

CHINESE - CANTONESE

Basic Course

Volume VIII

Lessons 1-26

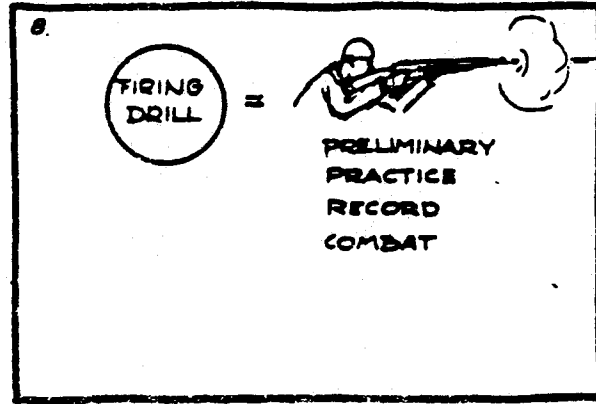
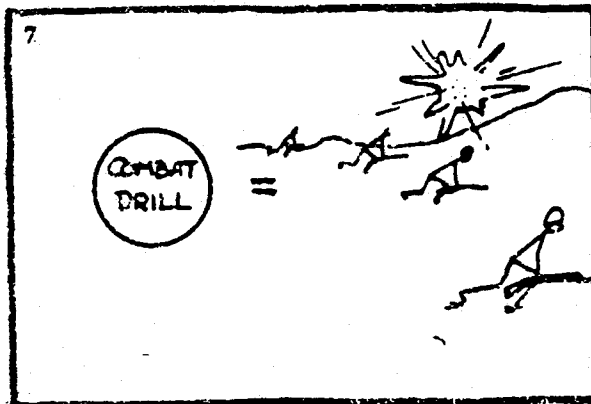
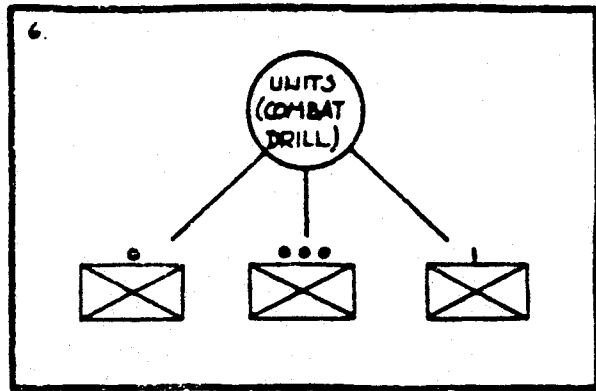
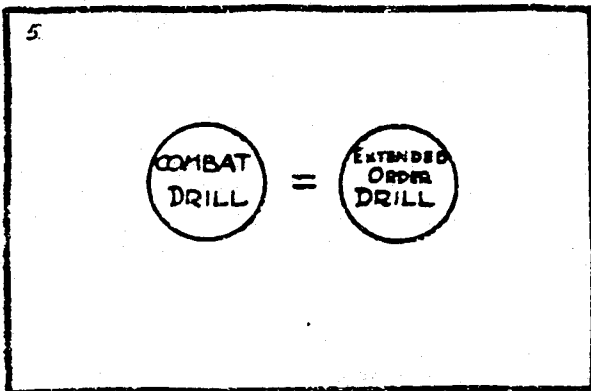
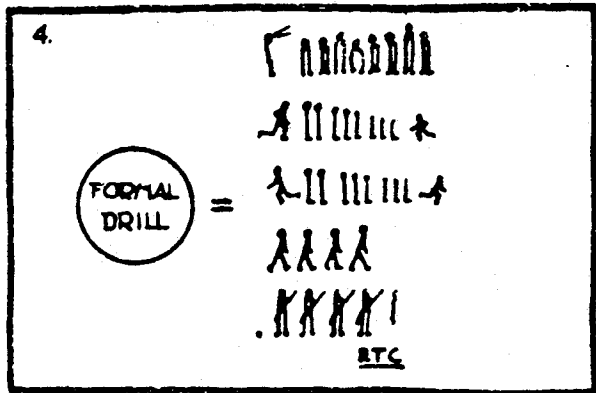
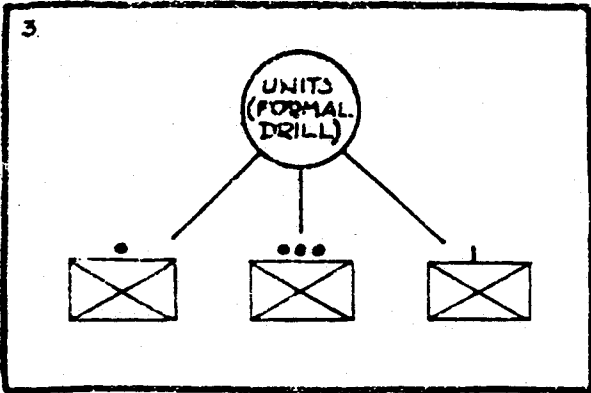
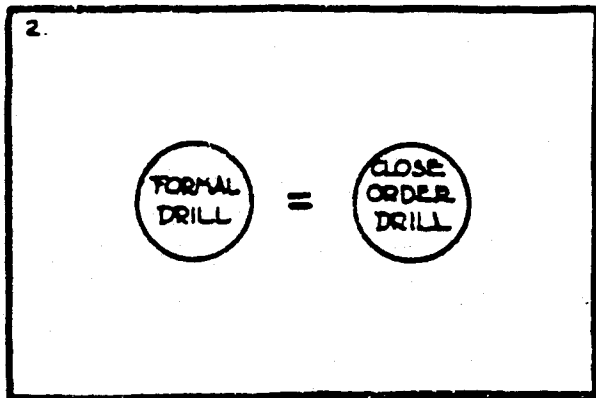
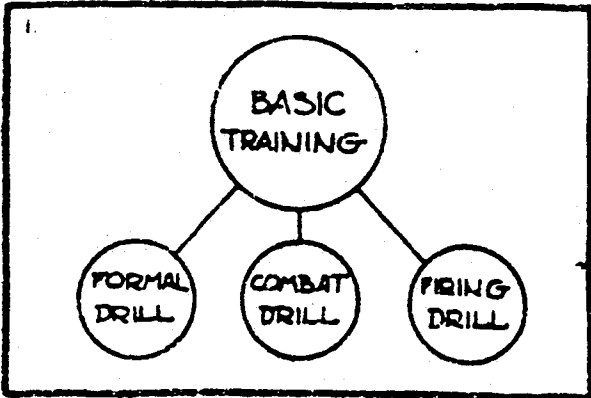
July 1965

