haāng, yǎu shī-haū mã?
- Wōng. Toh-tsê saai, ngōh chan-hai mǒ shī-kaān, ĩ-haū tsoi  
ts'êng la.
- Leī. Hó la, ĩ-haū yǎu kei-ooī pǒ ts'êng la.
- Leī. Wai, tím-kaai neī mōng shēng kóm à?
- Wōng. Ngōh chūng yǎu hó toh yě iú tsô, ngōh chūng iú chap  
haāng-leī.
- Leī. Neī kè mūk-tik-teī hai pin shuè à?
- Wōng. Ngōh sin hui T'oi-Pak; ĩ-haū hui pin shuè, ngōh chūng  
meī chi-tò.
- Leī. Neī taap kwan kei hui, yik-waāk taap mǎn-hōng kei hui  
à?
- Wōng. Ngōh taap mǎn-hōng kei hui, ni cheung hai Faan-Meī Hōng-  
Hung-Kung-Sz kè kei p'iú.

LESSON 3

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

- Leī. Ôh, neī seŭng sin fei hui Mǎ-Nai-La; tò-chóh Mǎ-Nai-La  
chi-haū, neī tím-yeūng\* hui T'oi-Waan à?
- Wōng. Tò-chóh Mǎ-Nai-La chi-haū, ngōh seŭng chuén fei-kei fei  
T'oi-Waan.
- Leī. Neī taáp kè hai haak kei, yik-waak wân-shue kei à?
- Wōng. Tong-in\* hai haak kei la.
- Leī. Neī hui-chóh chi-haū, neī yāu mi-yě sê iú ngōh t'ung neī  
tsô kà?
- Wōng. Uē-kwóh ngōh yāu sùn, mā-faān neī t'ung ngōh chuén.
- Leī. Chuén hui pin shuè à?
- Wōng. Ni kòh hai ngōh hai T'oi-Pak kè lām-shī teī-chí.

### LESSON 3

#### TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Leï-Sei: Wōng\*, you are here so early. Is it anything important?

Wōng-î: I want to leave three days from today; now I came here purposely to say good-bye.

L. You have just completed the procedure of applying for visa, why do you have to leave in such a hurry?

W. My superior says that the sooner I leave the better.

L. Isn't there any way for you to leave a little later?

W. There is no way; this is his order.

L. I wish to invite you to a farewell party. Do you have time?

W. Thanks very much, but I really don't have time; we'll have to make it some other time.

L. All right, I will make it up when there is an opportunity.

L. Hey, why are you so busy?

W. I still have many things to do, and I still have to pack.

L. What is your destination?

W. First I am going to Taipei, but from there, I still don't know where I'll go.

L. Will you take a military or commercial plane?

W. I shall take a commercial plane. This is the ticket for the Pan American Airlines.

L. Oh! You want to fly to Manila first. After arriving at Manila, how do you go to Formosa?

W. After arriving at Manila, I would like to transfer to another airplane to Formosa.

### LESSON 3

#### TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

- L. Will you take a passenger plane or transport plane?  
W. Of course, I shall take the passenger plane.  
L. After you leave, is there anything I can do for you?  
W. If there are any letters for me, please forward them.  
L. To where shall I forward them?  
W. This is my temporary address in Taipei.

### LESSON 3

#### ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. Tomorrow morning, I will go to the headquarters to say goodbye to my superior.
2. I purposely came in late to see if you would get angry.
3. He left hurriedly and I had no way to stop him.
4. Mr. Cheung is his superior; however, Mr. Wong is taking care of this.
5. This is my superior's order; therefore, I have to go immediately.
6. We don't have an opportunity to give a farewell party for her.
7. I have to invite you when we meet again.
8. My destination is New York City, New York.
9. Although he is a military man, he has to take a commercial plane now and then.
10. The commercial airlines carry thousands of passengers every month.
11. He told my younger brother that his destination is Manila.
12. Some transport planes are just as comfortable as passenger planes.
13. I don't want to trouble you, but I must see you.
14. He was really in a hurry. He packed in less than five minutes.
15. My temporary address is 2000 Washington St. San Francisco California.

LESSON 3

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

16. If there is anything for me, please forward it to this address.

LESSON 3

WORD LIST

- |                                   |                                  |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. heung...ts'2-haang             | to say goodbye to                |
| 2. tak-tang                       | purposedly, solely               |
| 3. ts'ung-mong                    | hurriedly; in hurry              |
| 4. t'ung...sung-haang             | to give a farewell, party to     |
| 5. yau kei-ooi                    | to have opportunity              |
| 6. po-ts'eng                      | to make up the invitation        |
| 7. muk-tik-tei                    | destination                      |
| 8. man-hong-kei                   | commercial plane, civil airplane |
| 9. Paan-Mei Hong-Hung-<br>Kung-Sz | Pan American Aviation Co.        |
| 10. Ma-Nai-La                     | Manila                           |
| 11. haak-kei                      | passenger plane                  |
| 12. wan-shue-kei                  | transport plane                  |
| 13. lam-shi                       | temporary                        |

LESSON 3

READING MATERIAL

296

賀 hâ: to congratulate.  
 賀壽 hâ-shuâ: birth-day congratulation.  
 賀禮 hâ-lâi: congratulatory present.  
 恭賀 kung-hâ: to congratulate.

1009

輸 shue: to lose; to be beaten (in game); to transport.  
 賭輸 tô shue: to lose at gambling.  
 輸入 shue-yâp: to import.

997

剩 shing, tsing: to remain over; left-over; surplus.  
 剩下 shing-hâ: to remain over.  
 有剩 yâ shing: there is remainder.

賀 輸 剩  
 賀 輸 剩  
 賀 輸 剩

785

湖 ô: lake.  
 五湖 wû ô: the five great lakes of China.  
 湖南 ô-nâin: Hunan Province.  
 湖北 ô-pak: Hupeh Province.

942

森 sham: dense forest-like.  
 森林 sham-lâm: forest.

湖 森  
 湖 森  
 湖 森

LESSON 3

READING MATERIAL

940

勢 shai: power; authority; force; aspect; circumstances.

勢力 shai-lik: strength; influence.

地勢 tai-shai: configuration of the land.

948

濕 shap: moist; wet; damp.

濕度 shap tô: humidity.

風濕 fung-shap: rheumatism.

濕地 shap tai: a marsh.

849

迫 pik, paak: to press; to press upon; to harass.

迫迫 pik-paak: to compel; to force.

勢 勢 濕 濕 迫 迫  
 勢 勢 濕 濕 迫 迫  
 勢 勢 溼 溼 迫 迫

1265

切 ts'it, ts'ai: to carve; to cut, earnest; urgent.

一切 yat-ts'ai: all; entire.

透切 t'au-ts'it: to the point; thorough.

切實 ts'it-shât: verily; truly; real.

403

啟 k'ai: to open; reveal; start

啟行 k'ai-hing: to start; set out

啟事 k'ai-si: a notice

啟者 k'ai-chê: 'I wish to say that...'

切

啟

切 啟

切

啟

啟

LESSON 3

READING MATERIAL

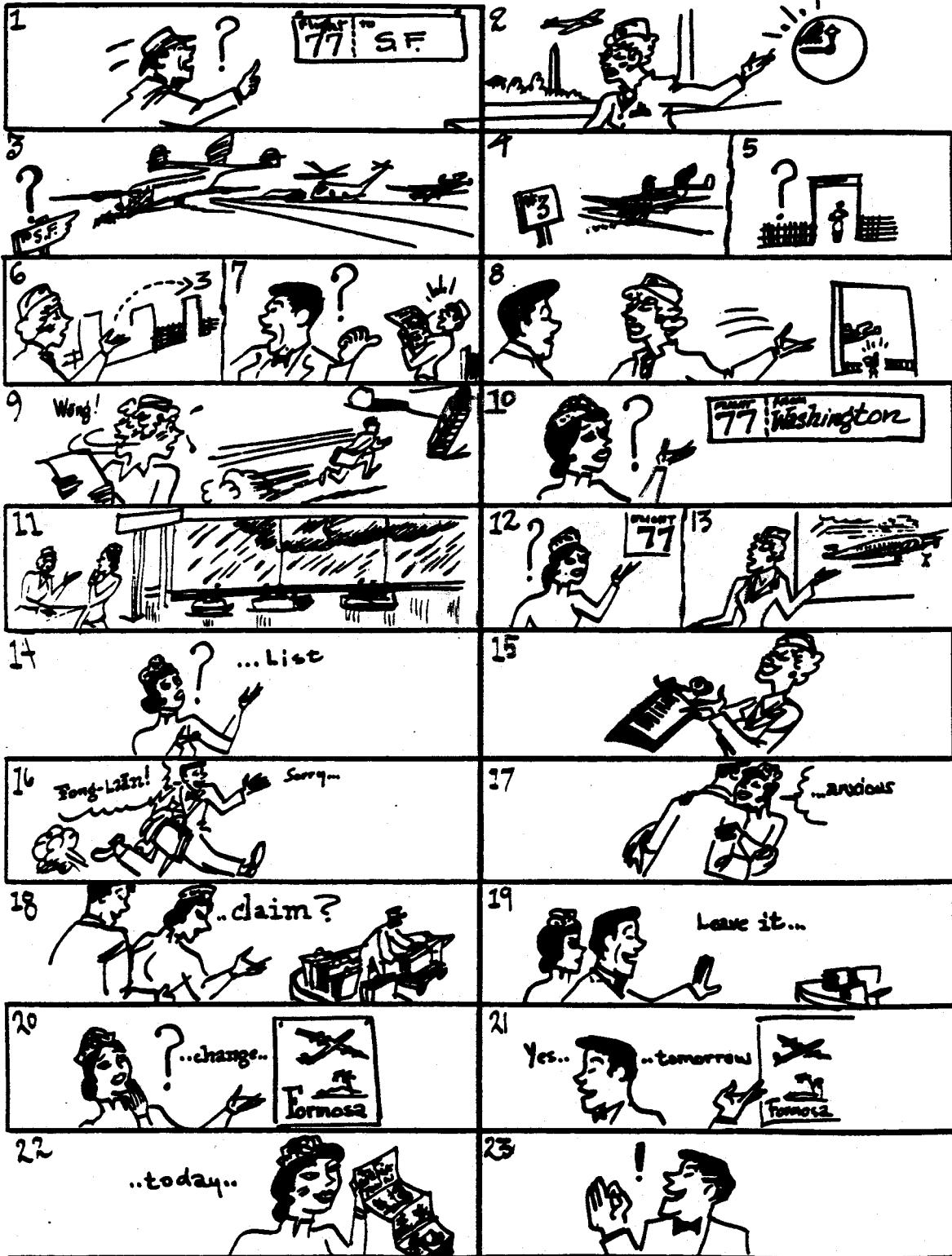
後四係邊倒做邊係鐘  
大李啲辦法得要係唔點  
要佢呢辦佢事地機一  
佢虛話有賀多的客十灣  
續，四佢下，且好目既晚台  
手李迫，之而有嘅司夜飛  
國黎忙勢行，重佢公咪機  
出佢咁情勢，為問空機飛  
一切家得種因四航飛轉  
一而走呢佢得李美拉後  
好灣解喺同去多，尼之  
辦台點令晚唔幾，Paan 馬拉  
經去佢命令今佢有搭去尼  
已國問既想話候想飛馬  
二美四司四佢時佢先咗  
黃開李上李位，既話機，到  
離行既走職下佢輸行，  
日辭佢啲新刺處，運啟

LESSON 3

WRITING MATERIAL

加 貝	Character Number 296		Radical Number 154					
	Stroke Number 12		貝					
	丿	力	加	加	加	加	加	加
	加	加	加					
輸	Character Number 1009		Radical Number 159					
	Stroke Number 16		車					
	一	一	一	一	一	車	車	
	車	車	車	車	車	車	車	
乘	Character Number 997		Radical Number 18					
	Stroke Number 12		丿, 刀					
	一	二	子	子	子	子	乘	乘
	乘	乘	乘					
湖	Character Number 785		Radical Number 85					
	Stroke Number 12		氵, 水					
	一	氵	氵	氵	氵	湖	湖	
	湖	湖	湖					
勢	Character Number 940		Radical Number 19					
	Stroke Number 13		力					
	一	十	土	土	土	土	土	土
	勢	勢	勢	勢				

# LESSON 4



LESSON 4

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Wōng-Ī. Siú-tsé, ts'ing mán hui Saam-Faān-Shī kè ts'at-ā-ts'at  
hō paan-kei chūng yāu kei noi hei-fei à?

Wā-Shīng-Tūn Fei-Kei-Ch'eūng mán-s2-ch'uè. Sin-Shaang, shī-kaān  
hō mán, chūng yāu shāp-nǎ fan-chung.

Wōng. Ts'ing mán pin ká fei-kei hai fei hui Saam-Faān-Shī ká?  
Mán-s2-ch'uè. Kòh ká t'ing hai tai-saam t'iu p'aaú-tô kè tsaú  
hai là.

Wōng. Ts'ing mán yāu tai-kei tô chaáp-haú hui à?

Mán-s2-ch'uè. Yāu tai-saam tô chaáp-haú hui.

Wōng. Tim-chòh taáp-haāk kè mēng\* mei à?

Mán-s2-ch'uè. Ī-ka tím-kán mēng\*, nei tsik-hak tsaú hui la.

Hung-Chung-Siú-Tsé. Ngaam-ngaam tím tò nei kè mēng\*, nei lai-tak  
hō hōp-shī.

Hòh-Fong-Laān. Siú-tsé, yāu Wā-Shīng-Tūn fei lai kè ts'at-ā-  
ts'at hò paan-kei tím-kaaí ng-tím à?

Saam-Faān-Shī Kwòk-Chai-Kei-Ch'eūng haú-kei-shat. Yan-wai yāu  
Wā-Shīng-Tūn tò ni-shuè kè t'in-hei m-hó.

Hòh. Ts'at-ā-ts'at hò paan-kei chūng yāu kei noi tò à?

Haú-kei-shat. Siú-tsé, kòh ká fei-kei ngaam-ngaam kòng-lòk.

Hòh. Ts'ing mán nei yāu mǎ taáp-haāk kè ming-taan à?

Haú-kei-shat. Ni cheung hai taáp-haāk kè ming-taan.

Wōng. Fong-Laān, chan-hai tui-m-chuê, líng nei táng-chòh kòm  
noi.

LESSON 4

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

- Hòh. M̄-kán-iù, ngōh sam-kap che.
- Hòh. Neī seúng m-seúng í-ka lóh haāng-leī à?
- Wōng. Ngōh seúng tseung ti haāng-leī laū hái haāng-leī-shat shuè.
- Hòh. Tim-kaaí à? Neī hái m-hái seúng yaū ni-shuè chuèn fei-kei fei T'oi-Waan à?
- Wōng. Hái, ngōh seúng t'ing-chiu-tsó yaū ni-shuè chuèn fei-kei fei T'oi-Waan.
- Hòh. Uē-kwóh hái kóm, ngōh-teī kam-yât hui T'ōng-Yān-Faū waān-hǎ la.
- Wōng. Hó à.

## LESSON 4

### TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Wōng-î: Miss, will you please tell me how soon flight 77 will take off for San Francisco?

The Information Clerk of Washington Airport: Sir, you have very little time; there are fifteen minutes left.

W. Which plane will leave for San Francisco?

Information: That one which is parked on the third runway.

W. Which gate should I take?

I. Take the third gate.

W. Have they called the roll of passengers yet?

I. They are calling the roll now. Go right in.

Stewardess: I just called your name, you came just in time.

Hōh-Fong-Laān: Miss, why is flight 77 from Washington D.C. overdue?

The Waiting Room of San Francisco International Airport:

Because weather conditions between Washington D.C. and here are not good.

H. How soon will flight 77 arrive?

Waiting Room: Miss, that plane just landed.

H. Do you have the passenger list?

Waiting Room: This is the passenger list.

W. Fong-Laān, I am really sorry to keep you waiting for so long.

LESSON 4

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

H. Never mind, I was just a bit anxious.

H. Do you want to claim your baggage now?

W. I wish to leave my baggage in the baggage room

H. Why? Do you want to change planes here for Formosa?

W. Yes, I want to change plane tomorrow for Formosa.

H. If that is the case, today we'll go to Chinatown to tour.

W. Fine.

## LESSON 4

### ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. You came just in time. Why don't you join us for lunch here.
2. Flight 77 from Hong Kong is late today.
3. I shall stay in San Francisco's Chinatown temporarily.
4. When you arrive at Los Angeles from the Far East, you will have to change planes for New York City.
5. The baggage room is not on this floor. It is located downstairs.
6. For local flights, we do not have passenger lists.
7. We will land in 5 minutes. Please do not stand up.
8. The plane is not at the runway yet. We might as well sit down.
9. The waiting room is crowded because a few planes are delayed.
10. The stewardess is not only pretty but also hard working.
11. At the beginning of each class, Prof. Chan always calls the roll.
12. You cannot get through this gate, unless you are one of the passengers.
13. If you don't know how to get to the airport, you might as well let me drive.
14. Please be seated. We will take off in 5 minutes.
15. There is no scheduled flight from Macao to Hong Kong on Sundays and holidays.
16. This runway is so short, I am afraid I cannot land my plane safely.

LESSON 4

WORD LIST

- |                       |                             |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. paan-kei           | scheduled flight            |
| 2. hai-fei            | to take off                 |
| 3. p'aaú-tô           | runway                      |
| 4. tím mēng*          | roll call; to call the roll |
| 5. hung-chung-siú-ché | stewardess (airplane)       |
| 6. ng̃-tím            | overdue                     |
| 7. haũ-kei-shat       | waiting room                |
| 8. kông-lôk           | to land (airplane)          |
| 9. ming-taan          | name list, manifest         |
| 10. hãng-leĩ-shat    | baggage room                |
| 11. chuèn fei-kei     | to change airplane          |
| 12. hôp-shĩ           | in time                     |

LESSON 4

READING MATERIAL

779

惡 òk, ngòk, oò: bad;  
wicked; vicious;  
hard; difficult.

惡習 òk tsáip: bad  
habit.

惡意 òk-ì: evil intention

384

監 kaam: prison; to  
superintend

監獄 kaam-yók: a  
prison.

監犯 kaam-fán: a  
convict; prisoner

監禁 kaam-kám: to im-  
prison

監督 kaam-túk: super-  
visor; to supervise.

336

宜 ì: suitable;  
reasonable;  
natural.

合宜 hóp-ì: suitable;  
fit; proper

相宜 seung-ì: cheap  
reasonable in  
price

適宜 shik-ì: suitable

惡

惡

監

宜

惡

惡

監

監

宜

宜

334

疑 ì: to doubt;  
suspect; doubt-  
ful

思疑 ss-ì: to doubt;  
suspect

無疑 m̄-ì: without  
doubt; cer-  
tain

懷疑 wai-ì: to har-  
bor suspicion;  
to doubt

636

劣 luèt: inferior;  
poor; feeble.

惡劣 òk-luèt: very bad.

劣貨 luèt fòh: inferior  
goods.

疑

疑

疑

劣

劣

劣

LESSON 4

READING MATERIAL

222

503

剛 kong: hard; firm; just; exactly.

剛強 kong-k'eiŋg: strong.

剛啱 kong-ŋaam: just a while ago; just; exactly.

剛才 kong-ts'oi: just now.

剛直 kong-čhik: upright; straight-forward.

寬 foen: forgiving; lenient; wide; broad

寬容 foen-yung: leniency; toleration

寬大 foen-tai: large spacious; lenient.

417

給 k'ap: to put on (as a seal); affix; to give.

給印 k'ap yàn: to stamp with seal

供給 kung-k'ap: to support (living); to supply.

剛

剛

寬

給

剛 寬 給

剛

寬

給

458

肩 kin: shoulder; to sustain.

肩膀 kin-pok: the shoulder

肩背 kin pool: back of shoulders.

195

荒 fong: wilderness; waste

荒地 fong tai: uncultivated land.

荒年 fong-nin: year of famine.

飢荒 kai-fong: famine.

開荒 hoi fong: bring under cultivation.

肩

荒

肩 荒

肩

荒

LESSON 4

READING MATERIAL

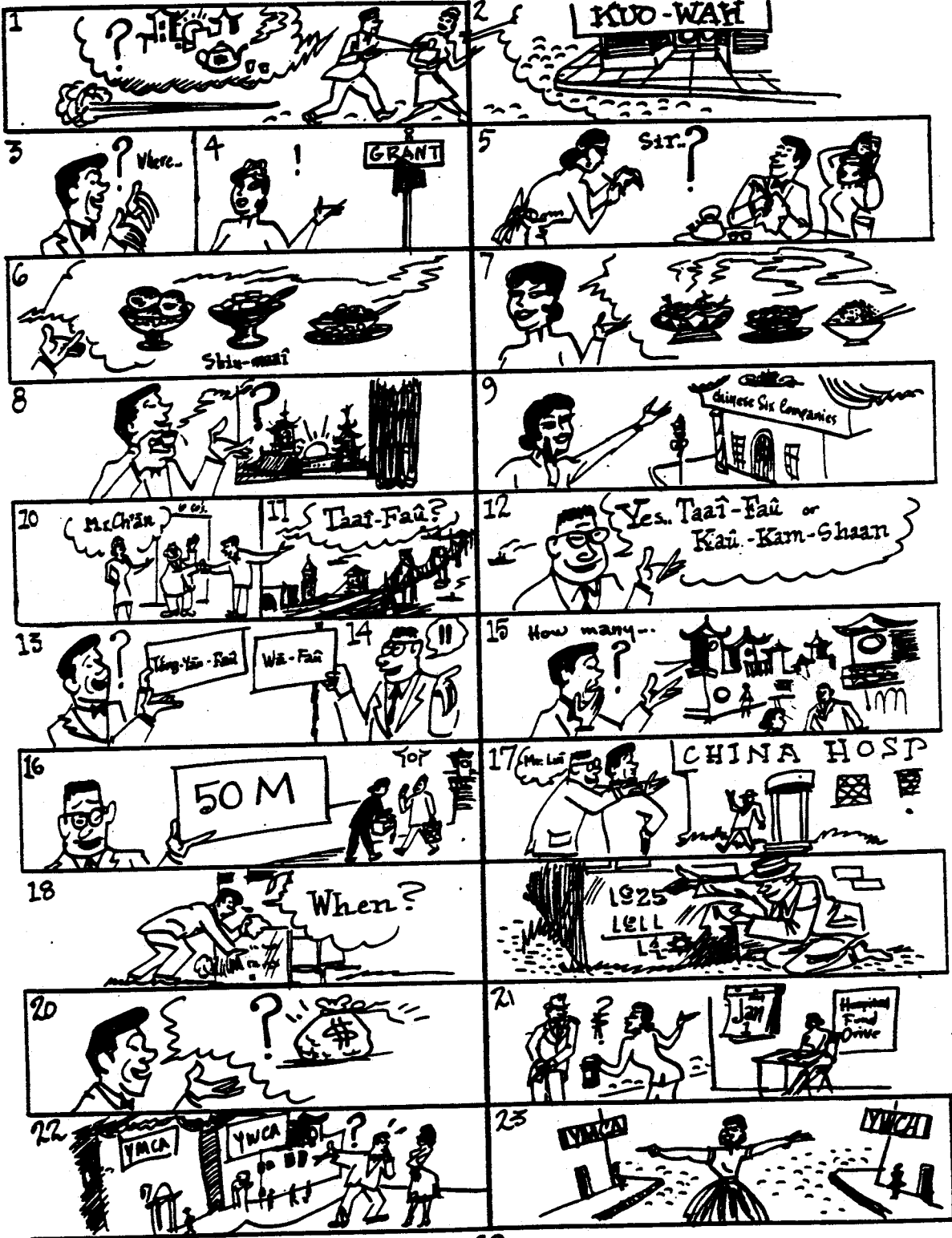
三場即一姐惡耐飛啲李樣  
 去機佢時小氣好來咪行各  
 機到飛陣何天咗後早給處  
 班佢起啲名日等外朝交啲  
 號以就處點今佢意聽李為  
 七所鐘機客機等生算行因  
 十事分飛啲飛室發打啲吓  
 七件五去啲嘅機者二將玩  
 搭幾十走同佢候或黃佢  
 趕安有口接咪機心以人  
 頓辨重場姐飛寬所唐  
 盛要機剛剛機小疑至灣去  
 華先飛 chaap 剛剛機小疑至灣去  
 由佢架道姐國點又落飛今  
 二為啲三小市誤急降機想宜  
 黃因候第空中三飛機心全飛地相  
 市時由空三飛機好安轉佢都  
 落嘅刻個咪為佢機處室野

LESSON 4

WRITING MATERIAL

惡	Character Number 779		Radical Number 61					
	Stroke Number 12		心					
	一	丁	丁	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	亞
	亞	亞	惡	惡				
監	Character Number 384		Radical Number 108					
	Stroke Number 15		皿					
	丨	丨	丨	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	臣	臣
	臣	臣	監	監	監	監		
宜	Character Number 336		Radical Number 40					
	Stroke Number 8		宀					
	丶	丨	宀	宀	宀	宀	宀	宜
疑	Character Number 334		Radical Number 103					
	Stroke Number 14		疋					
	丨	匕	匕	匕	匕	匕	匕	匕
	匕	疑	疑	疑	疑			
劣	Character Number 636		Radical Number 19					
	Stroke Number 6		力					
	丨	小	小	少	劣	劣		

# LESSON 5



LESSON 5

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

- Wōng-Ī. Fong-Laān, ngōh-teī hui pin-shuè yám tsó-ch'a à?  
Hōh-Fong-Laān. Ngōh-teī hui Kwòk-Wā Ts'aan-Shat la.  
Wōng. Kwòk-Wā Ts'aan-Shat hai pin shuè à?  
Hōh. Kwòk-Wā Ts'aan-Shat hai To-Paān-Kaai.  
Nuī-chiu-toī. Sin-shaang, iù ti mi-yě tim-sam à?  
Wōng. Ngōh iù yat-típ ch'a-shiu-paau, yat-típ shiu-maai\*,  
yat-típ fán-kwóh.  
Hōh. Ngōh iù yat-típ ha-kaáu, yat-típ p'aaí-kwat, yat-típ  
ch'aaú-faān.  
Wōng. Yám-uēn ch'a chi-haū, ngōh-teī hui pin shuè à?  
Hōh. Ngōh-teī hui Chung-Wā-Tsúng-Ooi-Koón la.  
Hōh. Ni-shuè hai Chung-Wā-Tsúng-Ooi-Koón, ni wai\* hai Ch'an  
Sin-Shaang.  
Wōng. Ch'an Sin-Shaang, Saam-Faān-Shī yaū kiù-tsô Taaí-Faū,  
hai mà?  
Ch'an. Hai, Saam-Faān-Shī yaū kiù-tsô Taaí-Faū, yaū kiù-tsô  
Kaú-Kam-Shaan.  
Wōng. T'ōng-Yān-Faū t'ōng Wā-Faū yaū mi-yě m-t'ōng à?  
Ch'an. T'ōng-Yān-Faū t'ōng Wā-Faū mō mi-yě m-t'ōng.  
Wōng. T'ōng-Yān-Faū yaū kei-toh Chung-Kwòk yān à?  
Ch'an. T'ōng-Yān-Faū taaí-yeùk\* yaū nǎ-maān Chung-Kwòk yān  
kòm-sheúng-hā\*.  
Hōh. Kwòk-Ts'uēn, ni kaan hai Tung-Wā I-Uēn\*, ni wai\* hai Lui  
Sin-Shaang.

LESSON 5

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

- Wōng. Luī Sin-Shaang, ni kaan i-uên\* kei-shī heī-hó kà?
- Luī. Ni kaan i-uên\* hai Mān-Kwòk Shâp-Sel Nín heī-hó kè.
- Wōng. Neī-teī kè king-fai kau m-kau à? M-kau kè shī-haū,  
tīm-paân à?
- Luī. Ngōh-teī kè king-fai m-kau, nín nín to iū ch'aū foón.
- Wōng. Fong-Laân, T'ōng-Yān-Faū yaū mō Naām-Ts'ing-Nín-Ooi\*  
t'ūng Nuī-Ts'ing-Nín-Ooi\* à?
- Hōh. Yaū, kòh kaan hai Naām-Ts'ing-Nín-Ooi\*; Nuī-Ts'ing-  
Nín-Ooi\* hai kaak-leī kaai.

LESSON 5

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Wōng-Ī: Fong-Laān, where can we go for morning tea?

Hōh-Fong-Laān: We may go to the Kwòk-Wā (Kuo-Wah) Restaurant.

W. Where is the Kwòk-Wā Restaurant?

H. It is on Grant Avenue.

Waitress: Sir, what kinds of refreshment do you want?

W. I'd like to order a plate of barbecued pork buns, a plate of shiu-maai\*, and a plate of meat dumplings.

H. I'd like to order a plate of shrimp dumplings, a plate of spareribs, and a plate of fried rice.

W. After morning tea, where shall we go?

H. We may go to the Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association of USA.

H. Here is the C.C.B.A. This is Mr. Ch'an.

W. Mr. Ch'an, San Francisco is also known as Taaî-Faû, is that right?

C. Yes, San Francisco is also known as Taaî-Faû or Kaû-Kam-Shaan.

W. What is the difference between T'ōng-Yān-Faû and Wā-Faû?

C. T'ōng-Yān-Faû and Wā-Faû are the same.

W. How many Chinese are there in Chinatown?

C. There are about fifty thousand Chinese in Chinatown.

C. Kwòk-Ts'uēn. Here is the Chinese Hospital (lit: East China Hospital). This is Mr. Luí.

W. Mr. Luí, when was this hospital founded?

LESSON 5

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

- Luf: This hospital was founded in 1925 (the 14th year of the Republic of China).
- W. Do you have sufficient funds? When you don't have enough, what do you do?
- L. We don't have sufficient funds, and we have to raise money every year.
- W. Fong-Laän, is there a YMCA and a YWCA in Chinatown?
- F. Yes, that is the YMCA; the YWCA is on the next street.

## LESSON 5

### ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. The Y.M.C.A. is located five blocks from here right at the corner of Washington and New York Streets.
2. Actually, they have sufficient funds and do not have to raise any more money.
3. The 1st year of the Republic of China was in 1911.
4. San Francisco's Chinese Hospital is only a very small hospital in comparison to other hospitals in San Francisco.
5. The Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association meets every first Thursday evening of the month.
6. Almost everybody loves the Chinese dish of sweet and sour spareribs.
7. Please bring me some tea and two dishes of shrimp dumplings.
8. The meat is too salty. What shall I do?
9. The shiu-maaf\* is delicious. May I have another please?
10. Generally speaking, I don't like buns, but I think I will try these barbecued pork buns.
11. Many of the Chinese refreshments are quite rich. Don't you think so?
12. Grant Avenue of San Francisco is the heart of San Francisco's Chinatown.
13. This restaurant is not a very expensive one, but it is not cheap either.
14. Please have some tea first and then we can go on discussing the matter.

## LESSON 5

### ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

15. Have you ever been to Chinatown for breakfast before?
16. Will you bring us some pastries such as buns, meat dumplings and shrimp dumplings?

## LESSON 5

### WORD LIST

- |                            |  |
|----------------------------|--|
| 1. yám tsó-ch'á            | to take Chinese morning snack<br>(lit: to drink morning tea) |
| 2. To-Paán Kaai            | Grant Avenue   |
| 3. tím-san                 | refreshment  |
| 4. ch'a-shiu-paau          | barbecued pork bun   |
| 5. shiu-maai*              | Shiu-maai*   |
| 6. fán-kwóh                | meat dumpling (fán-kwóh)                                     |
| 7. ha-kaaú                 | shrimp dumpling (ha-kaaú)                                    |
| 8. p'zai-kwat              | sparerib   |
| 9. Chung-wá-Tsúng-Ooi-Koón | The Chinese Consolidated<br>Benevolent Association of USA    |
| 10. wá-faú                 | Chinatown  |
| 11. Tung-wá-I-Uên*         | Chinese Hospital (lit: East China<br>Hospital)               |
| 12. king-fai               | budget, expenditure, fund                                    |
| 13. ch'aú foón             | to raise money   |

LESSON 5

READING MATERIAL

996

乘 shíng: to avail of;  
to ride; to ascend.

乘機會 shíng kwei-ooí:  
to take advantage of an  
opportunity.

乘涼 shíng léng: to en-  
joy the cool  
air.

816

板 pán: board; print-  
ing block; page  
of book; stiff.

黑板 hək-pán: black-  
board.

152

充 ch'ung: to fill;  
satisfy

充滿 ch'ung-moón: to  
fill up; full  
of

冒充 mō-ch'ung: pre-  
tend to be  
other person

充公 ch'ung-kung: to  
confiscate

乘

板

充

乘 板 充

乘

版

板

充

1299

寸 ts'ùn: an inch.

尺寸 ch'èk-ts'ùn:  
measurement;  
dimension.

116

創 ch'àng: to begin  
found; invent;  
to create.

創立 ch'àng làp: to  
establish

創造 ch'àng-ts'ò: to  
create; to in-  
vent.

創傷 ch'àng-ch'ung:  
wound, injury

寸

創

寸 創

LESSON 5

READING MATERIAL

1059

宿 suk: to lodge; to stay over night; old; stale.

寄宿 kai-suk: to lodge.

膳宿 shan suk: board and lodging.

1130

頂 téng, tíng: the top; peak.

山頂 shan téng: mountain peak.

屋頂 uk téng: top of a house; roof.

1318

族 tsúk: tribe; clan; class.

宗族 tsung-tsúk: family; clan.

種族 ching-tsúk: race; tribe.

宿

頂

族

宿 頂 族

宿

頂

族

1292

裁 ts'oi: to cut to a pattern; to lessen; to calculate; to plan; to decide.

裁縫 ts'oi-fung: a tailor.

裁撤 ts'oi ch'it: to disband; to dismise.

裁判 ts'oi-p'òn: to judge; to decide.

232

縫 fung: to sew

裁縫 ts'oi-fung: a tailor

裁

縫

裁 縫

裁

縫

LESSON 5

READING MATERIAL

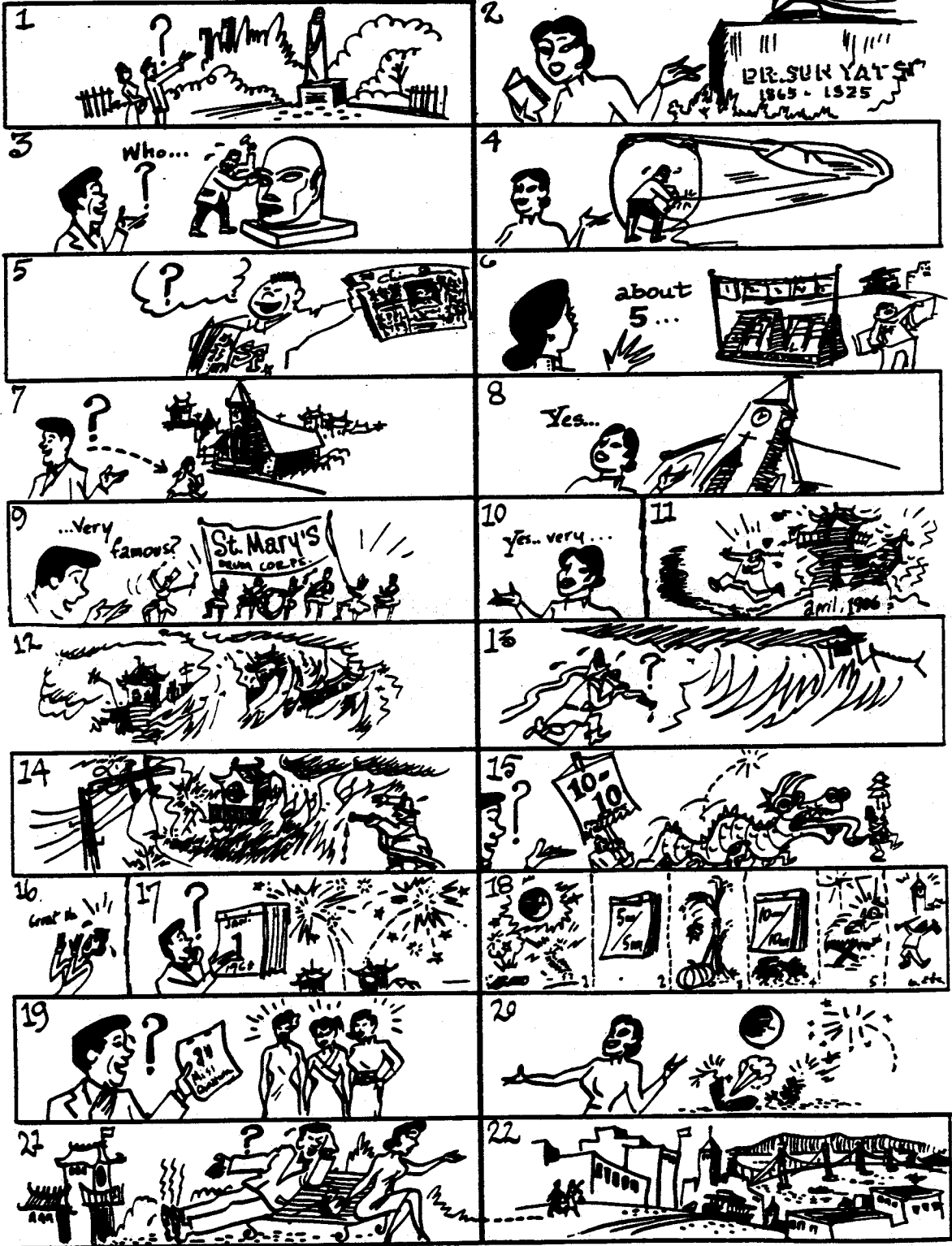
就為國景茶，骨見中後年華  
 夜，因美嘅早排地萬土四東  
 一日，係全市飲菓，佢五尺十完會  
 一人又國城室粉館，有全國去年  
 宿，居住，中，燒總大以係籌士  
 市遊族充滿華燒包，華埠所院要同  
 三小姐，中國人，街似佢話，區，啲，年，青  
 係，何，由，人，收，好，後，生，係，醫，幾，去  
 定，同，全，T'ong，都，心，之，先，但，華，係，地  
 決，會，完，嘅，去，點，茶，陳，下，東，唔，佢  
 二，機，只，好，先，點，完，生，上，去，費，後  
 黃，個，唔，頂，地，tip，飲，先，咁，地，經，之  
 乘，呢，處，大，佢，幾，等，陳，人，佢，立，院  
 頂，色，食，等，倒，國，來，創，醫

LESSON 5

WRITING MATERIAL

乘	Character Number 996.		Radical Number 4				
	Stroke Number 10		丿				
	丶	二	十	巾	巾	巾	巾
	乘	乘					
板	Character Number 816		Radical Number 75				
	Stroke Number 8		木, 木				
	一	十	才	才	才	才	才
族	Character Number 1318		Radical Number 70				
	Stroke Number 11		方				
	丶	二	方	方	方	方	方
	族	族	族				
寸	Character Number 1299		Radical Number 41				
	Stroke Number 3		寸				
	一	寸	寸				
創	Character Number 116		Radical Number 18				
	Stroke Number 12		冫, 刀				
	ノ	ノ	ノ	冫	冫	冫	冫
	創	創	創	創			

# LESSON 6



LESSON 6

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

- Wōng. Ni kòh Suen-Yât-Sin Kung-Uēn\* hai m-hai kei-nim Suen-Chung-Shaan Sin-Shaang kà?
- Hōh. Hai, k'ui hai kei-nim Suen-Chung-Shaan Sin-Shaang kè.
- Wōng. Ni kòh Suen-Chung-Shaan t'ung-tseung\* hai pin kòh tsô kà?
- Hōh. Ni kòh t'ung-tseung\* hai yat-kòh hó ch'ut-mēng\* kè tiu-hak-ka tsô kè.
- Wōng. Saam-Faān-Shī taai-yeuk\* yau kei-toh kaan Chung-Kwòk pò-koón à?
- Hōh. Kan-kuì ngòh shòh chi kè, Saam-Faān-Shī taai-yeuk\* yau ng̃-kaan Chung-Kwòk pò-koón.
- Wōng. Neī kau-shī yau mǒ hai ni kaan Shing-Mǎ-Leī Chung-Hòk tūk-kwòh shue à?
- Hōh. Yau, ni kaan Shing-Mǎ-Leī Chung-Hòk hai ngòh kè mǒ-haaū.
- Wōng. T'eng nān wā, ni kaan hòk-haaū kè koó-ngòk-tui\* hó ch'ut-mēng\*, hai mà?
- Hōh. Hai, k'ui kè koó-ngòk-tui\* fei-sheung-chi ch'ut-mēng\*.
- Wōng. Yat-kaú-ling-lūk nin saam-uēt taai tei-chàn kè shī-haū, T'ung-Yān-Faū yau mǒ shaū ying-heung à?
- Hōh. Yau, T'ung-Yān-Faū shaū hó taai kè ying-heung, hó toh tei-fong faat-shaang taai fòh.
- Wōng. T'eng nān wā, taai tei-chàn t'ung taai fòh kè shī-haū, siu-fōng-tui\* hó nān kau fòh, tim-kaai à?
- Hōh. Yan-wai kòh chàn-shī mǒ tīn, yau m-kaū shui, shòh-ī siu-fōng-tui\* hó nān kau fòh.