DEFENSE LANGUAGE INSTITUTE  
FOREIGN LANGUAGE CENTER

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PART I  
LESSON 1



LESSON 1

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

- Mân: Kwan-yân yâp-nǎ chi-haû, heî-shaú kè fân-lîn hái mi-yě?
- Taáp: Kwan-yân yâp-nǎ chi-haû, heî-shaú kè fân-lîn hái kei-poón fân-lîn.
- M: Kei-poón fân-lîn paau-k'òt hó toh yě, taân-hái tsui kán-iú kè yě hái mi-yě?
- T: Kei-poón fân-lîn paau-k'òt hó toh yě, taân-hái tsui kán-iú kè hái chái-shik kaaù-lîn, chîn-taù kaaù-lîn, t'ung shê-kik kaaù-lîn.
- M: Chái-shik kaaù-lîn yaú kiù-tsô mi-yě kaaù-lîn à?
- T: Chái-shik kaaù-lîn yaú kiù-tsô mât-tsaâp tuí-yíng kaaù-lîn.
- M: Chái-shik kaaù-lîn kè kei-poón taan-wai\* hái mi-yě ne?
- T: Chái-shik kaaù-lîn kè kei-poón taan-wai\* hái paan, p'aaí, lîn.
- M: Chái-shik kaaù-lîn paau-k'òt mi-yě à?
- T: Chái-shik kaaù-lîn paau-k'òt tuí-yíng p'in-shíng, tsaâp-hêp t'ung kaaí-saán, pô-faát, ts'o-ch'eung faát, haäng-tsùn, fong-heung tuí-yíng pín-oôn táng-táng.
- M: Chîn-taù kaaù-lîn yaú kiù-tsô mi-yě à?
- T: Chîn-taù kaaù-lîn yaú kiù-tsô saân-hoi tuí-yíng kaaù-lîn.
- M: Chîn-taù kaaù-lîn kè taan-wai\* hái mi-yě ne?
- T: Chîn-taù kaaù-lîn kè taan-wai\* yik-to hái paan, p'aaí, lîn.
- M: Chîn-taù kaaù-lîn paau-k'òt ti mi-yě ne?
- T: Chîn-taù kaaù-lîn paau-k'òt kung-kik kè tuí-yíng t'ung wân-tung, waák-ché fong-uê kè tuí-yíng t'ung wân-tung.

LESSON 1

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

M: Shê-kik kaaù-lîn paau-k'òt mi-yě ne?

T: Shê-kik kaaù-lîn paau-k'òt shê-kik uê-tsaâp, shê-kik shât-tsaâp, kei-lûk shê-kik-t'ung chin-taù shê-kik.

## LESSON 1

### TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Question: After the service man has enlisted, what is the beginning training?

Answer: After the service man has enlisted, the beginning training is the basic training.

Q: Basic training includes many things; what are the most important?

A: Basic training includes many things. But the most important are formal drill, combat drill, and firing drill.

Q: What is formal drill also called?

A: Formal drill is also called close order drill.

Q: What are the basic units of formal drill?

A: The basic units of formal drill are the squad, platoon and company.

Q: What does formal drill include?

A: The formal drill includes formation, fall-in and fall-out, gait, manual of arms, march, change of direction and formation.

Q: What is combat drill also called?

A: Combat drill is also called extended order drill.

Q: What are the units of combat drill?

A: The units of combat drill are also the squad, platoon, and company.

Q: What does combat drill include?

## LESSON 1

### TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

A: Combat drill includes the formation and movement in attack or defense.

Q: What does firing drill include?

A: Firing drill includes preliminary firing, practice firing, record firing, and combat firing.