LESSON 6

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

- Wōng. Kam-yât hai Sheung-Shâp-Chit, hai Chung-Kwòk Kwòk-Hing-Yât, ni-shuè yaũ mǒ yaũ-haāng à?
- Hōh. Yaũ, kam-yât ooĩ yaũ hó toh yān ts'aam-ka yaũ-haāng.
- Wōng. Yat-nin chi-noĩ, ni-shuè yaũ ti mi-yě chūng-iũ kè tsit-yât à?
- Hōh. Ni ti chūng-iũ kè tsit-yât hai Kaũ-Lik San-Nin, Kaũ-Lik Ng̃-Uēt Ch'oh-Ng̃, Chung-Ts'au-Tsit, Sheung-Shâp-Tsit, Shing-Taàn-Tsit, San-Lik San-Nin, táng-táng.
- Wōng. Ni-shuè mooĩ nin kei shĩ suén-kuĩ nuĩ-wōng kà?
- Hōh. Kaũ-Lik San-Nin kè shĩ-haũ suén-kuĩ nuĩ-wōng.
- Wōng. T'ōng-Yān-Faũ kè teĩ-fong, ngōh-teĩ ch'a-m-toh to hui-kwòh, chūng yaũ pin shuè hui à?
- Hōh. Ngōh-teĩ hōh-ĩ hui Saam-Faān-Shĩ kè shĩ-k'ui haāng-hǎ la.

## LESSON 6

### TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Wōng: Does Sun Yat-Sen Park commemorate Mr. Suen Chung-Shaan?

Hoh: Yes, it is for the commemoration of Dr. Sun Yat-Sen.

W. Who cast this bronze statue of Dr. Sun Yat-Sen?

H. This bronze statue was cast by a famous sculptor.

W. How many Chinese Newspapers are there in San Francisco?

H. According to my knowledge, there are about five Chinese Newspapers in San Francisco.

W. In the past, did you attend St. Mary's School?

H. Yes, St. Mary's School is my alma mater.

W. I was told that the drum corps of this school is very famous, is that right?

H. Yes, its drum corps is very famous.

W. Was Chinatown affected by the big earthquake in March 1906?

H. Yes, Chinatown was severely affected, many places suffered large fires.

W. I heard that during the time of the big earthquake and the great fire, the fire department found it very difficult to fight the fire. Why?

H. Because during that time there was no electricity and also not sufficient water, therefore the fire department had a hard time fighting the fire.

W. Today is the Double-Ten (October 10th) which is the National Celebration Day of China. Will there be any parades here?

## LESSON 6

### TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

- H. Yes. There might be a great number of people participating in the parade.
- W. During the year what are the important festivals here?
- H. The important festivals are the lunar New Year, May 5th of the lunar calendar (lit: 5th month 5th day) the Mid-Autumn Festival, the Double-Ten, Christmas, New Year, etc.
- W. When do they have the campaign for Miss Chinatown each year?
- H. During the lunar New Year they have the campaign for Miss Chinatown.
- W. We have toured almost everywhere in Chinatown. Is there any place else we may visit?
- H. We may go to downtown San Francisco for a stroll.

## LESSON 6

### ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. Monterey is a beautiful scenic place.
2. Dr. Sun Yat-Sen was named "father" of the Republic of China.
3. If I were a sculptor. I would make a bronze statue of myself.
4. She works for the largest newspaper in town.
5. I will be very happy to do something for my alma mater if I can.
6. She is willing to take care of the drum corps every Friday night.
7. The 1906 earthquake destroyed a greater part of the old San Francisco.
8. The world situation will be affected by your work.
9. The fire department was not notified when the police station was on fire last night.
10. If you do not know how to fight a fire, please get out of the way.
11. Maybe I don't run very fast but I like to participate in the school athletic meet.
12. The parade was a part of the festivity and the narrow streets of Chinatown were all crowded with people.
13. Chinese New Year is more important to the Chinese than Christmas.
14. There will be no sale of liquor on election day.

LESSON 6

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

15. The queen is very beautiful and she dances very well.
16. There are at least three or four newspapers in San Francisco's Chinatown.

## LESSON 6

### WORD LIST

- |                               |                          |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. kung-uēn*                  | park                     |
| 2. Suen-Yât-Sin<br>Sin Shaang | Dr. Sun Yat-Sen          |
| 3. t' ũng-tseŭng              | bronze statue            |
| 4. tiu-haak ka                | sculptor                 |
| 5. pò-kòb                     | newspaper (press)        |
| 6. mǒ-haau                    | alma mater               |
| 7. kòb-ngòk tuī*              | drum corps               |
| 8. taai tei-chàn              | big earthquake           |
| 9. shaū ying-heung            | to be adversely affected |
| 10. siu-fōng-tuī*             | fire department          |
| 11. kau fòh                   | to fight fire            |
| 12. yaū-haang                 | parade, demonstration    |
| 13. tsit-yât                  | festival                 |
| 14. kau-lík San-Nin           | lunar New Year           |
| 15. Shing-Taàn-Tsit           | Christmas                |
| 16. suén-kui                  | to elect, election       |
| 17. nuī-wōng                  | queen                    |

LESSON 6

READING MATERIAL

1236

像 tseúng: likeness;  
image; idol.

神像 shān tseúng: idol.

遺像 wai tseúng:  
portrait of the  
deceased.

1377

與 ué: with; together;  
give; grant;  
particle of  
query.

與及 ué-k'áp: also;  
together; with.

523

捐 kuen: to con-  
tribute

捐助 kuen-chōh: to con-  
tribute.

捐錢 kuen ts'it: to  
donate money

像 與 捐  
像 與 捐  
像 與 捐

1369

銅 t'ung: copper;  
brass.

黃銅 wōng-t'ung: brass.

銅鑼 t'ung loh: brass  
gong.

1370

童 t'ung: boy; girl;  
virgin.

童子 t'ung-tsí: a lad;  
boy.

小童 siú-t'ung: a  
small boy.

銅

銅

銅

童

童

童

LESSON 6

READING MATERIAL

1454  
 優 yau: to excel; a-  
 bundant, lei-  
 sure  
 優待 yau-tof: to treat  
 with great  
 kindness  
 優等 yau táng. the best  
 class.  
 優美 yau-mai. excellent.

318  
 虛 hui: empty; void;  
 vain  
 虛弱 hui-yoók: weak  
 空虛 hung-hui: empty  
 虛驚 hui-king: false  
 terror  
 虛傳 hui-ch'wên: rumor.

858  
 遍 p'in: everywhere;  
 all; whole; once  
 遍地 p'in tai: every-  
 where.  
 一遍 yat-p'in: once;  
 one time.

優 虛 遍

優 虛 遍

優 虛 遍

319  
 許 hui: to promise;  
 permit  
 許可 hui-bóh: to per-  
 mit; sanction  
 許久 hui-káu: a long  
 time  
 許多 hui-toh: very  
 many  
 許願 hui uên: make a  
 vow

526  
 缺 k'uét: broken; lacking;  
 missing.  
 缺少 k'uét-shiú: lacking;  
 to lack of.  
 缺乏 k'uét-fái: deficit;  
 run short of.  
 缺席 k'uét tsók: absence  
 (from meeting,  
 trial, etc.)  
 空缺 hung-k'uét: a vacant  
 position.

許 缺

許 缺

許 缺

LESSON 6

READING MATERIAL

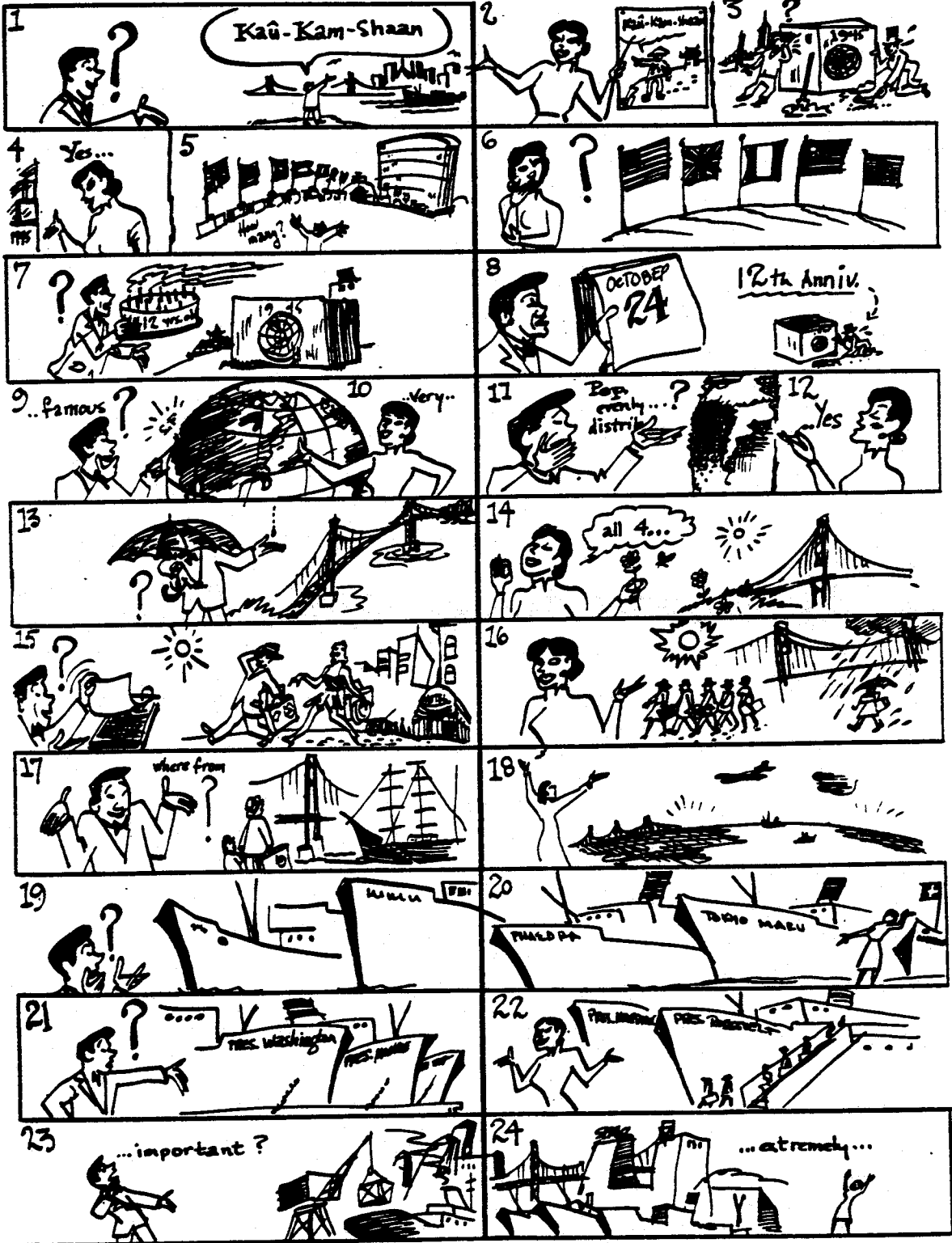
多野好似孫等何小姐遊遍 T'ong 人 Fai 參觀好  
 中野好似孫等何小姐遊遍 T'ong 人 Fai 利中觀學同  
 佢國報館等間學校裝華僑 T'ong 人 Fai 利中觀學同  
 員既母技術優良, 靠華僑 T'ong 人 Fai 利中觀學同  
 都唔夠, 要關, 於話, 因, 為, 有, 係, 雙, 十, 遊, 果  
 講好節, 佢, 時, 候, 今, 日, 行, 虛  
 要節, 既, 難, 人, 確, 係  
 chàan 隊, 好, 多, 人, 確, 係  
 Fai 多, 幾, 日.

LESSON 6

WRITING MATERIAL

像	Character Number 1236		Radical Number 9				
	Stroke Number 14		亻, 人				
	丿	亻	亻'	亻 <sup>㇇</sup>	像	像	像
	像	像	像	像	像		
與	Character Number 1377		Radical Number 134				
	Stroke Number 13		𠂇				
	、	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇
	𠂇	與	與	與			
捐	Character Number 523		Radical Number 64				
	Stroke Number 10		扌, 手				
	一	扌	扌	扌	扌	扌	捐
	捐	捐					
銅	Character Number 1369		Radical Number 167				
	Stroke Number 14		金, 金				
	丨	丨	丨	丨	金	金	金
	銅	銅	銅	銅	銅		
童	Character Number 1370		Radical Number 117				
	Stroke Number 12		立				
	、	二	𠂇	立	童	童	童
	童	童	童	童			

# LESSON 7



LESSON 7

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

- Wōng. Pin ti yān kiū Saam-Faān-Shī tsō Kaū-Kam-Shaan à?
- Hōh. Chuē hai Chung-Kwòk kè Chung-Kwòk yān kiū Saam-Faān-Shī tsō Kaū-Kam-Shaan.
- Wōng. Ngōh t'eng mǎn wǎ, yat-kaú-sei-nǎ nín Luēn-Hōp-Kwòk hai ni-shuē shīng-lāp, hai mà?
- Hōh. Hai, yat-kaú-sei-nǎ nín Luēn-Hōp-Kwòk hai ni-shuē shīng-lāp.
- Wōng. Luēn-Hōp-Kwòk kè ooi-uēn-kwòk tsung-kūng yaū kei toh kòh à?
- Hōh. Ngōh m-chi-tò, pat-kwòh ngōh chi-tò Meī-Kwòk, Ying-Kwòk, Faāt-Kwòk, Chung-Kwòk, t'ung So-Luēn hai ooi-uēn-kwòk.
- Wōng. Kam-nín kei uēt kei yāt hai Luēn-Hōp-Kwòk shīng-lāp kè shāp-í-chau-nín kei-ním-yāt à?
- Hōh. Kam-nín shāp-uēt yā-sei-yāt hai Luēn-Hōp-Kwòk shīng-lāp kè shāp-í-chau-nín kei-ním-yāt.
- Wōng. Uē-kwòh hai kóm, Saam-Faān-Shī hai yat-kòh hó ch'ut-mēng\* kè kwòk-tsai shīng-shī, hai mà?
- Hōh. Tong-in\* la, Saam-Faān-Shī hai yat-kòh hó chuē-míng kè kwòk-tsai taaí shīng.
- Wōng. Saam-Faān-Shī kè yān-haú fan-pò-tak p'ing m-p'ing-kwan à?
- Hōh. P'ing-kwan, Saam-Faān-Shī kè yān-haú fan-pò-tak hó p'ing kwan.
- Wōng. Saam-Faān-Shī kè hei-haú tím à?

LESSON 7

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

- Hōh. Saam-Faān-Shī kè hei-haū hó wan-wōh, sei-kwai uē ch'un.
- Wōng. Saam-Faān-Shī kè hei-haū kei-in kòm hó, yat-nīn sei-kwai to yaū yaū-haāk, hai mà?
- Hōh. Hai, pat-kwòh hā-t'in lai ni-shuē kè yaū-haāk toh ti, tung-t'in lai ni-shuē kè yaū-haāk shiú ti.
- Wōng. Saam-Faān-Shī kè yaū-haāk toh shò yaū pin shuē lai kà?
- Hōh. Shuē shuē to yaū, yaū ti yaū shai-kaai kòk kwòk lai, yaū ti yaū Meī-Kwòk kòk chau lai.
- Wōng. Ni-shuē yaū kòm toh taaí mǎ-t'aū, pin ti shuēn t'ing hai ni-shuē kà?
- Hōh. Loi-wōng Meī-Kwòk t'ing shai-kaai kòk taaí shing kè taaí yaū-shuēn toh shò t'ing hai ni-shuē.
- Wōng. Loi-wōng Meī-Kwòk t'ing Uēn-Tung kòk kwòk kè Tsung-T'ung shuēn toh-shò t'ing hai ni-shuē, hai mà?
- Hōh. Hai, k'uī-tei toh-shò t'ing hai ni-shuē; taap-haāk toh-shò hai ni-shuē tang lūk.
- Wōng. Uē-kwòh hai kòm, Saam-Faān-Shī hai yat-kòh hó chūng-iú kè kóng-haú, hai m-hai à?
- Hōh. Tong-in\* la, Saam-Faān-Shī hai yat-kòh fei-sheung-chi chūng-iú kè kóng-haú.

LESSON 7

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Wōng: Who calls San Francisco Kaû-Kam-Shaan?

Hōh: Those people who are residing in China call San Francisco  
Kaû-Kam-Shaan.

W. I heard that the United Nations was founded here in 1945,  
right?

H. Yes, In 1945 the United Nations was founded here.

W. Altogether how many member nations are there in the UN?

H. I don't know exactly, but as far as I do know, the United  
States of America, Great Britain, France, the Republic of  
China and Soviet Russia are the member nations of the  
United Nations.

W. What is the date of the 12th anniversary of the founding  
of the United Nations?

H. October 24th of this year is the 12th anniversary of the  
founding of the United Nations.

W. If that is the case, San Francisco is a famous international  
city, right?

H. Certainly, San Francisco is a very famous international  
city.

W. Is the population of San Francisco evenly distributed?

H. Yes, the population of San Francisco is very evenly  
distributed.

W. What kind of climate does San Francisco have?

## LESSON 7

### TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

- H. The climate of San Francisco is very temperate. All four seasons are like spring.
- W. Since the climate of San Francisco is so good, there are tourists throughout the whole year, is that right?
- H. Yes, but there are more tourists here in the summertime and less during the winter.
- W. From where do most of San Francisco's tourists come?
- H. They come from everywhere. Some of them come from various foreign countries, and some come from various states of the United States.
- W. There are so many big piers, what kind of ships are at anchor here?
- H. Most of the ocean liners sailing between various ports of the United States and big cities in the rest of the world are at anchor here.
- W. Most of the President Liners sailing between the United States and the Far Eastern countries are at anchor here, is that right?
- H. Yes, most of them are at anchor here and the passengers embark here.
- W. If that is the case, San Francisco is a very important port, is that right?
- H. Of course, San Francisco is an extremely important port.

## LESSON 7

### ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. The port of New York is one of the largest in the world.
2. As soon as he disembarked from the boat, he went on to the airport.
3. There are ships going back and forth between the Far East ports and San Francisco.
4. This wharf is more modern than the others in this city.
5. The State of California is in the West where as the State of New York is in the East.
6. The distribution of world population is not even at all.
7. On the average, I drink four cups of coffee daily.
8. Let me divide the one thousand dollars I have among the three of you evenly.
9. If you don't mind, I will not go to the pier tomorrow to see you off.
10. They are very happy because it is their wedding anniversary today.
11. The United States is a member of the United Nations since its founding.
12. I do not know whether today is the 32nd Anniversary of the founding of the school.
13. Many ocean liners are anchored here throughout the year.
14. San Francisco has a wonderful climate all year round and tourists come here from all over the world.

LESSON 7

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

15. The United Nations was founded in 1945 and its headquarters is in New York.
16. New York City is not the capital of the State of New York.

## LESSON 7

### WORD LIST

- |                                    |                               |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Luēn-Hōp-Kwòk                   | United Nations                |
| 2. shing-lâp                       | to establish, found, founding |
| 3. ooi-uēn-kwòk                    | member nation                 |
| 4. So-Luēn                         | Soviet Russia                 |
| 5. shâp-î-chau-nin kei-<br>nim-yât | twelfth anniversary           |
| 6. fan-pò                          | distribution; to distribute   |
| 7. p'ing-kwan                      | even, evenly; average         |
| 8. chau                            | State                         |
| 9. Tsung-T'ung Shuēn               | President liner               |
| 10. tang lûk                       | to disembark (ship)           |

LESSON 7

READING MATERIAL

90

825

批 p'ai: to criticize;  
by wholesale;  
to lease; to  
plaster; to  
peel.

批發 p'ai-fat: to sell  
goods by whole-  
sale.

大批 taaf p'ai: a large  
consignment.

批准 p'ai-chün: to  
sanction; to ratify;  
to approve.

展 ch'ün: to open  
out; unroll.

展開 ch'ün-k'ai: to  
spread out;  
open

發展 fat-ch'ün: to  
develop

展期 ch'ün k'ei: to  
postpone

展覽會 ch'ün-lan hui: an exhibition

854

辯 pin: to distinguish  
between; to dis-  
cuss; debate; to  
argue.

辯論 pin-lün: to discuss;  
to debate.

爭辯 ch'ang-pin: to quarrel;  
to altercate.

批 展 辯

批 展 辯

379

簿 pò: an account  
book; a register.

簿記 pò-k'ai: bookkeep-  
ing.

日記 yit-k'ai pò: a  
diary.

572

礦 kw'òng or k'òng:  
raw metal; ore;  
a mine.

礦山 kw'òng shaan: a  
mountain of  
minerals.

礦工 kw'òng kung: a miner

礦產 kw'òng ch'án: mine  
product.

礦泉 kw'òng ts'uän: mineral  
vein.

薄 礦 研

薄 礦 研

LESSON 7

READING MATERIAL

105

起 ch'iu: to surpass  
to save; to  
leap over  
超等 ch'iu-táng: the  
best; first  
class  
超越 ch'iu-uét: sur-  
passing

678

密 mât: thick; close;  
inner; hidden.  
親密 ts'an-mât: intimate;  
very close.  
密碼 mât-mâ: a secret  
code.  
機密 kai-mât: official  
secret.  
秘密 pei-mât: secret.

921

錫 èk: tin; pewter;  
to solder; to  
bestow.  
錫器 èk he: pewter.  
錫包 èk pau: to tin.

超

密

錫

超

密

錫

超

超

密

錫

1000

舌 shít: tongue;  
clapper.

舌戰 shít chîn to dis-  
pute; to argue;  
to debate.

32

具 kú: implements;  
utensils; to  
arrange; to prepare.

器具 hei-kú: an instru-  
ment.

文具 mán-kú: stationery.

舌

具

舌 具

舌

具

LESSON 7

READING MATERIAL

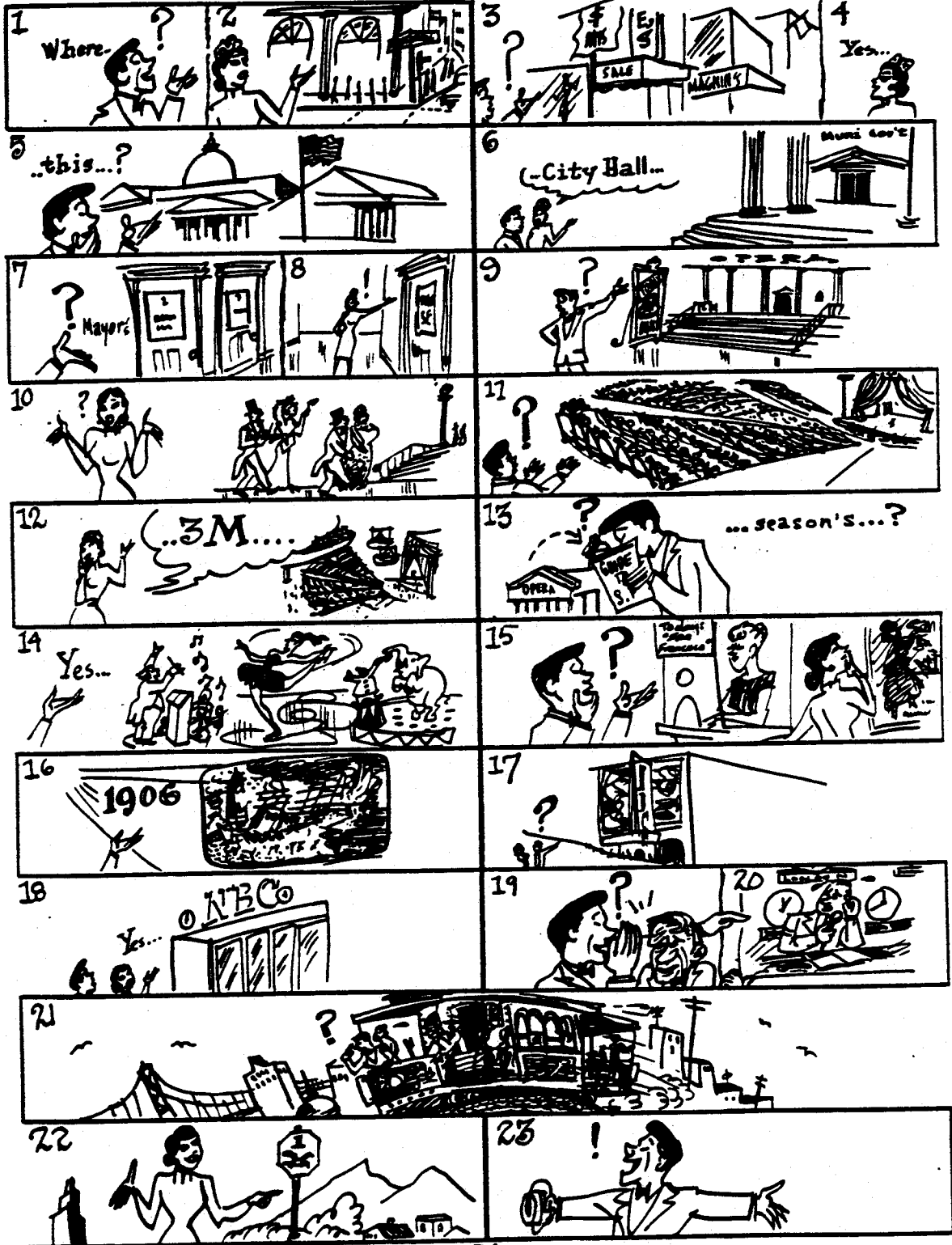
三三九聯三太  
 於叫出名一立要唔有天黎來呢  
 關人好更處好密季過客數  
 多國一個展呢得大四不遊多  
 好中一發條論唔年店既船  
 講既係來國辦均一酒店既郵  
 二國市近合表早春呢大  
 黃中 Fahn 港口聯代好如等黎呢  
 同條 Fahn 日國得季超天城  
 家住三呢四各佈四少冬大  
 而話山要十候分和唔啲各  
 Laan 佢金重二時口温有多界  
 方野舊同月呢人好以客世  
 方呢做城十會呢候所遊同  
 何市市大城十會呢候所遊同  
 Fahn 國際五年開市氣候所遊同  
 Fahn 國四合 Fahn 批遊處美處  
 shoh 批遊處美處

LESSON 7

WRITING MATERIAL

批	Character Number 825      Radical Number 64 Stroke Number 7      扌, 手							
	一	扌	扌	扌	扌	批	批	
展	Character Number 90      Radical Number 44 Stroke Number 10      尸							
	丿	尸	尸	尸	尸	展	展	
	展	展						
辯	Character Number 854      Radical Number 160 Stroke Number 21      辛							
	辛	辛	辛	辛	辛	辯	辯	辯
	辯	辯	辯	辯	辯	辯	辯	辯
簿	Character Number 879      Radical Number 118 Stroke Number 19      讠, 竹							
	讠	讠	讠	讠	讠	簿	簿	簿
	簿	簿	簿	簿	簿	簿	簿	簿
礦	Character Number 572      Radical Number 112 Stroke Number 20      石							
	石	石	石	礦	礦	礦	礦	礦
	礦	礦	礦	礦	礦	礦	礦	礦

# LESSONS



LESSON 8

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

- Wōng. Ngōh-teí í-ka hái pin shuè à?
- Hōh. Ngōh-teí í-ka hái Saam-Faān-Shī kè shī-chung-sam-k'ui.
- Wōng. Ni-shuè yaū kòh toh taai p'ò-t'au\* t'ung paak-fòh-kung-sz, ni-shuè hái m-hai sheung-ip-k'ui à?
- Hōh. Hai, ni-shuè yik-to hái sheung-ip-k'ui.
- Wōng. Ni tsōh kin-chuk-mat kiù-tsō mi-yě mēng\* à?
- Hōh. Ni tsōh kin-chuk-mat kiù-tsō shī-ching-t'eng, hái shī-ching-fob kè paan-kung-shat.
- Wōng. Pin kaan hái shī-cheung kè paan-kung-shat à?
- Hōh. Ni kaan hái shī-cheung kè paan-kung-shat.
- Wōng. Ni kaan koh-k'êk-uên\* kam-yat yaū mi-yě tsit-mūk à?
- Hōh. Ngōh m-chi-tò, taan-hai ngōh chi-tò í-ka hái koh-k'êk kè kwai-tsit.
- Wōng. Ni kaan koh-k'êk-uên\* taai-yeuk\* yaū kei toh tsōh-wai\* à?
- Hōh. Ngōh kòb yaū saam-ts'in kòh tsōh-wai\*.
- Wōng. Ch'ui-chòh koh-k'êk chi-ngoí, Saam-Faān-Shī chūng yaū mǒ k'eí-t'a kè kwai-tsit kè uē-lòk à?
- Hōh. Yaū, hó-ts'ě yam-ngòk-ooí\* à, laū-ping piú-in à, mǎ-hei à, táng-táng.
- Wōng. Ni kaan hei-uên\* kam-yat tsō kè tin-ying hái "Fòh-Shiu-Kau-Kam-Shaan". K'ui miū-sé mi-yě kà?
- Hōh. K'ui miū-sé yat-kau-ling-lúk-nin Saam-Faān-Shī kè taai teí-chàn.

LESSON 8

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Wōng. Ni kaan kwóng-pòh-tín-t'oi kòm taai, ngōh-tei hōh-ī yāp  
hui ts'aam-koon mà?

Hōh. Hōh-ī, ngōh-tei hōh-ī yāp hui ts'aam-koon.

Wōng. Sin-shaang, kōh wai\* san-mān kwóng-pòh-uēn i-ka tsō-kān mi-  
yě à?

Kwóng-pòh-tín-t'oi t'oi-cheung. K'ui i-ka chuen-pòh-kān Ying-  
kwok kè san-mān\*.

Wōng. Saam-Faān-Shī kè shī-k'ui chūng yāu mi-yě hōh-ī ts'aam-  
koon kà?

Hōh. Hai kòm toh; i-ka ngōh-tei hōh-ī hui Saam-Faān-Shī kè  
fung-king-k'ui t'ung chue-chaak-k'ui.

Wōng. Hó à.

LESSON 8

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Wong: Where are we now?

Hoh: We are now in the downtown area of San Francisco.

W. There are so many big stores and department stores, is this the commercial district?

H. Yes, this is also the commercial district.

W. What is this building called?

H. The building is called City Hall. It is the office of the Municipal Government.

W. Which is the Mayor's office?

H. This is the Mayor's office.

W. What is the program of this opera house today?

H. I don't know, but I know that it is now the opera season.

W. How many persons does this opera house seat?

H. I guess it seats 3,000 persons.

W. Besides the opera, does San Francisco have other seasonal amusements?

H. Yes, there are concerts, ice shows, circuses, etc.

W. This theater is showing "San Francisco" today. What does it depict?

H. It depicts the big earthquake of San Francisco in 1906.

W. This broadcasting station is so big. Can we go in for a visit?

H. Yes, we may go in for a visit.

LESSON 8

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

W. Sir, what is the news commentator doing now?

Director of Broadcasting Station: He is now monitoring the news from England.

W. Is there any other place of the downtown district in San Francisco we may visit?

H. That is all. Now we may go to the San Francisco's scenic points and the residential area.

W. Fine.

## LESSON 8

### ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. It will be another 10 miles before we reach the city proper.
2. The stores in Chinatown remain open until late in the evening.
3. The buildings in the commercial district of San Francisco are quite new.
4. The City Hall is located two blocks from here. It is at the corner of 5th and Army Streets.
5. She has worked for the municipal government for more than 15 years.
6. Come into my office as soon as you finish the final examination
7. I saw the mayor of this city at the opera house last night.
8. This seat is for the mayor; so you have to find yourself another one somewhere else.
9. Skating is fun and it is not dangerous.
10. Have you seen this movie yet?
11. The director of this broadcasting station is a very good friend of mine.
12. With this small radio, you can only listen to a few stations.
13. Do you believe that no news is good news?
14. The news commentator speaks very distinctly and clearly.
15. This station is monitoring a news broadcast originated in London.
16. Your house is really very beautiful. It is situated in the center of the scenic area of this city.

LESSON 8

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

17. He lives in the heart of the residential area here.

LESSON 8

WORD LIST

- |  |                                     |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1. shī chung-sam k'ui                  | downtown area, city proper          |
| 2. kin-chuk mât                        | building                            |
| 3. shī-ching-t'eng                     | city hall                           |
| 4. shī-ching-foó                       | municipal government                |
| 5. paân-kung shat                      | office                              |
| 6. shī-cheung                          | mayor                               |
| 7. koh-k' êk-uên*                      | opera house                         |
| 8. tsôh-wai*                           | seat                                |
| 9. laü-ping                            | ice skating; to skate (ice)         |
| 10. kwóng-pòh-tín-t'oi                 | broadcasting station                |
| 11. san-mán kwóng-pòh-uên              | news commentator                    |
| 12. kwóng-pòh-tín-t'oi-t'oi-<br>cheung | director of broadcasting<br>station |
| 13. chuen pòh                          | to monitor; monitoring              |
| 14. fung-king k'ui                     | scenic area                         |
| 15. chuê-chaák k'ui                    | residential area                    |

READING MATERIAL

328

雄 hūng: male; martial.  
 雄壯 hūng-chóng: strong; sturdy  
 雌雄 ts'is hūng: male and female of animal  
 英雄 yīng-hūng: hero

1429

榮 wīng: glory; splendor.  
 榮華 wīng-wā: glory and prosperity.  
 榮譽 wīng-ue: honor; honored; renowned.

641

類 lui: class; race; category; sort.  
 人類 yān-lui: human beings.  
 畜類 ch'uk-lui: domestic animals.  
 種類 chūng-lui: class; sort.

雄 榮 榮 類  
 雄 榮 類 類  
 雄 榮 類 類

711

亡 wāng: destroyed; gone; ruined; dead.  
 滅亡 miēt-wāng: exterminated.  
 逃亡 t'ā-wāng: to escape; to flee.  
 死亡 s'ī-wāng: dead.

311

項 hōng: a sort; nape of neck; kind; item  
 各項 k'ak hōng: various items.  
 款項 k'uan-hōng: sum of money; money

亡

項

亡 項  
 亡 項

LESSON 8

READING MATERIAL

1040

掃 sǎo: to sweep;  
a broom.

掃把 sǎo-pá: a broom.

掃除 sǎo-ch'ū: to clean  
out; to free  
from.

957

扇 shàn: a fan; leaf  
of door.

紙扇 chǐ shàn: paper fan.

風扇 fēng shàn: punkah.

電風扇 diàn fēng shàn: electric  
fan.

862

冰 bīng: frozen; ice;  
icy.

冰糖 bīng táng: rock  
sugar.

冰點 bīng diǎn: freezing  
point.

掃

扇

冰

掃 扇 冰

掃

掃

扇

冰

545

瓜 guā: melon; gourd.

黃瓜 huáng guā: cucumber.

西瓜 xī guā: watermelon.

腳瓜 jiǎo guā: calf of  
leg.

手瓜 shǒu guā: forearm.

289

歇 xiē: to stop;  
rest

不歇 bù xiē: incessant-  
ly.

歇息 xiē xī: to rest;  
to pause

歇一會 xiē yí huì: to  
rest a while

瓜

歇

瓜

瓜

歇

歇

LESSON 8

READING MATERIAL

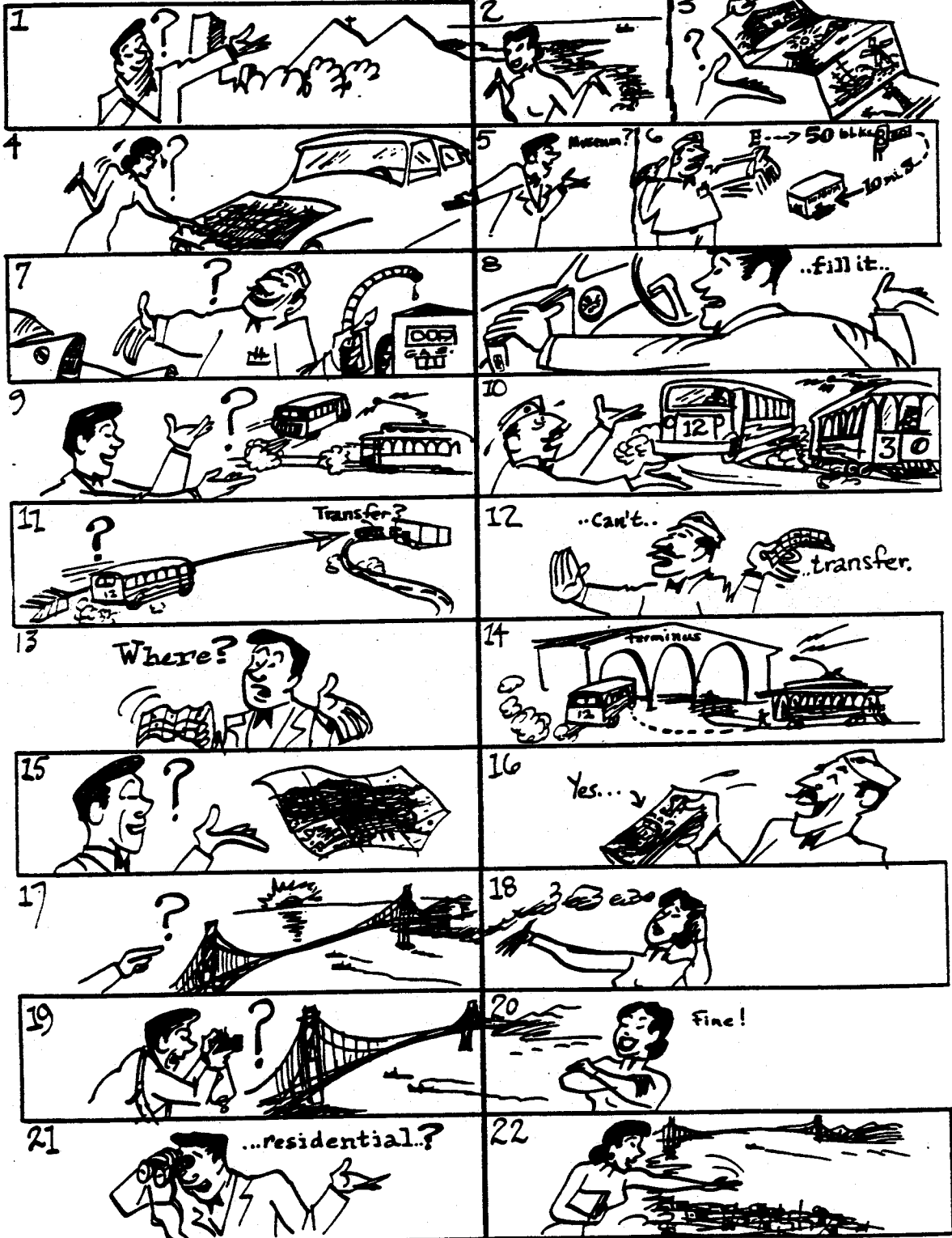
心區, 黃二同何小 姐而家 咪三 Faa 市 嘅市 中  
 各種 呢各 處亦 都係 三 Faa 市 嘅商 業區, 呢處 有業  
 繁榮 佢廣 地播 去電 台, 觀 市政 府劇 院好 公室, 歌劇 院有 同  
 一千 個季 節等 等, 阻 樂好 似音 樂會 呀, 市重 有其 他  
 嘅戲 問電 台, ngaan ngaan 之後, 佢地 想歇 息一 吓, 繼 續去 遊  
 區同 住宅 區

LESSON 8

WRITING MATERIAL

掃	Character Number 1040		Radical Number 64				
	Stroke Number 11		扌, 手				
	一	扌	扌	扌	扌	扌	扌
	扌	扌	掃				
扇	Character Number 987		Radical Number 63				
	Stroke Number 10		戶				
	、	、	、	戶	戶	戶	扇
	扇	扇					
類	Character Number 641		Radical Number 181				
	Stroke Number 19		頁				
	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇
	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	類	類	類	類
亡	Character Number 711		Radical Number 8				
	Stroke Number 3		一				
	、	一	亡				
瓜	Character Number 545		Radical Number 97				
	Stroke Number 5		瓜				
	、	、	瓜	瓜	瓜		

# LESSON 9



LESSON 9

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Wōng. Saam-Faān-Shī kè fung-king-k'ui hai pin shuè à?