## LESSON 1

### ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. The movements of these units were carefully planned by General Fong.
2. I can see that company A is not in formation.
3. Instructor Wong will teach you manual of arms day after tomorrow.
4. Get your men to fall-in and then march them to the dining hall for breakfast.
5. You have to learn the preliminary firing before practice firing. They are not exactly the same.
6. According to my opinion, they should have more practices on extended order drill.
7. This unit will not be dismissed until everyone of them knows the gait drills thoroughly.
8. I want to see you people executing the close order drill as well as those people.
9. When you hear my signal, all of you will advance and attack.
10. Can you tell me exactly what record firing is?
11. It is the duty of every man, woman and child to defend their own country.
12. When you reach the intersection your unit will make a complete change of direction and formation.
13. Combat drill is very important especially in hand-to-hand fighting.



LESSON 1

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

14. The new recruits are doing formal drills every morning for one and a half hour.
15. Basic training for a soldier begins with formal drill.
16. What did you learn when you were in high school?

## LESSON 1

### WORD LIST

- |                                    |   |
|------------------------------------|---|
| 1. chah-shik<br>kaaù-lîn           | formal drill, the drill to<br>develop control, discipline, team-<br>work, and facility in execution |
| 2. chin-taù kaaù-lîn               | combat drill  |
| 3. fong-heùng tuí-<br>yíng pín-oôn | change of direction and<br>formation  |
| 4. hāng-tsùn                       | march; to advance   |
| 5. kaaí-saàn                       | fall-out; to disorganize  |
| 6. kei-lúk shê-kik                 | record firing   |
| 7. kung-kik                        | attack; to attack   |
| 8. mât-tsaâp tuí-yíng<br>kaaù-lîn  | close order drill   |
| 9. pô-faât                         | gait  |
| 10. saàn-hoi tuí-yíng<br>kaaù-lîn  | extended order drill  |
| 11. shê-kik shât-tsaâp             | practice firing   |
| 12. shê-kik uê-tsaâp               | preliminary firing  |
| 13. tsaâp-hôp                      | fall-in; to assemble  |
| 14. ts'o-ts'eung-faât              | manual of the rifle; manual<br>of arms  |
| 15. tuí-yíng p'in-shíng            | formation organizing, formation   |
| 16. wân-túng                       | movement; to move   |

LESSON 1

READING MATERIAL

933

畢 pat: the final, end; complete.

完畢 uān-pat: over; ended.

畢竟 pat-king: after all; finally.

182

罰 fāt (fāt): to punish; fine; forfeit

責罰 chāk-fāt: reprimand; blame

賞罰 shāng fāt: rewards and punishment

罰款 fāt kōk: fines; to fine

1308

罪 tsui: fault; sin; crime; punishment.

罪惡 tsui-òk: crime; sin.

罪過 tsui-kwòk: fault; offense; misdeemeanour.

死罪 sǐ tsui: death sentence

定罪 tóng tsui: to fix a punishment.

畢

罰

罪

畢

罰

罪

1166

盜 tō: to rob; to steal, a robber; pirate; robbery

盜賊 tō-ts'āik: bandit; robber.

強盜 kiōng tō: highway robber.

盜賣 tō saaf: to sell property which has been stolen from other.

1196

賊 ts'āik: thief; robber.

賊頭 ts'āik t'āu: leader of the robbers.

小賊 siú ts'āik: a petty thief.

盜

賊

盜

賊

盜

賊

LESSON 1

READING MATERIAL

1168

稻 t6: growing rice.  
 稻草 t8 ts'6: straw.  
 稻田 t8 t'In rice field.

186

匪 .fai: vagabond;  
 seditions  
 土匪 t'6 fai: bandit  
 匪徒 fai-t'8:  
 robbers

120

朱 chue: red color  
 朱紅 chue-hung: scar-  
 let; vermilion  
 朱顏 chue-yan: ruddy  
 face

稻 匪 朱

稻 匪 朱

1436

王 wōng: king; prince;  
 ruler.

王位 wōng wai: throne;  
 rank of king.

1416

喂 wai: to feed; to  
 suckle.

喂奶 wai naai: to suckle.  
 to feed with  
 milk.

王

喂

王 喂

王 餵 餵 喂

LESSON 1

READING MATERIAL

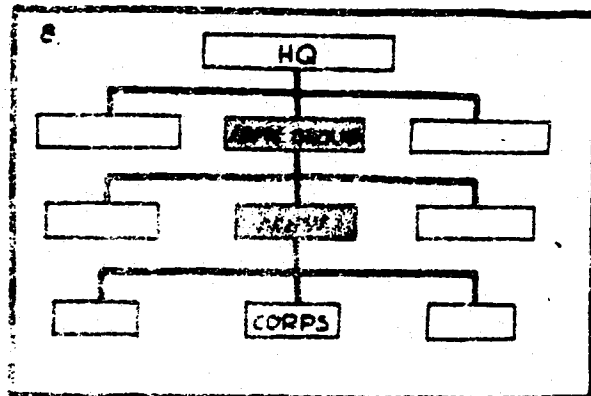
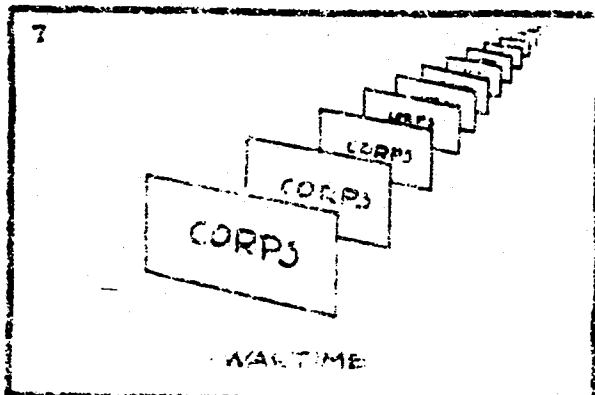
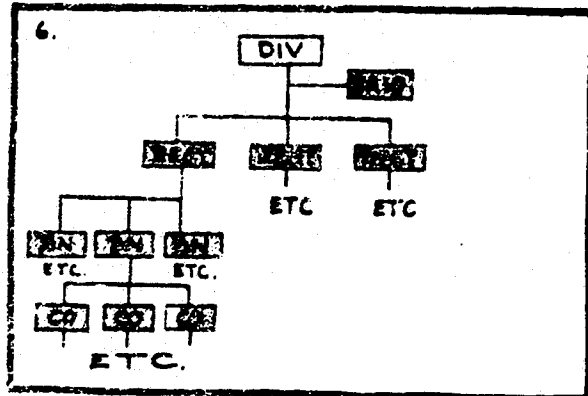
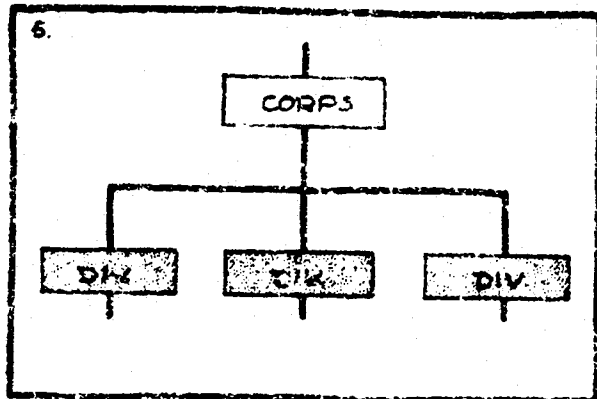
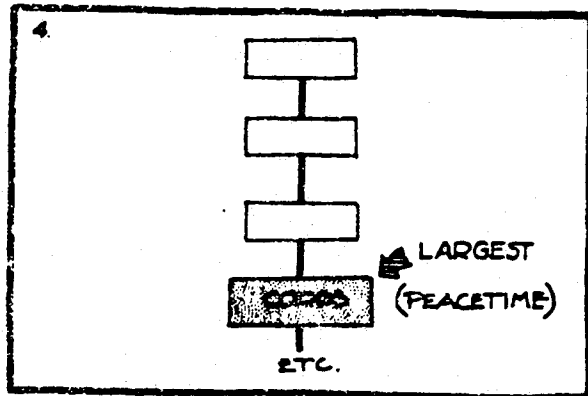
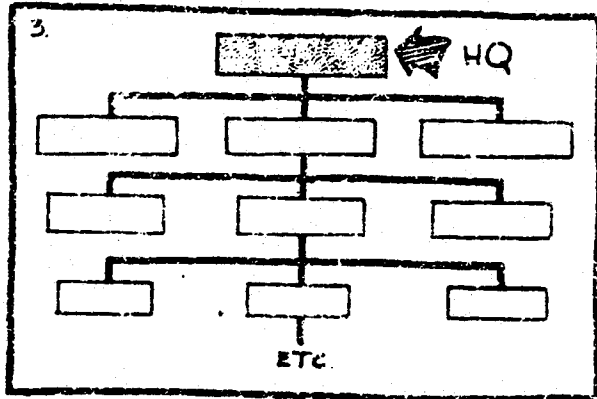
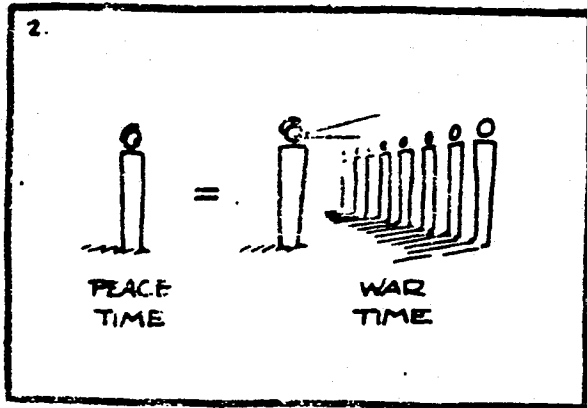
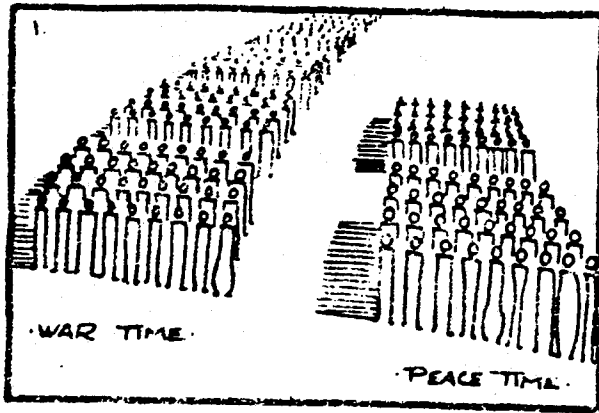
訓練教成等位形錄  
種射種編換單隊紀  
此同此形變本之習  
訓練練隊形基禦實  
訓教教舍隊練防擊  
受門形包向教者射  
所戰隊練方形或習  
始練集教進隊擊預  
開教密連行開攻擊  
人式為排法散舍射  
軍制稱班槍為包有  
係係又為操稱練擊  
練份練位法又教教射  
訓部教單步練連擊門  
本要式本散教排射戰  
基主制基解門班動同  
之練之合戰為運擊  
練教練集等亦同射