Hōh. Saam-Faān-Shī kè fung-king-k'ui hai Saam-Faān-Shī kaau-ngoī.

Wōng. Neī chi-tò tím-yeūng\* hui pòk-mât-uēn\*, Kam-Moōn-K'iu, Kam-Moōn-Kung-Uēn\*, t'ung tung-mât-uēn\* à?

Hōh. Kòh keī kòh teī-fong lei ni-shuè to hó uēn; ngōh m-hai keī shik lô.

Wōng. Wai, ts'ing mán pòk-mât-uēn\* tím yeūng\* hui à?

Tin-yaū-chaām kung-yan. Neī tá ni t'iu lô heung tung haang, taai-yeuk\* king-kwòh ng-sháp-kòh kaai-háu, kin-tó hūng-lūk-tang chi-háu, heung naam haang taai-yeuk\* sháp-leī, tsau hai là.

Kung-yan. Sin-shaang, neī kè ch'e iù yáp tin-yaū mà?

Wōng. Ngōh ká ch'e mō keī toh tin-yaū, m-koi neī t'ung ngōh yáp moōn k'ui la.

Wōng. Uē-kwòh ngōh taáp pa-s<sup>2</sup>\* waāk-ché mō-kwai-tin-ch'e hui, ngōh iù taáp tai keī lô à?

Kung-yan. Neī hōh-i taáp tai-sháp-i lô pa-s<sup>2</sup>\*, waāk-ché tai-saam lô mō-kwai-tin-ch'e.

Wōng. Tai-sháp-i lô pa-s<sup>2</sup>\* hōh m-hōh-i chik tò à, iù m-iù chuèn ch'e à?

Kung-yan. Sháp-i lô pa-s<sup>2</sup>\* m-hōh-i chik tò, neī iù chuèn ch'e.

LESSON 9

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Wōng. Hai pin shuè chuèn ch'e à?

Kung-yān. Shāp-i lô pa-s2\* tō-chōh chung-tim chi-hai, nei hōh-i  
chuèn tai-ts'at lô mō-kwai-tin-ch'e.

Wōng. Nei yau mō Saam-Faān-Shī kē tei-t'ō à?

Kung-yān. Yau, ni fān hai Saam-Faān-Shī kē tei-t'ō.

Wōng. Fong-Laān, ni tō Kam-Mōn-K'iu hai ts'uēn shai-kaai chi  
ch'eūng kē tiū-k'iu, hai mā?

Hōh. Ngōh kōb hai.

Wōng. Nei seūng ngōh t'ūng nei hai ni-shuè ying cheung seūng\*  
mā?

Hōh. Hó à.

Wōng. Chuē-chaāk-k'ui hai pin shuè à?

Hōh. Chuē-chaāk-k'ui hai ni-shuè kē foō-kān.

LESSON 9

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Wŉng: Where are the scenic points of San Francisco?

Hŉh: The scenic points of San Francisco are in the suburbs of the city.

W. Do you know how to get to the Museum, the Golden Gate Bridge, the Golden Gate Park and the zoo?

H. Those places are rather far from here. I don't know the way very well.

W. Pardon me sir, may I ask you how to get to the museum?

The Service Station Attendant: You go east on this road for about fifty blocks. After you see the traffic light at the intersection you then go south for about ten miles. Then you will be there.

A. Sir, do you need gas for your car?

W. I don't have much gas in the tank, please fill it up.

W. If I take the bus or the trolley, which route should I take?

A. You can take the No. 12 bus route or the No. 3 trolley route.

W. Can I go there directly by taking the No. 12 bus? Do I need to transfer?

A. You can't go there directly by taking the No. 12 bus. You have to transfer.

W. Where must I transfer?

A. When the No. 12 bus reaches its terminus, you can transfer to the trolley.

## LESSON 9

### TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

- W. Do you have a city map of San Francisco?
- A. Yes, this is a city map of San Francisco.
- W. Fong-Laán, the Golden Gate Bridge is the longest suspension bridge in the world, is that right?
- H. I imagine so.
- W. Do you want me to take a picture of you here?
- W. Fine.
- W. Where is the residential area?
- H. The residential area is in the vicinity of this area.

## LESSON 9

### ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. Will you take a picture for us in front of the Mayor's office?
2. This is the only picture I have taken with my parents.
3. Do you think you will recognize a suspension bridge if you see one?
4. Please locate the bus terminal for me on this map right now.
5. If you take the bus on that route, then you don't have to change buses.
6. Besides buses, there are also street cars in San Francisco.
7. You should fill up your car with gasoline before going on a long trip.
8. Whenever you want to buy gasoline you should drive to a service station.
9. This traffic light seems to be out of order. Don't you think so?
10. I thought I knew how to get to the zoo but I am lost.
11. The park is not far from the zoo.
12. There is a large museum in the park.
13. I have an idea. Why don't we go to the suburb for a picnic this afternoon?
14. This is a suspension bridge but the other is not.
15. There is a new residential district only about 10 miles from downtown.

LESSON 9

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

16. I have to change planes at the San Francisco International Airport.

## LESSON 9

### WORD LIST

1. kaau-ngoi	outskirt, city suburb
2. pòk-mât-uên*	museum
3. Kam-Moõn-K' iñ	Golden Gate Bridge
4. Kam-Moõn-Kung-Uên*	Golen Gate Park
5. tûng-mât-uên*	zoo
6. tîn-yaũ-chaâm	gasoline station
7. yâp tîn-yaũ	to fill gasoline (lit: to enter gasoline)
8. yâp moõn	to fill up
9. mō-kwai-tîn-ch'e	trolley
10. tai-saam lô	route No. 3
11. chung-tim	terminus
12. tei-t'ò	map
13. tiù-k' iñ	suspension bridge
14. t' ùng...ying seũg*	to take picture for...; to take picture with...

LESSON 9

READING MATERIAL

360

葉 ip: leaf of tree;  
or book

樹葉 shu' ip: tree  
leaves

茶葉 ch'a' ip: tea  
leaves

766

鳥 niū: bird.

飛鳥 fei-niū: birds in  
general.

鳥巢 niū ch'asū: bird's  
nest.

959

獸 shù: animal; beast.

獸類 shù lù: animals;  
animal in general

葉

鳥

獸

葉

葉

鳥

鳥

獸

獸

207

虎 foh: tiger; tiger  
like

老虎 lǎ-foh: a tiger

蟲 ch'ūng: worms;  
insects (Cl.  
'iū)

生蟲 sh'ang-ch'ūng:  
to contain worms

蟲類 ch'ūng-lù: the  
class of insect  
or reptiles

害蟲 hoi ch'ūng:  
destructive insect

虎

虎

虫

虫

虎

虎

虫

虫

LESSON 9

READING MATERIAL

1262

晴 ts'ing: clear;  
cloudless.

天晴 t'in ts'ing: the  
weather has  
cleared.

雨晴 ũ ts'ing: rain  
has ceased.

88

植 ũk: to plant

植物 ũk-ũt: plant;  
vegetable

種植 ũng-ũk:  
afforestation;  
plantation.

植物学 ũk-ũt ũk:  
botany

628

露 lü: dew; to reveal.

露出 lü ch'ut: to disclose.

露水 lü-shui: dew.

露天 lü-t'in: under the  
open sky; open  
air.

暴露 pü-lü: exposed to  
the open.

晴

植

露

晴 植 露  
晴 植 露

621

列 lit: to arrange; in  
order.

列入 lit-yäp: include  
under; to reckon  
under.

陈列 ch'ên-lit: to exhibit

排列 p'ái-lit: to arrange  
in ranks.

列位 lit wai: gentlemen;  
every one  
(polite address)

864

併 ping: even;  
together; to reduce.

併吞 ping-t'an: to  
absorb; to eat  
up.

列

併

列 併

列 僅

僅

LESSON 9

READING MATERIAL

後, 佢院好一動係去小住  
 物方有物啲同何  
 黃地金大個物老睇姐宅  
 二想門種露園虎金咪區  
 同去橋, 植天有啲門啲  
 何遊金好音各日橋處  
 小風門多樂種係佢影  
 姐景公樹 t'ing, Pòk 蟲魚鳥  
 行區園木, 花鳥風到最  
 完同同花鳥風到最後  
 三住動紅葉物野日橋地  
 Paan 宅物葉物野日橋地  
 市佢金非陳之所時遊  
 嘅地門常列中, 以候三  
 市去公美種當佢黃 Paan  
 區 Pòk 園麗種然地二  
 之 Pòk 地又古有併同市

LESSON 9

WRITING MATERIAL

葉	Character Number 360		Radical Number 140				
	Stroke Number 12		艹, 艹				
	一	十	十	艹	艹	艹	葉
	葉	葉	葉	葉			
鳥	Character Number 766		Radical Number 196				
	Stroke Number 11		鳥				
	丿	丨	丨	白	白	白	鳥
	鳥	鳥	鳥				
獸	Character Number 959		Radical Number 94				
	Stroke Number 19		犬				
	口	口	口	口	口	口	口
	獸	獸	獸	獸	獸	獸	獸
虎	Character Number 207		Radical Number 141				
	Stroke Number 8		虎				
	丨	丨	上	虎	虎	虎	虎
虫	Character Number 154		Radical Number 142				
	Stroke Number 18		虫				
	口	虫	虫	虫	虫	虫	虫
	虫	虫	虫	虫	虫	虫	虫

# LESSON 10



LESSON 10

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Hōh. Tīm-kaaí paan-kei koi k'eí hei-fei à?

Wōng. Yan-wai Saam-Faān-Shī foō-kān hó taai mō, fei-kei mō-faāt-tsú hei-fei.

Hōh. Hei-fei kē yāt-k'eí koi tò kei shī à?

Wōng. Koi tò t'ing-yāt hā-nǎ leūng-tīm-chung.

Hōh. Uē-kwōh tò-shī chūng hai kòm taai mō, ooi m-ooi kai-tsūk in k'eí à?

Wōng. Hó hōh-nāng, uē-kwōh tò-shī chūng hai kòm taai mō, hó hōh-nāng kai-tsūk in k'eí.

Hōh. Nei chi m-chi-tò fei-haāng kē hōng-sin à?

Wōng. Ngōh-teí sin fei hui Mǎ-Nai-La, yāu Mǎ-Nai-La chuēn kei fei T'oi-Waan.

Hōh. Nei seūng yāu Mǎ-Nai-La taap pin kaan hōng-hung-kung-sz kē fei-kei fei T'oi-Waan à?

Wōng. Ngōh seūng yāu Mǎ-Nai-La taap Mān-Hōng-Hung-Wān-Kung-Sz kē fei-kei fei T'oi-Waan.

Fei-Kei-ch'eūng kwōng-pōh-hei. Fei hui Mǎ-Nai-La kē shāp-í hó paan-kei leūng-tīm-chung hei-fei, ts'ing taap-haāk sheūng kei.

Wōng. Fong-Laān, ngōh iú tsaú là, tsoi-kin.

Hōh. Kwòk-Ts'uēn, chuk nei yat-lō-p'ing-on.

Hung-chung-siú-tsé. Kòk wai\* taap-haāk, ngōh-teí 1-ka hai Mǎ-Nai-La kei-ch'eūng kōng-lōk.

LESSON 10

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Wōng. Ngōh seúng maai yat-cheung hui T'oi-Paak kè fei-kei-p' iù.

Mǎ-Nai-La kei-ch'eūng Mǎn-Hōng-Hung-Wǎn-Kung-Sz paan-sǎ-ch'uè.

Ni cheung hai hui T'oi-Paak kè fei-kei-p' iù.

Hung-chung-siú-tsé. Fei-kei i-ka hei-fei, ts'ing kòk wai\*

tseung on-ts'uēn-tai\* k'au-hó.

Wōng. Siú-tsé, yǎu Mǎ-Nai-La fei hui T'oi-Paak iù kei noi à?

Hung-chung-siú-tsé. Tai-yèuk\* iù saam-tim-poan-chung kòm noi.

Mǎ-sin-tin-shaang. Mǎ Siú-Tsé, ts'ing nei yǎp lai, ngōh yǎu

hó kán-iù kè siu-sik t'ing nei kóng.

Hung-chung-siú-tsé. Kòk wai\* taap-haak, i-ka T'oi-Waan paak-

pò kè t'in-hei hó m-hó, ngōh-tei waak-ché oi hai

T'oi-Naam kei-ch'eūng kóng-lòk.

LESSON 10

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

HDh: Why is the flight postponed?

Wōng: The plane cannot take off because it is very foggy in the vicinity of San Francisco.

H. How long will the flight be postponed?

W. It will be postponed until 2 p.m. tomorrow.

H. If it is still as foggy then, will the schedule be further postponed?

W. It is quite possible, if it is still as foggy then, the schedule will be further postponed.

H. Do you know the flight course?

W. We will first fly to Manila and then change planes for Formosa.

H. Which airline do you want to take from Manila to Formosa.

W. I wish to take the Civil Air Transport plane to Formosa.

The Public Address System of the Airport: Flight No. 12 to Manila will take off at 2 p.m. All the passengers please board.

W. Fong-Laān, I have to leave now, good-bye.

H. Kwòk-Tw'uēn, I wish you a safe trip.

Stewardess: Fellow passengers, we are going to land at the Manila Airport.

W. I'd like a ticket for T'oi-Paak.

CAT Traffic Office at the Manila Airport: This is your ticket for T'oi-Paak.

LESSON 10

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Stewardess: The plane is going to take off, please fasten your safety belt.

W. Miss, how long does it take to fly from Manila to Taipei?

Stewardess: It takes about three and half hours.

Radio Operator: Miss Mǎ, please come in, I have very important news for you.

Stewardess: Fellow passengers, the weather conditions in Northern Formosa are now very bad; we may land at the T'oi-Naām Airport.

## LESSON 10

### ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. Do you have any news concerning your younger brother's time of arrival?
2. The radio operator of the plane sent out a message five minutes ago.
3. Please fasten your safety belt. We will land in ten minutes.
4. This is the mayor's office. May I help you?
5. There are two regular flights between Hong Kong and Macao.
6. Please write to us as soon as you reach your destination
7. I like to question the passengers who came on board the plane within the last 10 minutes.
8. I am quite sure that they will announce this important message over the P.A. system at the airport.
9. The new planes we have can fly at an average speed of 700 miles per hour.
10. Because of bad weather the departure of flight 21 will be postponed until two o'clock this afternoon.
11. If you want to change your mind, please advise the airline before the departure time.
12. I know they postponed the meeting but I don't know until when.
13. The plane is late due to bad weather.
14. I think you had better go now, otherwise you will be the last one to go on board the ship.

LESSON 10

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

15. This is Capt. Wong speaking. Welcome aboard. We will be ready to take off in five minutes.
16. I thought I heard your name mentioned over the P.A. system.

LESSON 10

WORD LIST

- |                                 |   |
|---------------------------------|---|
| 1. koi k'ei                     | to postpone, change date                          |
| 2. mǒ faat-tsǎ                  | cannot, can't help in any way                     |
| 3. koi                          | to change   |
| 4. tò shī                       | until then, until a certain time                  |
| 5. fei-haāng                    | flight; to fly (airplane)                         |
| 6. kwóng-pòh-hei                | public address system                             |
| 7. chuk nei yat-lô p'ing-on     | bon voyage (lit: to wish you safe<br>all the way) |
| 8. Mān-Hōng-Hung-Wān<br>Kung-Sz | Civil Air Transport                               |
| 9. on-ts'uēn-tai*               | safety belt                                       |
| 10. k'au-hó                     | to fasten   |
| 11. mō-sin-tin-shaang           | radio operator                                    |
| 12. siu-sik                     | news, message                                     |

LESSON 10

READING MATERIAL

281

欠 *hi:* to owe; deficient

欠錢 *hi ts'ia:* owe money

欠債 *hi ch'ái:* in debt

欠缺 *hi-k'ùt:* deficiency; lack of

303

罷 *pá:* to finish; sign of imperative mood.

罷工 *pá-kung:* to strike; to stop work.

罷課 *pá-fòh:* student's strike.

409

巾 *kan:* a cloth; towel; napkin.

手巾 *shau-kan:* handkerchief, face towel

毛巾 *má-kan:* towel.

頸巾 *kéng-kan:* a scarf.

欠 罷 巾 巾

欠 罷 巾 巾

430

扣 *k'au:* to knock; deduct; a discount; to buckle; a buckle.

扣你 *k'au ch'ü:* to deduct.

折扣 *chit-k'au:* a discount.

扣留 *k'au-lau:* to detain.

扣鈕 *k'au nü:* to button.

30

鎮 *ch'án:* town; commandary; to press down; to guard.

鎮守 *ch'án-shau:* to guard

鎮壓 *ch'án-áit:* to repress; to reduce; to order

扣 鎮

扣 鎮

LESSON 10

READING MATERIAL

176

紛 fan: disorderly;  
numerous

紛亂 fan-luàn: dis-  
order, confusion

857

編 p'in: gather; com-  
pose.

編輯 p'in-ts'ap: to  
edit; to com-  
pile.

855

偏 p'in: lean toward;  
partiality; bias.

偏心 p'in-sen: partial;  
prejudiced.

偏見 p'in-kin: prejudice;  
partiality.

紛 編 偏

紛 編 偏

紛  
282

牽 qian: to pull;  
connect

牽牛 qian niú: to  
lead cattle

牽連 qian lian: to im-  
plicate

牽氣 qian qi: gasp-  
ing for air

編  
863

並 ping: two together;  
united; moreover.

並非 ping fei: by no  
means.

並且 ping-ch'ü: moreover.

偏

牽

牽

牽

並

並

並

并

并

並

LESSON 10

READING MATERIAL

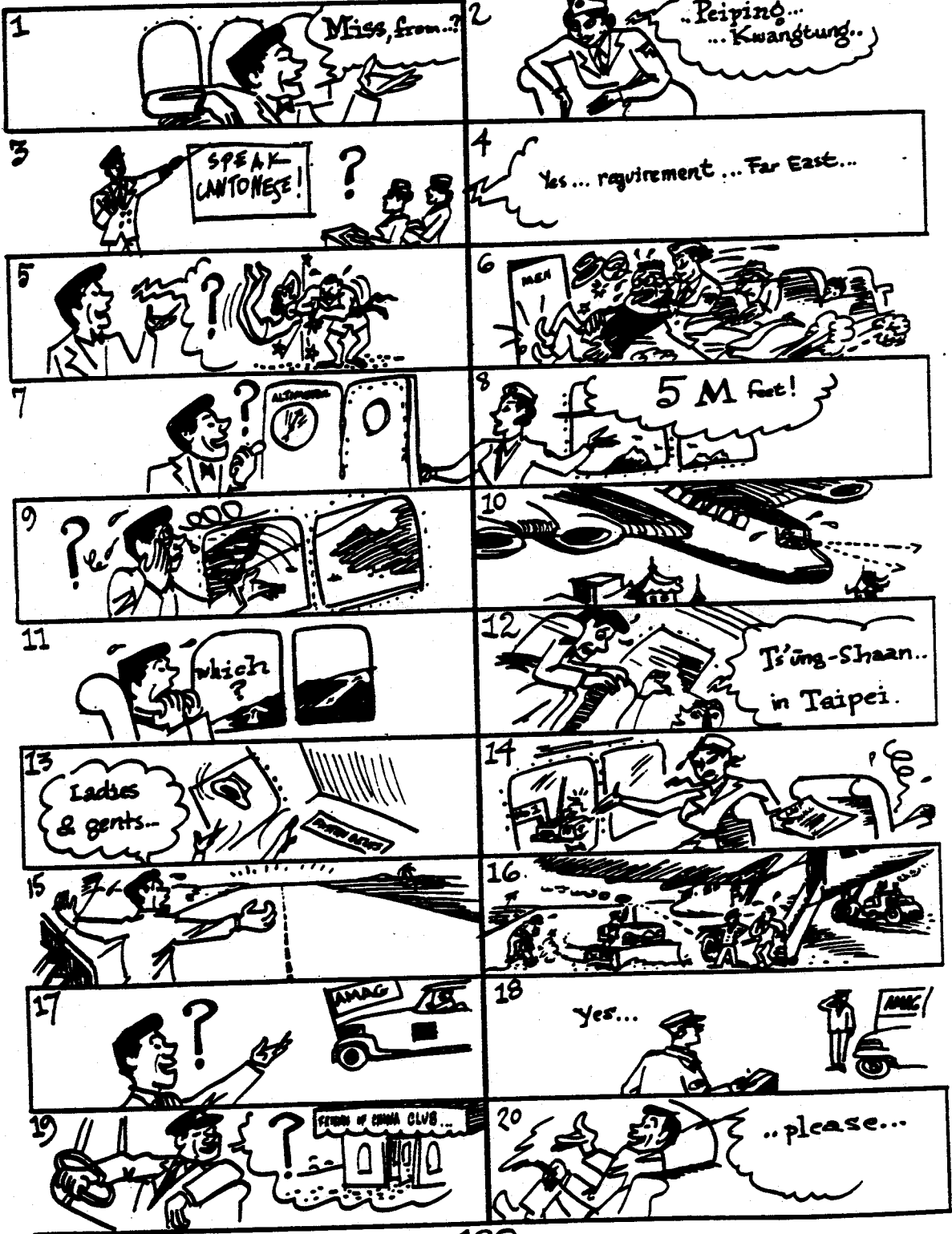
司為日  
 公司聽  
 航空到  
 航台改衣打手拉機場  
 美飛期牽一馬去之機好情  
 搭轉飛場安機去買場唔全紛  
 市然後起機平飛巨處機好安有  
 Paan 拉,然後轉飛既日行送又咪馬Na1 張飛飛扣既  
 三 Paan 好大,姐到路物機,事拉氣將定  
 罷近何祝紀念轉既Na1 天各鎮  
 二馬耐鐘重,做黃公由北並亦  
 黃去市點保重,後運機灣落息  
 飛機兩二俾之空飛台降消  
 既 Paan 三下午黃二俾之空飛台降消  
 三下叫黃二俾之空飛台降消  
 降民機姐機呢  
 tsai  
 場既飛小南到  
 fan fod  
 巾  
 場  
 飛  
 中  
 台  
 聽  
 到

LESSON 10

WRITING MATERIAL

欠	Character Number 281      Radical Number 76 Stroke Number 4      欠							
	丨	㇇	夕	欠				
罷	Character Number 803      Radical Number 122 Stroke Number 15      四, 四							
	丨	冂	𠃊	𠃊	𠃊	𠃊	𠃊	𠃊
	𠃊	𠃊	𠃊	𠃊	𠃊	𠃊	𠃊	𠃊
巾	Character Number 409      Radical Number 50 Stroke Number 3      巾							
	丨	冂	巾					
扣	Character Number 430      Radical Number 64 Stroke Number 6      扌, 手							
	一	扌	扌	扌	扣	扣		
鎮	Character Number 30      Radical Number 167 Stroke Number 18      金, 金							
	丨	丨	今	今	金	金	金	金
	針	銷	銷	銷	銷	鎮	鎮	鎮

# LESSON 11



LESSON 11

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Wōng-Ī. Siú-tsé, neī hái pin shuè yān à? Neī kóng Kwóng-Tung Wā\* kóng tak kòm laū-leī.

Hung-chung-siú-tsé. Ngōh hái Pak-P'ing yān, hái Kwóng-Tung taaī, shóh-ī ngōh kóng Kwóng-Tung Wā\* kóng-tak m-ts'òh.

Wōng. Mooī kaan Uēn-Tung kè hōng-hung-kung-sz kw'ai-ting shóh-yaū kè hung-chung-siú-tsé to iù shik kóng Kwóng-Tung Wā\*, hái mà?

Hung. Hái, ni ti hái Uēn-Tung kè hōng-hung-kung-sz kè kw'ai-ting.

Wōng. Neī-teī meī hoi-ch'í kung-tsòk chi-ts'in, yaū mō shaū-kwòh t'ai-kaak-fàn-lín kà?

Hung. Yaū, yan-wai yaū ti yān yaū hōng-hung-pēng, shóh-ī ngōh-teī meī hoi-ch'í kung-tsòk chi-ts'in, iù shaū t'ai-kaak-fàn-lín.

Wōng. Ī-ka kà fei-kei fei tò kei ko à?

Hung. Ī-ka fei-haāng kè ko-tô hái ng-ts'in-ch'èk.

Wōng. Kà fei-kei m-t'ing kóm tau huen, tím-kaaī à?

Hung. Kà fei-kei tsaū-lai kóng-lòk, fei-haāng-uēn Ī-ka wán-kán kóng-lòk kè teī-fong.

Wōng. Ngōh-teī hái pin kòh kei-ch'eūng kóng-lòk à?

Hung. Ngōh-teī hái T'oi-Pak Ts'ung-Shaan Kei-Ch'eng kóng-lòk.

Hung. Kòk wai\* taap-haak, fei-kei tsaū-lai kóng-lòk, ts'ing

LESSON 11

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

neī-teī tseung on-ts'uēn-taai\* k'au-hó.

Hung. Ts'ing kòk wai\* lôk kei; tai-yat-tô chaáp-háu kè tsóh-pīn hai yau-shik-shat.

Wōng. Ni t'iu p'au-tô kòm foòt, kòm san; hai m-hai tsui kân uēn-shing kà?

Fò-Kà-Shai-Uēn. Ni t'iu p'au-tô hai tsui kân koi kin kè.

Wōng. Ts'ing mán kóh kà hai m-hai Meī-Kwòk Kwan-Sz Koò-Mán-T'uēn kè hei-ch'e à?

Kà-Shai-Uēn. Hai, kóh kà hai Meī-Kwòk Kwan-Sz Koò-Mán-T'uēn kè hei-ch'e, hai yung lai tsip sùng Meī-Kwan yan-uēn kè.

Sz-kei. Sin-shaang, nei seung m-seung hui "Chung-Kwòk-Chi-Yau-Shē" chuē à?

Wōng. M-koi nei ch'e ngòh hui kóh-shuē la.

LESSON 11

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Wōng-î: Miss, where are you from? You speak Cantonese so fluently.

Stewardess: I am from Peiping, but I grew up in Kwangtung; therefore, I can speak Cantonese well.

W. Each Far Eastern airline company requires all stewardesses to be able to speak Cantonese, is that right?

S. Yes, this is the requirement set up by the airline companies in the Far East.

W. Before you started to work, did you receive physical training?

S. Yes, since some people get air sick we therefore had to receive physical training before we started to work.

W. To what altitude has this plane now climbed?

S. It is now flying at an altitude of 5,000 feet.

W. Why does the plane keep circling like this?

S. The plane is about to land, and the pilot is looking for the landing strip.

W. At which airport are we going to land?

S. We are going to land at Ts'ung-Shaan Airport in Taipei.

S. Ladies and gentlemen, the plane is about to land. Please fasten your safety belts.

S. Please disembark from the plane. The waiting room is at the left of gate No. 1.

LESSON 11

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

W. This runway is so broad and new, was it completed recently?

Co-pilot: Yes, this runway was remodeled recently.

W. Is that automobile from the American Military Advisory Group?

C. Yes, that is the car of the American Military Advisory Group which is used for meeting United States Army personnel.

Chauffeur: Sir, do you want to stay at the "Friends of China Club?"

W. Will you please drive me there.

## LESSON 11

### ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. I am the manager of the Friends of China Club. What can I do for you?
2. The personnel of this base can speak fluent Cantonese.
3. The Military Assistance and Advisory Group has automobiles to transport their own personnel to and from the airport.
4. Please come and visit my house. It was remodelled recently.
5. I am being trained to become a pilot. Right now, I am a co-pilot.
6. Before my training is completed, I will have a 10-day vacation.
7. This small island is only 3 to 4 miles long and 2 miles wide.
8. How many times do you have to circle around before you can land this plane?
9. Every soldier receives physical training in addition to military training.
10. I don't know the requirements but I think I can pass them without any difficulties.
11. Your car doesn't look bad at all. How much did you pay for it?
12. Will all military personnel report to their headquarters immediately please.
13. Do you have any safety belts in your automobile?

LESSON 11

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

14. I want to stay at the Y.M.C.A., but my brother asked me to stay at his place.
15. This young lady has fastened her safety belt as soon as she came on board.
16. This plane can catch up with the other one.

LESSON 11

WORD LIST

- |                            |  |
|----------------------------|--|
| 1. k'wai-tīng              | to require; requirement, regulation                |
| 2. t'ai-kaak fân-līn       | physical conditioning, physical training           |
| 3. tau huen                | to circle  |
| 4. uēn-shīng               | to complete  |
| 5. fei-hāng-uēn            | pilot  |
| 6. foò kà-shai-uēn         | co-pilot   |
| 7. koi-kīn                 | to remodel, renovate                               |
| 8. kwan-sz̄ koò-mān-t'uēn  | military advisor group                             |
| 9. tsip sùng               | to carry (personnel, (lit: to receive and deliver) |
| 10. yān-uēn                | personnel  |
| 11. Chung-Kwòk-Chi-Yaũ-Shě | Friends of China Club                              |

LESSON 11

READING MATERIAL

1004

膽 taám: gall bladder;  
courage; bravery.

電燈膽 tìn-fang-taám:  
electric  
light bulb.

大膽 taaf taám: bold;  
brave.

膽小 taám siú: timid;  
cowardly.

1342

團 t'uon: a lump; cake  
cluster; to  
gather around.

團結 t'uôn-kit: closely  
united; in-  
separable; co-  
operation.

團聚 t'uôn-tsuí: to  
unite.

團體 t'uôn-t'ai: unity;  
union; community;  
organization.

315

圈 huen: a circle;  
ring; to en-  
circle

畫圈 wák huen: to  
draw circles

圓圈 uân-huen: a  
circle.

膽 胆 團 團 圈 圈

膽 團 圈

胆 團 圈

888

破 p'òh: to break;  
to break  
through; to destroy;  
to discern.

破壞 p'òh-waaf: to des-  
troy; to smash.

破費 p'òh-fai: lavish;  
waste.

破產 p'òh-oh'sán:  
bankruptcy.

290

曉 hiú: to under-  
stand; know;  
daybreak

曉得 hiú-tak: under-  
stand

破曉 p'òh-hiú: day  
break; dawn.

破 曉

破 曉

破 曉

LESSON 11

READING MATERIAL

79

齒 ch'í: teeth; age  
 牙齒 ngí-ch'í: teeth;  
 有齒 nǎ-há-ch'í: break one's  
 promise

367

繞 iǔ: to surround;  
 to wind round  
 環繞 wān-iǔ: to sur-  
 round

821

跑 p'au: to gallop;  
 to run; to race.  
 跑馬 p'au má: to gallop  
 on horse back.  
 賽跑 ts'ò-p'au: to run  
 a race; to  
 compete in a field;  
 race.

齒 齒 繞 跑

齒 繞 跑

齒 繞 跑

1121

斗 tau: a peck; a  
 measure;  
 dipper, vessel.  
 一斗米 yat tau má:  
 a peck of  
 rice.  
 斗膽 tau táan: great  
 courage.

692

眉 mei: eyebrow.  
 眼眉 ngáin-mei: eyebrow.  
 娥眉月 ng'eh-mei-ut: the  
 crescent moon.

斗 眉

斗 眉

斗 眉

LESSON 11

READING MATERIAL

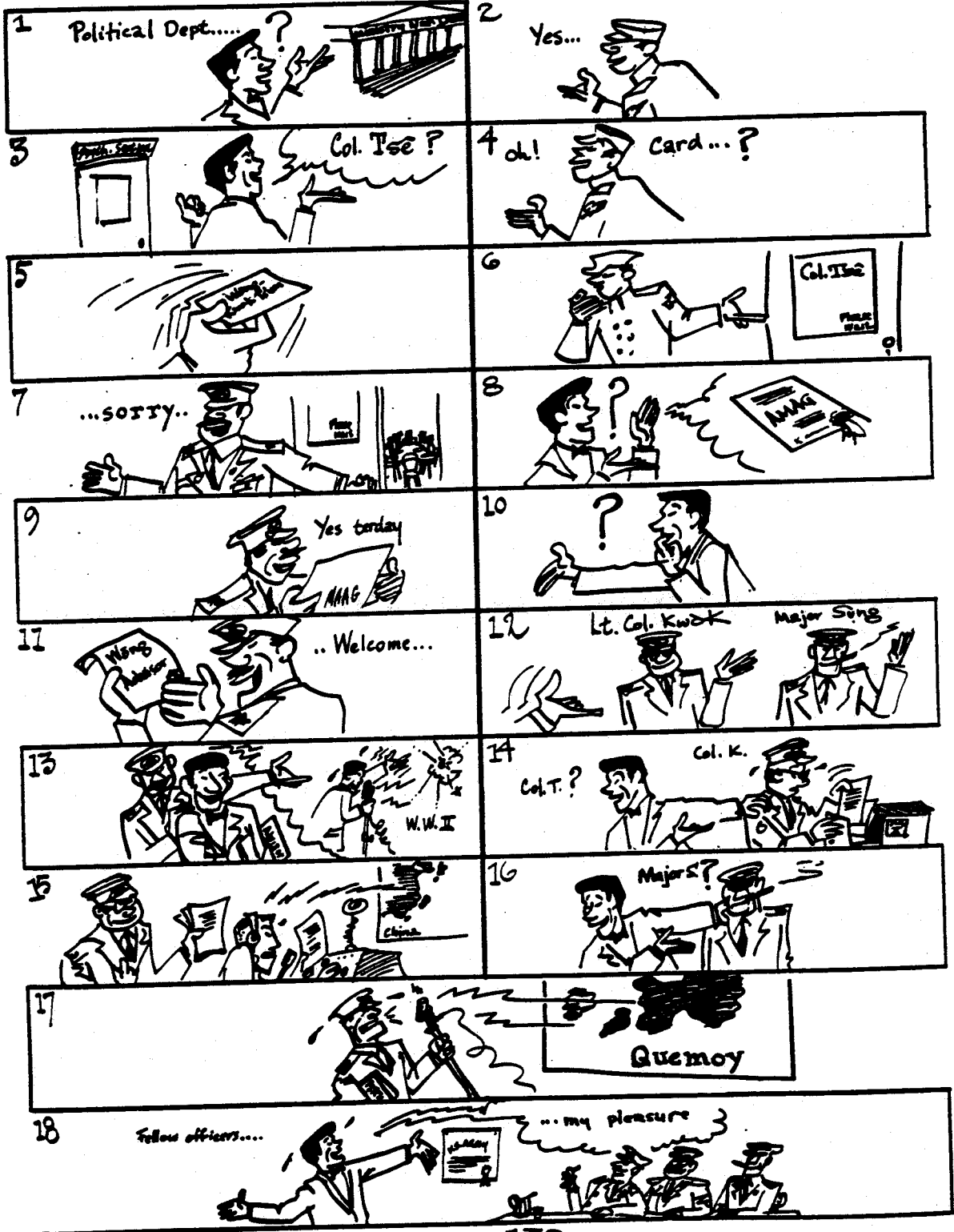
曾人遠識訓機機落到去  
 時平間要格山飛降見車  
 之北每都體好道二架  
 北係話姐受扣跑黃咽  
 台姐佢小要Ts'ung帶慌坐  
 去小利中前北全wan驚就  
 飛中流空之台安次有車  
 拉空好嘅作喺將幾全汽  
 位得有工近客團完嘅  
 嗰講所始將搭人團  
 Nai話話定開機叫Tau人團  
 馬話話定開機叫Tau人團  
 由談東規未飛姐場膽顧友  
 家姐廣司地候小機斗事之  
 而小講公佢時中飛個軍國  
 二中大空話嘅空繞一國中  
 黃空東航東曉落中係美嘅  
 同廣嘅廣破降空二架北  
 經喺東講練場喺黃一台

LESSON 11

WRITING MATERIAL

膽	Character Number 1084		Radical Number 130				
	Stroke Number 17		月, 肉				
	月	月	月	月'	月 <sup>レ</sup>	月 <sup>レ</sup>	月 <sup>レ</sup>
月 <sup>レ</sup>	月 <sup>レ</sup>	月 <sup>レ</sup>	月 <sup>レ</sup>	月 <sup>レ</sup>	月 <sup>レ</sup>	月 <sup>レ</sup>	
團	Character Number 1342		Radical Number 31				
	Stroke Number 14		口				
	丨	冂	冂	冂	冂	冂	冂
冂	冂	冂	冂	冂	冂	冂	
圈	Character Number 315		Radical Number 31				
	Stroke Number 11		口				
	丨	冂	冂	冂	冂	冂	冂
冂	冂	冂					
破	Character Number 888		Radical Number 112				
	Stroke Number 10		石				
	一	丿	丿	石	石	石	石
石	石						
曉	Character Number 290		Radical Number 72				
	Stroke Number 16		日, 日				
	丨	冂	日	日	日 <sup>一</sup>	日 <sup>一</sup>	日 <sup>一</sup>
日 <sup>一</sup>	日 <sup>一</sup>	日 <sup>一</sup>	日 <sup>一</sup>	日 <sup>一</sup>	日 <sup>一</sup>	日 <sup>一</sup>	

# LESSON 12



LESSON 12

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Wōng. Ts'ing mǎn neī ni kòh taan-wai\* hai m-hai Kwòk-Fōng-Pō Ching-Chī-Pō à?

Ch'uēn-taāt. Hai, ni kòh taan-wai\* hai Kwòk-Fōng-Pō Ching-Chī-Pō.

Wōng. Ngōh seúng kìn Sam-Leī-Tsòk-Chin-Ch'uē kè chue-koón Tsē Sheúng-Kaaù. K'uī hai shuē mã?

Ch'uēn-taāt. Ôh Neī seúng kìn Tsē Sheúng-Kaaù; neī yaū neī kè ming-p'in\* mã?

Wōng. Ni cheung hai ngōh kè ming-p'in\*.

Ch'uēn-taāt. Wōng Sin-Shaang, Tsē Sheúng-Kaaù i-ka hoi-kán ooi\*. Ts'ing neī hai ooi-haak-shat tǎng-hǎ ia.

Tsē Sheúng-Kaaù. Tui-m-chuē, Wōng Sin-Shaang, ngōh lǐng neī tǎng-chóh kòm noi. Ngōh ngaam-ngaam hoi-uēn ooi\*.

Wōng. M-kán-iù, Tsē Sheúng-Kaaù, neī yaū mǒ tsíp tò Meī-Kwan Koò-Mǎn-T'uēn kè kung-mǎn à?

Tsē Sheúng-Kaaù. Yaū, ngōh tsòk-yát tsíp tò Meī-Kwan Koò-Mǎn-T'uēn kè kung-mǎn.

Wōng. Kòh cheung kung-mǎn tím wǎ à?

Tsē Sheúng-Kaaù. Kòh cheung kung-mǎn wǎ p'aaí Wōng Sin-Shaang lai ni-shuē tsò koò-mǎn. Ngōh-teí foon-yǐng chi-chí.

Tsē Sheúng-Kaaù. Wōng Sin-Shaang, tǎng ngōh kaaí-shiú leúng wai\* kwan-koon t'ung neī seung-shik, ni wai\* hai Kwòk Chung-Kaaù, ni wai\* hai Sùng Shiú-Kaaù.

LESSON 12

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Tsê Sheûng-Kaaù. Kòk wai\* t'ung-sê, hai tai-i-ts'è shai-  
kaai-taai-chin kè shi-haù, Wóng Sin-Shaang hai Chung-Kwòk  
tsò-kwòh hó toh sam-lei-tsòk-chin kè kung-tsòk, i-ka k'ui  
lai ni-shuè tsò ngòh-tei kè koò-mán.

Wóng. Tsê Sheûng-Kaaù, i-ka Kwòk Chung-Kaaù chué-koón pin chùng  
kung-tsòk à?