LESSON 1

WRITING MATERIAL

畢	Character Number 833		Radical Number 102				
	Stroke Number 11		田				
	丨	冂	冂	日	日	日	日
	畢	畢	畢				
罰	Character Number 182		Radical Number 122				
	Stroke Number 14		四 . 讠				
	丨	冂	冂	四	四	四	四
	罰	罰	罰	罰	罰		
罪	Character Number 1308		Radical Number 122				
	Stroke Number 13		四 . 四				
	丨	冂	冂	四	四	四	四
	罪	罪	罪	罪	罪		
盜	Character Number 1166		Radical Number 108				
	Stroke Number 12		四				
	丨	讠	讠	讠	讠	讠	讠
	盜	盜	盜	盜			
賊	Character Number 1196		Radical Number 154				
	Stroke Number 13		貝				
	丨	冂	冂	目	目	目	目
	賊	賊	賊	賊			

LESSON 2



LESSON 2

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Mân: Kwòk-fōng-pô hai yat-kòh mi-yě kei-kwaan?

Taap: Kwòk-fōng-pô hai kwòk-ka tsui ko kè kwan-ching kei-kwaan.

M: Kwòk-fōng-pô foô-chaak mi-yě à? Chi-fai mi-yě à?

T: Kwòk-fōng-pô foô-chaak kwòk-fōng kè sz-mô, chi-fai hoi, lûk, hung saam kwan.

M: Lûk-kwan p'ing-shi kè p'in-chai t'ung chin-shi kè p'in-chai t'ung m-t'ung à?

T: Lûk-kwan p'ing-shi kè p'in-chai t'ung chin-shi kè p'in-chai m-t'ung.

M: Lûk-kwan p'ing-shi kè p'in-chai t'ung chin-shi kè p'in-chai tim-yeung\* m-t'ung à?

T: Chin-shi kè p'in-chai pei-kaaù p'ing-shi kè p'in-chai taai hó toh, p'ing-shi p'in-chai-píu kè yan-uên hai iú lai tsô chin-shi kè kón-pô.

M: Lûk-kwan tsui ko kè kei-kwaan hai mi-yě à?

T: Lûk-kwan tsui ko kè kei-kwaan hai lûk-kwan tsung-sz-ling-pô.

M: P'ing-shi lûk-kwan tsui taai kè taan-wai\* hai mi-yě à?

T: P'ing-shi lûk-kwan tsui taai kè taan-wai\* hai kwan.

M: Kwan kè hâ-pin yaü mi-yě à?

T: Kwan kè hâ-pin yaü sz, sz kè hâ-pin yaü t'uên, ying, lin, tang tang.

M: Chin-shi lûk-kwan kè p'in-chai tim-yeung\* à?

T: Chin-shi lûk-kwan kè p'in-chai fei-sheung-chi taai, kwan kè taan-wai\* tsau fei-sheung-chi toh.



LESSON 2

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

M: Chhîn-shī lûk-kwan tsúng-pô kè há-pîn tsang-ka mi-yě taan-wai\*  
à?

T: Chhîn-shī lûk-kwan tsúng-pô kè há-pîn tsang-ka tsaâp t'uên-  
kwan t'ûng kwan-t'uên.

M: Tsaâp-t'uên-kwan, kwan-t'uên, t'ûng kwan, pin kòh chí ko,  
pin kòh chí tai à?

T: Tsaâp-t'uên-kwan, kwan-t'uên, t'ûng kwan, tsaâp-t'uên-kwan chí  
ko, k'ei-ts'ê hái kwan-t'uên, chí tai hái kwan.

M: Chhîn-shī lûk-kwan tsúng-pô tîn-kaai iú yaü tsaâp-t'uên-kwan  
t'ûng kwan-t'uên kè taan-wai\* à?

T: Wai chí-fai-hai-t'ûng fong-pîn heí-kân, shóh-í hái lûk-kwan  
tsúng-pô t'ûng kwan kè chung-kaan yaü tsaâp-t'uên-kwan t'ûng  
kwan-t'uên.

## LESSON 2

### TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Question: What kind of organization is the Ministry of National Defense?

Answer: The Ministry of National Defense is the Nation's highest military organization.

Q: For what is the Ministry of National Defense responsible and what does it command?