Tsê Sheûng-Kaaù. Kwòk Chung-Kaaù i-ka chué-koón tui taai-lûk  
suen-ch'uên kè kung-tsòk.

Wóng. Sìng Shiù-Kaaù ne?

Tsê Sheûng-Kaaù. Sìng Shiù-Kaaù i-ka foò-chaak Kam-Moón ts'in-  
sin kè sam-lei-tsòk-chin kè kung-tsòk.

Wóng. Kòk wai\* kwan-koon, nei-tei to hai hó yau king-im kè  
sam-lei-tsòk-chin kè chuen-ka. Mei-Kwan p'aaì ngòh lai  
ni-shuè hip-chòh nei-tei tui tik-yán kè sam-lei-tsòk-  
chin. Ngòh hó foon-hei yau ni kòh kei-ooi t'ung kòk wai\*  
yat-ts'ai kung-tsòk; i-haù ts'ing kòk wai\* shi shi chi-  
kaaù, ts'in-k'ei m-hó haak-hei.

LESSON 12

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Wōng: Is this the Political Department of the Ministry of National Defense?

Messenger: Yes, this is the Political Department of the Ministry of National Defense.

W. I want to see the officer in charge of the psychological Warfare Section, Col. Tsê. Is he in?

M. Oh You want to see Col. Tsê. Do you have your name card?

W. This is my name card.

M. Mr Wōng, Col. Tsê is now in conference. Please wait in the reception room.

Col. Tsê: I'm sorry I have kept you waiting for so long Mr. Wōng. I just finished with the meeting.

W. Never mind, Col. Tsê, did you receive the document from the American Military Advisory Group (Military Air Advisory Group)?

T. Yes, I received the document from the American Advisory Group (MAAG) yesterday.

W. What does the document say?

T. It says that Mr Wōng is assigned as an advisor here. We heartily welcome you.

T. Mr. Wōng, let me introduce these two officers to you. This is Lt. Col. Kwòk, and this is Major Sùng.

T. Fellow colleagues, during World War II, Mr. Wōng worked

## LESSON 12

### TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

a great deal in matters of psychological warfare. Now he is our advisor.

W. Col. Tsê, what is Col. Kwòk's present area of responsibility.

T. Col. Kwòk is now in charge of the propaganda directed toward the China Mainland.

W. How about Major Sùng?

T. Major Sùng is now responsible for the psychological warfare of the Quemoy front.

W. Fellow officers, you are all experienced experts in psychological warfare. The United States Army has assigned me to assist you here in matters of psychological warfare directed against the enemy. It is my pleasure to have this opportunity to work with you. I hope that in the future you will all give me your guidance from time to time. By all means, don't be modest.

## LESSON 12

### ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. Be sure to remember this. Otherwise, the enemy will win.
2. I must thank you for your help. Please give me some advice from time to time in the future.
3. Although I am not an expert, I have a lot of experience.
4. Women and children are not to stay at the front during the war.
5. This may look like propaganda material to you but there is some truth in it.
6. Lt. Col. Cheung is the officer in charge of propaganda activity.
7. The major is waiting for your document. Do you have it with you?
8. If you can come, you are most welcome!
9. I shall meet you downstairs in ten minutes.
10. Sorry, the colonel is not available, he is in a conference at this moment.
11. Please send a messenger and ask Mr. Wong to come to my office immediately.
12. As soon as you reach the front area report to Capt. Hōh for special duty.
13. Mr. Ch'An is the officer in charge of the political department and he is not a military officer.
14. I like to hold a meeting with the personnel of the political

## LESSON 12

### ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

department to discuss this problem.

15. You must be the messenger they sent. Will you please take this document to the office immediately?
16. Take good care of yourself, and be sure to write.

LESSON 12

WORD LIST

- |                        |  |
|------------------------|--|
| 1. pò-tò               | to report oneself                      |
| 2. ching-chî pò        | political department                   |
| 3. chuê-koôn           | officer in charge; in charge           |
| 4. ming-p'in*          | name card                              |
| 5. ch'uên-taât         | messenger                              |
| 6. hoi ooî*            | meeting, conference; to hold a meeting |
| 7. ooî-haák-shat       | visiting room                          |
| 8. kung-mân            | document                               |
| 9. foon-ying chi-chî   | to welcome heartily                    |
| 10. suen-ch'uên        | propaganda                             |
| 11. Kam-Moôn ts'in-sin | Quemoy front                           |
| 12. chuen-ka           | expert                                 |
| 13. tik-yân            | enemy                                  |
| 14. ts'in-k'ei         | to be sure                             |

LESSON 12

READING MATERIAL

1167

導 tó: to lead; to guide.

指導 chí-tó: to guide; to inspire; to point the way.

訓導 fàn-tó: to teach and guide.

1162

賭 tó: to wager; to gamble.

賭博 tó-pòk: to gamble

賭博 tó-hóon: gambling house.

賭輸 tó shus: to wager; to bet.

1135

敵 tík: enemy, opponent; to oppose.

敵人 tík-yín: enemy; foe.

敵國 tík kòk: enemy country.

敵對 tík-tui: hostile; to stand up against.

導

賭

敵

導

賭

敵

導

賭

敵

208

協 híp: mutual help; to agree

協力 híp-lík: to co-operate

協約 híp-yuók: treaty; agreement

835

匹 p'at: a bolt or piece of cloth; a (for horse); a mate.

一匹布 yat p'at pò: a bolt of cloth.

一匹馬 yat p'at mǎ: a horse.

協

協

匹

協

匹

協

匹

匹

LESSON 12

READING MATERIAL

617

鈴 líng: small bell.

門鈴 mén líng: door bell

1492

蠅 yíng. fly species.

烏蠅 wū yíng: house fly.

跳蠅 tiào yíng: the jumping spider.

1045

桑 sāng: mulberry tree.

桑葚 sāng shì: mulberry.

鈴

蠅

蠅 桑

鈴

蠅

桑

鈴

蠅

桑

1200

蠶 ts'ān: silk worm.

蠶食 ts'ān shí: gradual encroachment.

80

恥 ch'í: disgrace; shame

羞恥 shū-ch'í: shame

知恥 ch'í-ch'í: conscious of disgrace; sense of shame

恥辱 ch'í-yü: shame; disgrace

蠶

蚕 耻

蚕 耻

耻

蚕 耻

耻

141

LESSON 12

READING MATERIAL

部作傳後，戰黃主金講  
 防理會之介紹在責官  
 國心緊會理介現員軍  
 國見開完心，佢校校位  
 中去校開，喺戰中，少各  
 灣，佢上校二作  
 台問，謝上黃理， Kwòk Sìng 對導  
 去顧候，謝迎心識， Kwòk Sìng 二指  
 二做時吓，歡呢相工作，黃時  
 黃處呢等好人，校戰工作地  
 旅戰校室，佢敵， Sìng 少戰工作  
 團作上客話對， Sìng 心理作請  
 問理謝會，佢助校， 心理話  
 顧心管，喺二，協中， 呢心理說  
 軍呢主二黃問， 中陸呢氣  
 美部呢黃到顧， Kwòk 大線客  
 治處叫見做同對前句  
 政戰達，佢處二管門幾

LESSON 12

WRITING MATERIAL

道	Character Number 1167		Radical Number 41				
	Stroke Number 16		寸				
	寸	丩	𠄎	𠄏	𠄐	𠄑	𠄒
首	首	道	道	道	道	導	導
賭	Character Number 1162		Radical Number 154				
	Stroke Number 15		貝				
	貝	貝	貝	貝	貝	貝	貝
貝	貝	財	財	賭	賭	賭	
敵	Character Number 1135		Radical Number 66				
	Stroke Number 15		攴, 攴				
	攴	攴	攴	攴	攴	攴	攴
商	商	商	敵	敵	敵	敵	
協	Character Number 288		Radical Number 24				
	Stroke Number 8		十				
	十	十	十	十	十	十	十
匹	Character Number 835		Radical Number 23				
	Stroke Number 4		匚				
	一	匚	匹	匹			

# LESSON 13

1 Col. T., where... ? MSG + FORGSA

2 ...Fung-Shan...

3

4 G.S.S.C.

5 Mr Wong, ...

6 CMO Acad. Mr. Fat

7 ...Card? CMOA

8 Mr. T.'s Letter

9 ...visit? ...know?

10

11 CMOA? Wong Po Acad.

12 CMOA WEST POINT

13

14

15 Basic?

16 Basic... TACTICS STEADILY etc.

17 Military Officers ACADEMY

18

19 ORG. SYSTEM CH. ARMY

20 3-3 system

LESSON 13

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Wōng-Ī. Tsê Sheûng-Kaaù, Chung-Kwòk kè Lûk-Kwan kei-teí hai  
T'oi-Waan pin-shuè à?

Tsê Sheûng-Kaaù. Chung-Kwòk kè Lûk-Kwan kei-teí hai T'oi-Waan  
naam-pô kè Fûng-Shaan.

Wōng-Ī. Ngõh seúng hui ts'aam-koon-hă kòh-shuè kè Chung-Yeung  
Lûk-Kwan Kwan-Koon Hòk-Haaù, Chung-Yeung Sê-Koon Hòk-Haaù,  
P'aaù-Ping Hòk-Haaù, Lûk-Kwan Fàn-Lin Chung-Sam, t'ung  
Kei-Haaí-Fà Hòk-Haaù, táng-táng.

Tsê Sheûng-Kaaù. Táng ngõh tá tín-wâ\* mán-hă Lûk-Kwan Tsúng-  
Sz-Ling-Pô kè ngoi-sz-ch'ue la.

Tsê Sheûng-Kaaù. Wōng Sin-Shaang, ngoi-sz-ch'ue kè Ts'in-  
Ch'ue-Cheung wá, k'ui hó foon-ying neí hui ts'aam-koon.

Wōng-Ī. Neí ni-shuè hai Chung-Yeung Lûk-Kwan Kwan-Koon Hòk-  
Haaù. Ts'ing mán Fai Luên-Lòk-Koon hai shuè mà?

Chung-Yeung Lûk-Kwan-Kwan-Koon Hòk-Haaù ch'uên-taít. Neí yaú neí  
kè ming-p'in\* mà?

Wōng-Ī. Ngõh mǒ taai ming-p'in\* lai, ni fung hai Ts'in Ch'ue-  
Cheung sé peí Fai Luên-Lòk-Koon kè kaai-shiú sùn.

Fai Luên-Lòk Koon. Wōng Sin-Shaang, neí seúng ts'aam-koon ti  
mi-yě, t'ung chi-tò ti mi-yě à?

Wōng-Ī. Meí ts'aam-koon chi-ts'in, ngõh seúng mán neí keí kòh  
mán-t'ai.

Wōng-Ī. Chung-Yeung Lûk-Kwan Kwan-Koon Hòk-Haaù t'ung Wōng-Pò

LESSON 13

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Kwan-Haaü yaü mi-yě m-t'ung à?

Fai-Luën-Lòk Koon. Wōng-Pò Kwan-Haaü hai Chung-Yeung Lūk-Kwan  
Kwan-Koon Hōk-Haaü kè ts'in-shan, t'ung Meī-Kwòk kè  
Sai-Tim Kwan-Haaü ch'a-m-toh.

Wōng-Ī. Hōk-shaang yāp-nǝ chi-haü, iü shaü kei noi kè kei-  
poón fàn-lín à?

Fai-Luën-Lòk Koon. Hōk-shaang yāp-nǝ chi-haü, iü shaü lūk-kòh  
uēt kè kei-poón fàn-lín.

Wōng-Ī. Kei-poón fàn-lín paau-k'òt mi-yě à?

Fai Luën-Lòk Koon. Kei-poón fàn-lín paau-k'òt pō-ts'o, ts'eung-  
ts'o, kwan-s₂ sheung-shik, kwan-s₂ kei-lüt, t'ai-kaak  
fàn-lín, shē-kik-shüt, täng-täng.

Wōng-Ī. Kwan-koon hōk-haaü kè fàn-lín paau-k'òt mi-yě à?

Fai Luën-Lòk Koon. Kwan-koon hōk-haaü kè fàn-lín paau-k'òt  
kwan-s₂ hōk, chin-shüt, chin-leük, täng-täng.

Wōng-Ī. Chung-Kwòk kè Lūk-Kwan yung pin-chung p'in-chai chai-  
tò à?

Fai Luën-Lòk Koon. Lūk-kwan yung "saam-saam" p'in-chai chai-  
tò tsik-hai yat-kòh kwan yaü saam-kòh sz, yat-kòh sz  
yaü saam-kòh t'uën, yat-kòh t'uën yaü saam-kòh ying,  
täng-täng.

LESSON 13

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Wōng-Î: Col. Tsê, where is the Chinese Army base in Formosa?

Col. Tsê: The Chinese Army base is at Fûng-Shaan in southern Formosa.

W. I wish to visit the Central Military Officers Academy, the Central NCO Academy, the Artillery School, the Army Training Center, the Mechanized School, etc.

Tsê: Let me make a telephone call to contact the Foreign Affairs Section of the General Headquarters of the Army.

Tsê: Mr. Wōng, the Chief of the Foreign Affairs Section, Mr. Ts'in says you are welcome to visit.

W. This is the Central Military Officers Academy, is the liaison officer, Mr. Fai, in?

The Messenger of CMOA: Do you have your name card?

W. I didn't bring my name card with me. This is Mr. Ts'in's letter of introduction addressed to the liaison officer, Mr. Fai.

Liaison Officer, Mr. Fai: Mr. Wōng, what do you want to visit and what do you want to know?

W. Before visiting, I want to ask you a few questions.

W. What is the difference between the CMOA and the Wōng-Pò Military Academy?

F. The CMOA was formerly known as the Wōng-Pò Military Academy. It is about the same as the West Point Military Academy of the United States.

## LESSON 13

### TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

- W. After a cadet is inducted, what is the length of the basic training he must receive?
- F. After a cadet is inducted, he has to receive six-months of basic training.
- W. What does basic training include?
- F. Basic training includes marching drills, rifle drills, military knowledge in general, military discipline, physical training, firing techniques, etc.
- W. What does the training in the Military Officers Academy include?
- F. The training in the Military Officers Academy includes military science, tactics, strategy, etc.
- W. What kind of organizational system is being used by the Chinese Army?
- F. The Chinese Army uses the "three-three" organizational system which means there are three divisions in an Army, three regiments in a division, three battalions in a regiment, etc.

## LESSON 13

### ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. You are a graduate of the Chinese military academy. Am I right?
2. What kind of tactics will you employ?
3. During military training, instructors taught us firing techniques.
4. Military discipline is very important.
5. Even without any military knowledge, an average person can understand this situation.
6. During basic training, you have to do rifle drill in addition to marching drill.
7. She was inducted into the Women Auxiliary Corps last year.
8. This department store started as a grocery store.
9. Col Lee was graduated from Wōn Pō Military Academy in 1935 and he is now the Commandant of the Academy.
10. Do you know Capt. Wōng, the liaison officer from the foreign affairs section?
11. This school is a part of the army training center.
12. The artillery moved back two miles behind a hill.
13. I have visited the NCO academy while I was there.
14. The academy graduates will meet here next Saturday evening.
15. You have to get a form from the foreign affairs section and come back here for an appointment.
16. After being inducted into the army, you will receive eight weeks of basic training in California.

## LESSON 13

### WORD LIST

1. Chung-Yeung Lûk-Kwan Kwan-Koon Hôk-Haaü	Central Military Officers Academy
2. Chung-Yeung Sê-Koon Hôk-Haaü	Central NCO Academy
3. p'aaü-ping	artillery
4. lûk-kwan fân-lîn chung-sam	Army training center
5. kei-haaü-fà hōk-haaü	Mechanized School
6. ngoi-sê-ch'ue	foreign affairs section
7. luēn-lòk koon	liaison officer
8. Wōng-Pò Kwan-Haaü	Wōng-Pò Military Academy
9. ts'in-san	forerunner, predecessor
10. yâp-nǎ	induction
11. kei-pòbn fân-lîn	basic training
12. pò-ts'o	marching drill
13. ts'eung-ts'o	rifle drill
14. kwan-sê sheung-shik	military knowledge
15. kwan-sê kei-lût	military discipline
16. shê-kik shût	firing techniques
17. chin-shût	tactics

LESSON 13

READING MATERIAL

822

炮 p'auù: sound of firing a gun; cannon; blast; firework; to roast or bake.

大炮 taai-p'auù: a cannon.

炮手 p'auù-shau: a gunner.

炮兵 p'auù-ping: artillery personnel.

964

射 shé: to shoot out; to discharge; to radiate.

射箭 shé tsin: to shoot an arrow.

射中 shé ching: to hit the mark.

453

擊 kik: to strike; attack.

攻擊 kung-kik: to attack an enemy.

目擊 muk-kik: to witness with one's own eyes.

擊斃 kik pai: a violent death.

炮

射

擊

重

炮

射

擊

砲 砲 炮

射

擊

25

制 chái: to govern, to stop, to cut off

抵制 tai-chái: to boycott

制服 chái-fuk: uniform, to overcome

專制 chuen-chái: despotism

制度 chái-tó: system

238

械 waai: weapons; implements

軍械 kwan-waai: weapon of war

器械 wai-waai: machinery; implements.

制

械

制 械

制

械

LESSON 13

READING MATERIAL

1128

爹 te: father; daddy.  
 爹爹 te-ts: daddy.  
 爹媽 te-ma: my papa and  
 mama.

736

娘 neŋg: a young lady;  
 a girl; a mother;  
 a wife.  
 新娘 san-neŋg: a bride.  
 伴娘 poŋn-neŋg: a  
 bridesmaid.  
 姑娘 koo-neŋg: Miss; un-  
 married girl.  
 娘家 neŋg ka: a wife's  
 family.

1020

叔 shuk: father's  
 younger brother;  
 uncle.  
 叔父 shuk-foŋ: an uncle.  
 叔伯兄弟 shuk-pak  
 hing-tai:  
 cousins of  
 the same sur-  
 name.

爹 娘 叔  
 爹 娘 叔  
 爹 娘 叔

1275

操 ts'o: to hold to;  
 to manage; to  
 drill.  
 操心 ts'o-sam: anxious;  
 concerned.  
 體操 t'ai-ts'o: physical  
 drill.  
 操場 ts'o-ch'ēng: drill  
 ground.

1224

袖 tsau: sleeve; cuff.  
 衫袖 shaam-tsau: sleeve  
 of a coat.