A: The Ministry of National Defense is responsible for national defense affairs. It commands the three branches of armed services--Navy, Army and Air Force.

Q: Does the Army peace time organization differ from that of war time?

A: The Army peace time organization differs from that of war time.

Q: In what manner does the Army peace time organization differ from that of war time?

A: The war time organization is much larger than that of peace time. The personnel who are in the peace time table of organization are to become the war time cadre.

Q: What is the Army's highest organization?

A: The Army's highest organization is the Army's General Headquarters.

Q: During peace time, what are the Army's largest units?

A: During peace time, the Army's largest units are corps level units.

## LESSON 2

### TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Q: What units are under the corps level units?

A: Under the corps level units, there are divisions. Under the divisions, there are regiments, battalions, companies, etc.

Q: How about the Army's organization during the war time?

A: During the war time, the Army organization is unusually large. Units of corps level are many.

Q: During war time, what units are added under the Army's General Headquarters?

A: During war time, Army groups and army level units are added under the Army's General Headquarters.

Q: Of the army groups, army level units and corps level units, which is the highest and which is the lowest?

A: Of the army groups, army level units and corps level units, the army group is the highest. The next would be the army level unit. The corps level unit is the lowest.

Q: During war time, why does the Army General Headquarters have to have army groups and army level units?

A: For the sake of convenience in the command system. There are army groups and army level units between the Army General Headquarters and the corps level units.

## LESSON 2

### ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. Col Lee is the liaison officer who was sent from headquarters to this post.
2. There are more than 200,000 men and officers in this army group.
3. This is not an ordinary time. I want all of you to report here not later than 6 o'clock tomorrow morning.
4. Familiarize yourself with this table of organization. That's all.
5. The method of organization should be the same whether in peace or war time.
6. When you submit your report, it should be clear, simple and precise.
7. If you do not understand the chain of command of this headquarters you should study it and learn it by heart.
8. They may be old soldiers, but they are the cadres of this unit.
9. I would like to see the commanding officer of this corps. I have an important appointment with him.
10. The U.S. Sixth Army headquarters is in San Francisco, Calif.
11. You may go directly to General Lee's office. He is waiting for you.
12. If the Captain is not here, who is going to take command of this company?

LESSON 2

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLTION

13. Your squad is responsible for the defense of this area. See to it that the order is carried out.
14. Here are your instructions. Are there any questions?
15. Be prepared to attack the enemy at 0500 hours.
16. This is war time. You will have to follow orders.

LESSON 2

WORD LIST

- |                      |                           |
|----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. chí-fai hai-t'úng | chain of command          |
| 2. k'òk-shât         | exactness; exact          |
| 3. kòn-pô            | cadre                     |
| 4. kwan-t'uên        | army level unit           |
| 5. p'in-chai         | method of organization    |
| 6. p'in-chai piú     | table of organization     |
| 7. p'ing-shí         | peace time, ordinary time |
| 8. tsaâp-t'uên-kwan  | army group                |

LESSON 2

READING MATERIAL

110

隸 *tal*: mountain plum; dignified; servant; slave; attached to; joined to.

隸屬 *tal-shük*: belong to; attached to.

39

抽 *ch'au*: to lift, levy, whip

抽起 *ch'au-héi*: to lift up

抽筋 *ch'au-kan*: cramp

171

廢 *fai*: to throw away; destroy; annul

廢物 *fai-mít*: worthless articles

廢除 *fai-ch'ui*: to abolish; to abrogate

隸

抽

廢

廢

隸 抽 廢

隸 隸 隸

抽 廢

1250

剪 *tsín*: to cut off; to shear; to remove, shear.

剪刀 *tsín-to*: scissors; shears.

剪頭髮 *tsín t'au-fat*: to cut the hair.

126

柱 *ch'ü*: pillar; post (Cl. t'ü)

石柱 *shí ch'ü*: stone pillar

剪

柱

剪 柱

剪

剪

柱

LESSON 2

READING MATERIAL

179

糞 fàn: manure; night soil; dung

糞肥 fàn-fēi: refuse, manure

糞廁 fàn-ts'è: a privy

落糞 lòk-fàn: to manure

314

喝 hōt: to call out; bawl

喝住 hōt-chuê: call to stop

喝彩 hōt-tâ'oi: to applaud; acclamation

162

凡 fān: all; common; everyone

但凡 tān-fān: whatever; whoever

凡事 fān-s'è: anything, everything

糞

喝

凡

糞

喝

凡

112

糞

莊

chong: serious; sedate

端莊

tuen-chong: dignified

1395

喝

凡

凡

乙

uét: to mark; stem; curved.

甲乙

kaà: uét: the first and second.

莊

莊

乙

乙

莊

乙



LESSON 2

READING MATERIAL

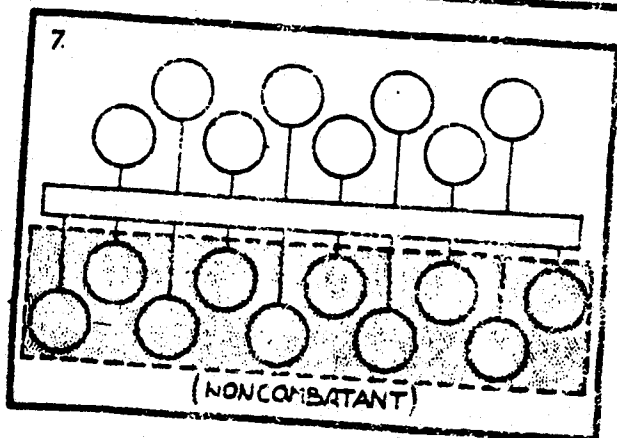
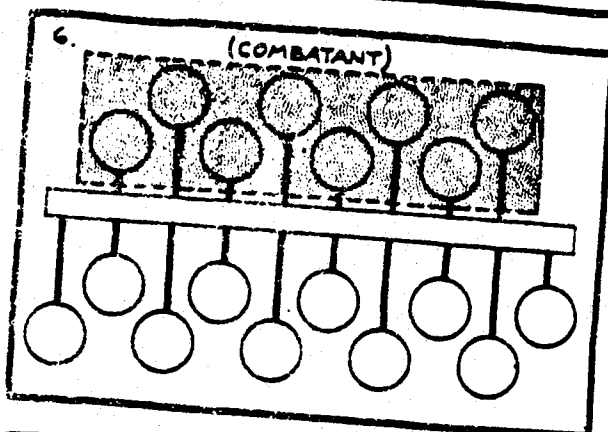
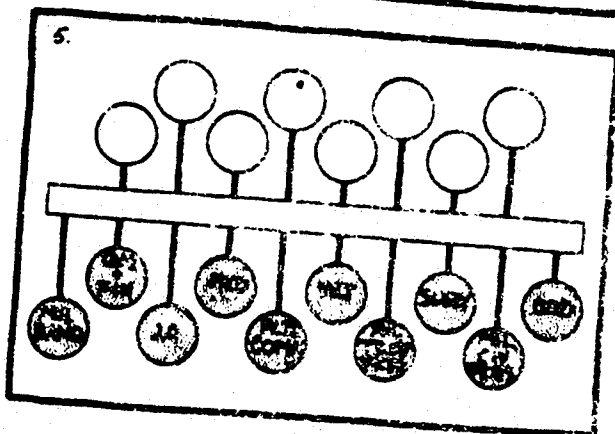
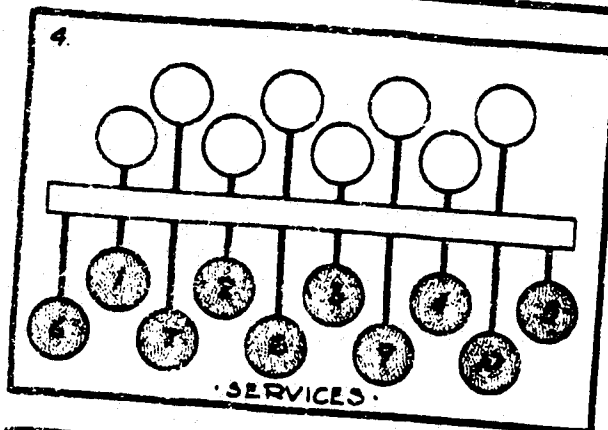
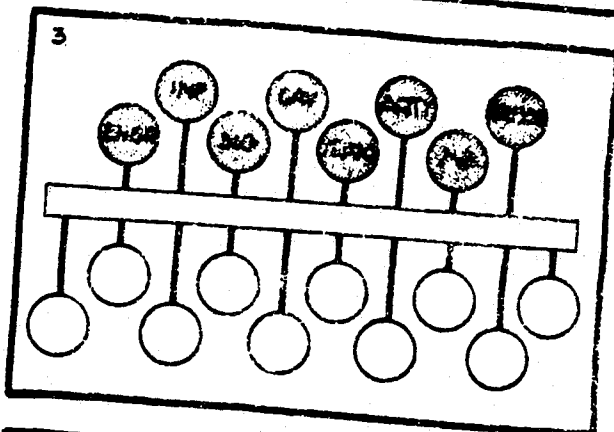
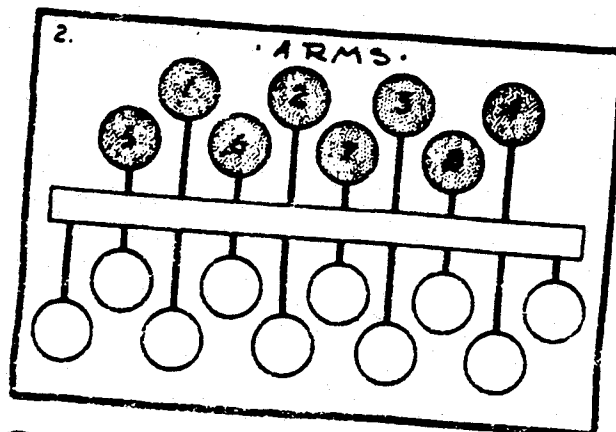
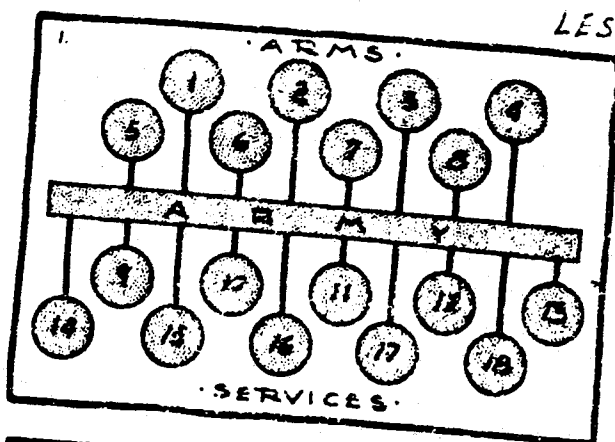
為制機軍為為部軍  
因編高係因多總編  
同時最位時之軍改  
不平軍軍戰常陸此  
制以陸大等非在經  
編所部最等就以團  
時多幹軍連位所軍  
戰好之陸營單見同  
與大時時團之起軍  
制者戰平有軍實團  
編時為部下大確集下  
時平變令之同設之  
比較員司師常便加團  
之比人總師非方間軍  
軍制列軍有制統中於  
陸編所陸下編系之屬  
時上為之軍揮軍隸  
戰表關軍陸指與即