操 袖  
 操 袖  
 操 袖

LESSON 13

READING MATERIAL

黃士學 10k 未中要軍事制度  
 地中央化 10k 官於後操軍制  
 基中械聯 10k 關之槍制  
 軍校機費 10k 多伍操 10k 編制  
 陸學同到聯好入步 10k 三  
 國官心見費講生 包三  
 中軍中校俾二學 包練用  
 係軍練學交黃話 10k 訓軍  
 便陸訓官信同官包 10k 陸  
 南中央軍軍紹官 10k 練校國  
 灣中陸軍介 10k 訓學中  
 台觀校陸既 10k 聯本官等  
 睇參學央寫聯費基軍等  
 山處兵中長費野練等畧  
 咽炮去處前既訓等戰  
 去校先錢之軍本識術  
 想學佢將觀陸基常戰  
 二官校官參國受事學

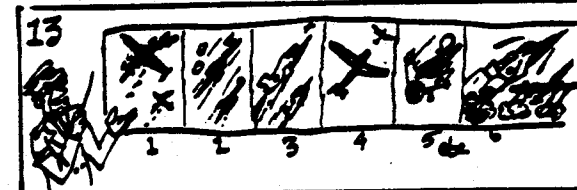
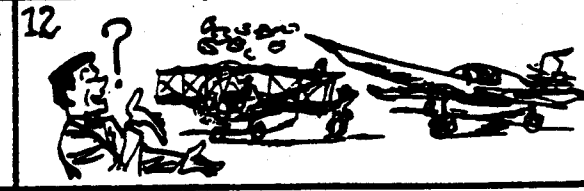
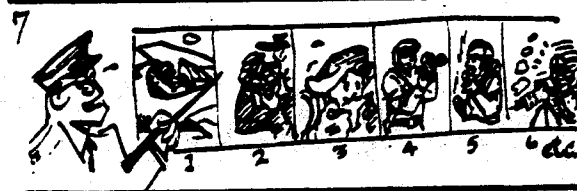
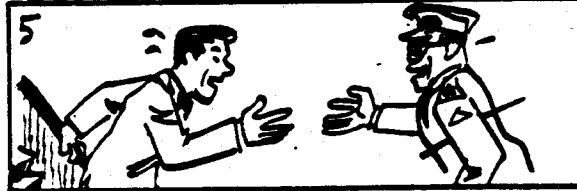
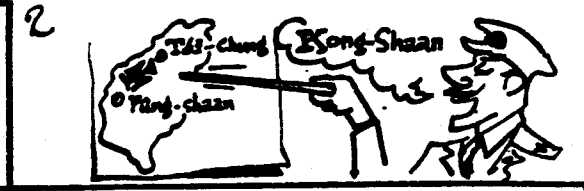
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LESSON 13

WRITING MATERIAL

炮	Character Number 822		Radical Number 86				
	Stroke Number 9		火, 火				
	·	ノ	灬	火	火	灼	灼
炮							
射	Character Number 964		Radical Number 41				
	Stroke Number 10		寸				
	'	丨	冫	冫	冫	身	身
射	射						
擊	Character Number 453		Radical Number 64				
	Stroke Number 17		手				
	一	一	一	一	車	車	車
擊	擊	擊	擊	擊	擊	擊	擊
制	Character Number 25		Radical Number 18				
	Stroke Number 8		冫, 刀				
	冫	冫	冫	冫	制	制	制
制							
械	Character Number 238		Radical Number 75				
	Stroke Number 11		木, 木				
	一	寸	才	才	木	木	木
械	械	械					

# LESSON 14



LESSON 14

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

- Wōng-Ī. Tsê Sheûng-Kaaù, Hung-Kwan kei-tei Kong-Shaan hai pin-shuè à?
- Tsê Sheûng-Kaaù. Kong-Shaan hai T'oi-Chung ĩ-naām, Fûng-Shaan ĩ-pak.
- Wōng-Ī. Ngõh seûng ts'aam-koon kôh-shuè kè Hung-Kwan Kwan-Koon Hôk-Haaù t'ung Hung-Kwan Ts'aam-Maù Hôk-Haaù.
- Tsê Sheûng-Kaaù. Hung-Kwan Tsung-Sz-Ling-Pô yaù yat-kà chuen kei fei hui Kong-Shaan. Nei hoh-ĩ taap kôh kà fei-kei hui. Ni fung hai ngõh sé pei Húng Sheûng-Kaaù kè kaal-shiú sùn.
- Wōng-Ī. Húng Sheûng-Kaaù, ngõh seûng lai ni-shuè ts'aam-koon-hă.
- Wōng-Ī. Kwaan-ue hung-k'an fong-mîn, nei-tei sui-iù pin chûng yân-uên à?
- Húng Sheûng-Kaaù. Ngõh-tei iù fân-lîn fei-hâng uên, lîng-hông uên, kwang-châ uên, ching-ch'aat uên, t'ung-sùn uên, kei-kwaan-ts'eung-shaú, táng-táng.
- Wōng-Ī. Nei-tei kè kaaù-koon toh-shò hai Hung-Kwan Kwan-Koon Hôk-Haaù ĩ-ts'in kè pat-íp shaang, hai mà?
- Húng Sheûng-Kaaù. Hai, k'ui-tei toh-shò hai Hung-Kwan Kwan-Koon Hôk-Haaù ĩ-ts'in kè pat-íp shaang.
- Wōng-Ī. Paat-yat-sei Hung-Kwan Tsit kè shi-haù, nei-tei yaù mi-yě tsit-múk à?
- Húng Sheûng-Kaaù. Paat-uét shâp-sei Hung-Kwan Tsit kè shi-haù,

LESSON 14

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

ngõh-teî yaũ fei-hāng piú-in, hó-ts'ǝ p'in-tuĩ\* fei-hāng; hung-chĩn; t'iu-saàn piú-in; fōng-hung in-tsaáp, hó-ts'ǝ hung-tsaáp, faat kīng-pò, tang-fóh koón-chai, táng-táng.

Wōng-Ī. Neĩ-teĩ ni-shuê yaũ ti mi-yě fei-kei à?

Húng Sheûng-Kaaù. Yaũ kwang-chã kei, chĩn-taù kei, k'ui-chũk kei, ching-ch'aat kei t'ung kaaù-lĩn kei, táng-táng; ĩ-ch'é ngõh-teĩ yaũ kòk chũng kè p'àn-heĩ kei.

Wōng-Ī. Hung-Kwan Kwan-Koon Hòk-Haaũ ĩ-ts'in hai pin shuê à?

Húng Sheûng-Kaaù. Hung-Kwan Kwan-Koon Hòk-Haaũ hai Hōng-Chau shīng-lâp; k'òng-chĩn kè shĩ-haũ, poon hui Kw'an-Ming t'ung Yàn-Tô kè Laâp-Hōh. Tai-Ī-Ts'è Shai-Kaaĩ Taaĩ-Chĩn chi-haũ, poon-faan-hui Hōng-Chau. Chung-Kwòk Kūng-Ch'aan-Tóng tsaũ-lai chĩm-lĩng Chung-Kwòk taaĩ-lũk kè shĩ-haũ, poon lai ni-shuê.

LESSON 14

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Wŉng-Ī: Col. Tsē, where is the Air Force Base, Kong-Shaan?

Col. Tsē: Kong -Shaan is located to the south of T'oi-Chung and the north of Fŉng-Shaan.

W. I wish to visit the Air Force Officers Academy and the Air Force Staff Academy.

T. The General Headquarters of the Air Force has a special plane flying to Kong-Shaan which you can take. This is my letter of introduction to Col Hŉng.

W. Col. Hŉng, I have come here to visit.

W. Regarding the flight duties, what kinds of personnel do you need?

Col. Hŉng: We have to train pilots, navigators, bombardiers, air reconnaissance personnel, signal communication personnel, machinegunners, etc.

W. Most of your instructors are former graduates of the Air Force Officers Academy, is that right?

H. Yes, most of them are former graduates of the Air Force Officers Academy.

W. During Air Force Day on August 14th, what programs do you have?

H. During Air Force Day on 14th August we have airborne performances such as formation flights; dog fights; parachute-jumping demonstrations; and air-defense drills, as air raids, sounding of air raid alarms, blackouts, etc.

## LESSON 14

### TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

W. What kinds of planes do you have here?

H. We have bombers, fighters, pursuit planes, reconnaissance planes, training planes, etc. Besides, we have various jet planes.

W. Where was the Air Force Officers Academy formerly located?

H. The Air Force Officers Academy was founded in Hōng-Chau.

It was moved to Kw'an-Ming and to Lahore, India during the Chinese War of Resistance. After World War II, it was moved back to Hōng-Chau. When the Chinese Communists were about to occupy the China Mainland, it was moved here.

## LESSON 14

### ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. After the army seized the airport they handed it over to the air force.
2. She is a communist and she is an intelligence agent.
3. We had only a few jet planes a few years ago.
4. There are two seats in the trainer; one is for the student and the other for the instructor.
5. Do you know how to differentiate a transport plane from a fighter?
6. We have blackouts every night since the war started.
7. They sounded the air raid alarm as much as three or four times last night.
8. The enemy made several air raids to this city last week.
9. According to my younger brother, air defense drills are fun.
10. The air force showed off the new planes this afternoon.
11. They broke up the formation flight, and engaged in dog fight.
12. The machine gunner was wounded during the fight on the other side of the mountain.
13. For this modern jet plane, I need two communication personnel.
14. All crew members received air reconnaissance training.
15. We do not need any navigators or bombardiers. in this flight.
16. In my opinion, the ground crew is just as important as the flight crew.

## LESSON 14

### WORD LIST

- |                           |                                |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. hung-k'ân-yân-uân      | flight crew members            |
| 2. k'ing-hōng uân         | navigator                      |
| 3. kwang-châ uân          | bombardier                     |
| 4. ching-ch'âat uân       | air reconnaissance personnel   |
| 5. t'ung-sûn uân          | signal communication personnel |
| 6. kei-kwaan-ts'eung shaú | machine gunner                 |
| 7. p'in-tuî* fei-hāng     | formation flight               |
| 8. hung-chin              | dog fight                      |
| 9. t'îû-saân piú-in       | parachute-jumping              |
| 10. fōng-hung in-tsaâp    | air defense drill              |
| 11. hung-tsaâp            | air raid                       |
| 12. faât k'ing-pò         | to issue air raid alarm        |
| 13. tang-fōh koón-chai    | blackout (air defense)         |
| 14. chin-taú kei          | fighter plane                  |
| 15. k'ui-chūk kei         | pursuit plane                  |
| 16. kaaú-lín kei          | trainer (airplane)             |
| 17. p'ân-hei kei          | jet plane                      |
| 18. k'ing-ch'ân tōng      | communist, communist party     |
| 19. chin-lǐng             | to occupy, seize               |

LESSON 14

READING MATERIAL

564

轟 *kuang*: to rumble; to roar; to crash; to bomb.

轟破 *kuang p'òh*: to blow to pieces.

轟擊 *kuang-kik*: to bombard.

1192

黨 *tóng*: faction; party; clan; association.

黨派 *tóng-p'ài*: party; faction.

工黨 *kung t'óng*: labor party.

革命黨 *kuòk-míng tóng*: revolutionary party.

國民黨 *kuòk-mín-tóng*: Nationalist party.

89

佔 *ch'ín*: to usurp; seize

強佔 *k'íung ch'ín*: to take by force; usurp

佔領 *ch'ín-líng*: to seize territory "to occupation"

佔據 *ch'ín-kuò*: to occupy forcibly

轟 黨 佔  
 轟 轉 黨 佔  
 轟 轉 黨 佔

217

付 *foò*: to transfer; give to; to send

付託 *foò-t'òk*: entrust with

付貨 *foò yàh*: to deliver goods

541

攻 *kung*: to strike; to attack; to assault.

攻打 *kung tá*: to attack (in battle).

攻擊 *kung-kik*: to attack (in word or deed)

反攻 *faán-kung*: to counter-attack

付 攻  
 付 攻  
 付 攻

LESSON 14

READING MATERIAL

1122

炸 chā: to explode  
 炸彈 chā-tān: a bomb.  
 炸藥 chā-yuē: dynamite.  
 油炸 yóu-chā: to fry in oil  
 爆炸 pào-chā: to explode; explosion

鬥 dòu: to wrangle; to fight; to compete; contest.  
 鬥氣 dòu-qi: pugnacious; belligerent.  
 械鬥 xiè dòu: to fight with weapons.

致 zhì: to come to; attain; send; cause.  
 致敬 zhì jīng: to show homage; to show deep respect.  
 致函 zhì hán: send a letter to

炸 鬥 致

炸 鬥 致

炸 鬥 致

1408

還 wān: to return; to repay; still.  
 還債 wān chāi: to repay a debt.  
 還錢 wān qián: to repay money.  
 還手 wān shǒu: to retaliate; to strike back.

3

鴨 yā: duck  
 鴨 yā: duck (Cl. 鴨)  
 水鴨 shuǐ yā: wild duck.  
 臘鴨 là yā: preserved duck.

還 鴨

還 鴨

還 鴨

LESSON 14

READING MATERIAL

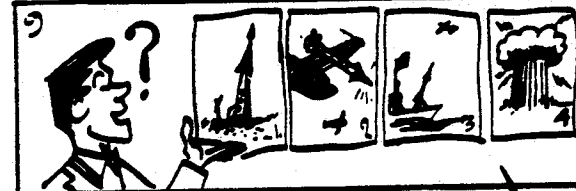
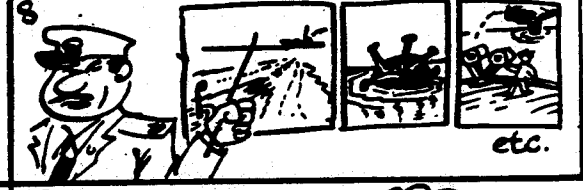
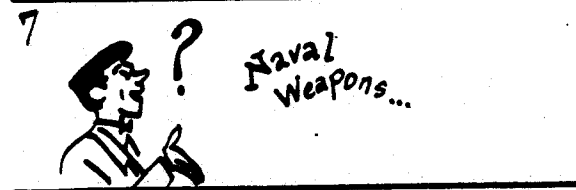
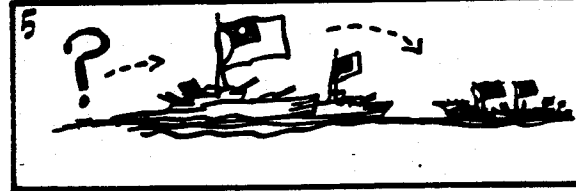
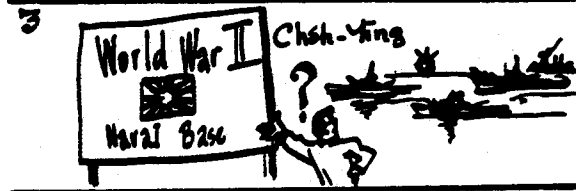
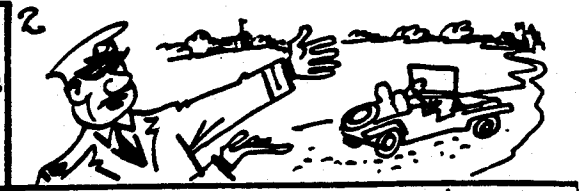
國軍部上術立人中應  
 中軍令孔門成敵州黎以  
 係空司校戰州被敵州搬可  
 北觀總上練戰州被敵州搬可  
 以參軍孔訓練免去時候只  
 山處空到史，喺度番嘅大敵  
 Fung 嗰見歷校印搬陸強擊  
 南，想拔山，軍官明之國軍以  
 以二學 Kong 空軍戰中軍可  
 中黃謀 Kong 國軍 Kw'an 大領空且  
 台地參喺中空去界佔國而  
 喺基軍處於話，搬世黎中擊，  
 山練空喺關佢候次就在攻  
 Kong 訓同去多後時二黨現嘅  
 軍嘅校機好最嘅第產山人  
 Kong 空軍嘅校等抗韓國付敵  
 Kong 空軍嘅校等抗韓國付敵

LESSON 14

WRITING MATERIAL

車轉	Character Number 564		Radical Number 159				
	Stroke Number 21		車				
	車	車	車	車	車	車	車
黨	Character Number 1192		Radical Number 203				
	Stroke Number 20		黑				
	黨	黨	黨	黨	黨	黨	黨
攻	Character Number 541		Radical Number 66				
	Stroke Number 7		攴, 攴				
	攴	攴	攴	攴	攴	攴	攴
炸	Character Number 7		Radical Number 86				
	Stroke Number 9		火, 火				
	火	火	火	火	火	火	火
佔	Character Number 89		Radical Number 9				
	Stroke Number 7		亻, 人				
	亻	亻	亻	亻	亻	亻	亻

# LESSON 15



LESSON 15

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Wōng-î. Ko Shiù-Kaàù, ngōh seúng ts'aam-koon neí-teí kè Hoi-Kwan Kwan-Koon Hōk-Haaû, Hoi-Kwan Kei-Haaí Hōk-Haaû, t'ūng Hoi-Kwan Lūk-Chin-Tuí\* Fàn-Lín Chung-Sam.

Tsōh-Yīng Hoi-Kwan Kwan-Koon Hōk-Haaû luēn-lōk-koon Ko Shiù-Kaàù: Ni-shuè teí-fong hó taai. Ngōh-teí ts'ōh kat-p'ò-ch'e tò shuè hui ts'aam-koon la.

Wōng-î. T'eng-mān-wá, hai Tai-î-Ts'è Shai-Kaai Taai-Chin kè shí-haû, Tsōh-Yīng hai Yāt-Poón luēn-hōp laām-tuí\* kè Hoi-Kwan kei-teí, hai mã?

Ko Shiù-Kaàù: Hai, Tsōh-Yīng hai kóh chán-shí Yāt-Poón luēn-hōp laām-tuí\* kè Hoi-Kwan kei-teí. Luēn-hōp laām-tuí\* kè k'ei-laām shí shí t'ing hai ni-shuè.

Wōng-î. Chung-Kwòk Hoi-Kwan yaú mǒ laām-tuí\* à? K'uí-teí kè tsó-chik yaú mǒ Meí-Kwòk Tai-Ts'at Laām-Tuí\* kè kòm uēn-ts'uēn à?

Ko Shiù-Kaàù: Chung-Kwòk Hoi-Kwan yaú laām-tuí\*, taān-hai k'uí-teí kè tsó-chik hó kaán-taan, mǒ Meí-Kwòk kè kòm uēn-ts'uēn. Ngōh-teí mǒ hōng-hung-mǒ-laām, mǒ chuè-lík-laām.

Wōng-î. Neí-teí yaú mi-yě Hoi-Kwan mǒ-heí à?

Ko Shiù-Kaàù? Ngōh-teí kè Hoi-Kwan mǒ-heí hai uē-lui, shui-lui, sham-shui chà-taān\*, táng-táng.

Wōng-î. Neí-teí yaú mǒ ts'è-tò fei-taān\* à, hó-ts'è lūk-tuí-

LESSON 15

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

hung kè fei-taân\*, hung-tui-hung kè fei-taân\* hoî-tui-hung  
kè fei-taân\*, t'ung k'ei-t'a kè uên-tsz mǒ-hel?

Ko Shiù-Kaàu: Ni-ti haî tsui-ko kwòk-fông pei-mât; ngõh m-haî  
kei chi-tò.

Wõng-Ī. Tsòk-chín kè shī-haù, Hoî-Kwan tím-yeûng\* p'ool-hôp  
Hoî-Kwan Lûk-Chín-Tuí\* tsòk-chín à?

Ko Shiù-Kaàu: Ni pòón shue kóng-k'áp k'uĩ-tei tím-yeûng\* p'ool-  
hôp tsòk-chín. Tsui-ch'oh yaù Hoî-Kwan fông in-mòk, t'ung  
yûng taaí-p'aaù kwang-kik tîk-yân kè hoî-ngôn. Haî Hoî-  
Kwan kè p'aaù-fòh im-oô chi-hâ, lûk-chín-tuí\* t'ung kòk  
chúng shuí-lûk-leûng-ts'ai pô-tuí\* ts'òh tang-lûk-t'êng  
hui-tò tîk-yân kè hoî-ngôn, kín-lâp t'aan-t'aù-chân-tei.  
Ni-ti kiù-tsô shuí-lûk-leûng-ts'ai tsòk-chín.

Wõng-Ī. Haî tîk-yân kè hoî-ngôn tang-lûk chi-haù, nei-tei  
tím-yeûng\* wai-ch'i hoî-sheûng kè pò-k'ap sìn à?

Ko Shiù-Kaàu: Ngõh-tei yûng wân-shue-laâm t'ung k'ei-t'a kè  
chín-laâm wai-ch'i hoî-sheûng kè pò-k'ap sìn.

Wõng-Ī. Uē-kwòh haî kóm, nei-tei yat-tîng iù yaù hó k'eûng-  
taaí kè oô-hông-tuí\*, haî mà?

Ko Shiù-Kaàu: Haî, ngõh-tei yat-tîng iù yaù hó k'eûng-taaí kè  
oô-hông tuí\*.

## LESSON 15

### TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Wōng-Î: Major Ko, I wish to visit the Naval Officers Academy, the Navy Mechanized School and the Marine Training Center.

Major Ko, the Liaison Officer of the Naval Officers Academy at

Chóh-Yīng: This area is very large. Let's use a jeep to tour the base.

W. I heard that during World War II Chóh-Yīng was the Japanese Joint Fleet's naval base. Is that right?

K. Yes, Chóh-Yīng was then the Japanese Joint Fleet's naval base, and the flagship of the joint fleet often anchored here.

W. Does the Chinese Navy have a fleet? Is their organization as complete as that of the U.S. Seventh Fleet?

K. Yes, the Chinese Navy has a fleet, but their organization is very simple and not as complete as that of the U.S. fleet. We don't have aircraft carriers and battleships.

W. What kinds of naval weapons do you have?

K. Our naval weapons are torpedoes, mines, depth charges, etc.

W. Do you have guided missiles such as land to air missiles, air to air missiles, sea to air missiles, and other nuclear weapons.

K. These are the top secrets of national defense, I don't know them very well.

W. How does the Navy coordinate with the Marines in time of combat?