LESSON 2

WRITING MATERIAL

隸	Character Number 1104		Radical Number 171				
	Stroke Number 16		隸				
	一	十	士	士	士	士	士
隸	隸	隸	隸	隸	隸	隸	隸
抽	Character Number 39		Radical Number 64				
	Stroke Number 8		扌, 手				
	一	扌	扌	扌	扌	扌	抽
抽							
廢	Character Number 171		Radical Number 53				
	Stroke Number 15		广				
	一	广	广	广	广	广	广
廢	廢	廢	廢	廢	廢	廢	
剪	Character Number 1250		Radical Number 18				
	Stroke Number 11		刀				
	一	二	二	二	二	二	二
剪	剪	剪					
柱	Character Number 126		Radical Number 75				
	Stroke Number 9		木, 木				
	一	十	才	才	才	才	柱
柱							

LESSON 3



LESSON 3

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Mân: Lûk-Kwan kè ping-foh t'ung íp-foh tsúng-kung yǎu kei-toh chúngh à?

Taap: Lûk-Kwan kè ping-foh t'ung íp-foh tsúng-kung yǎu shâp-paät chúngh.

M: Lûk-Kwan kè ping-foh yǎu pin kei chúngh à?

T: Lûk-Kwan kè ping-foh yǎu paät chúngh, tsik-hái pô-ping, k'è-ping, p'aaü-ping, chong-kaap-ping, kung-ping, t'ung-sün-ping, tsz-chúngh-ping, t'ung hín-ping.

M: Íp-foh yǎu pin kei chúngh à?

T: Íp-foh yǎu shâp chúngh, tsik-hái king-lei (kwan-sui t'ung ts'oi-ching), kwan-i, shaü-i, ch'ak-leung, ping-kung, kwan-ngok, kwan-faät, ching-kung, kwan-yung kei-shüt yän-uën, t'ung kwan-yung män-chik yän-uën.

M: Ni shâp-paät chúngh ping-foh t'ung íp-foh hoh-í fan-shing pin leung lui yän-uën à?

T: Ni shâp-paät chúngh ping-foh t'ung íp-foh hoh-í fan-shing chin-taü yän-uën t'ung fei-chin-taü yän-uën.

M: Ping-foh yän-uën hái chin-taü yän-uën yik-waäk hái fei-chin-taü yän-uën à?

T: Ping-foh yän-uën hái chin-taü yän-uën.

M: Ping-foh yän-uën foô-chaäk mi-yö yäm-mô à?

T: Ping-foh yän-uën foô-chaäk-chin-taü kè yäm-mô.

M: Íp-foh yän-uën hái chin-taü yän-uën yik-waäk fei-chin-taü yän-uën à?

LESSON 3

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

- T: Íp-foh yān-uēn hái fei-chín-taù yān-uēn.
- M: Íp-foh yān-uēn hái ts'in-sín kung-tsòk yik-waák hái haû-fong kung-tsòk à?
- T: Íp-foh yān-uēn kei-in hái fei-chín-taù yān-uēn, k'uī-tei toh-shò hái haû-fong kung-tsòk; yaũ-shi k'uī-tei yik-to hái ts'in-sín kung-tsòk.
- M: Íp-foh kè ching-kung yān-uēn foô-chaák pin chún kung-tsòk à?
- T: Íp-foh kè ching-kung yān-uēn hái kwan-tuí\* lui-pín kè ching-chi kung-tsòk yān-uēn. K'uī-tei foô-chaák kwan-tuí\* kè ching-chi kung-tsòk, t'ung tui tik-yān kè sam-lei tsòk-chín, suen-ch'uēn, táng-táng.
- M: Uē-kwóh hái kóm, yaũ-ti ching-kung yān-uēn shúk-ue chín-taù yān-uēn, hái mà?
- T: Hái, yaũ-ti ching-kung yān-uēn shúk-ue chín-taù yān-uēn.

### LESSON 3

#### TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Question: How many branches of arms and services are there in the Army?

Answer: There are eighteen branches of arms and services in the Army.

Q: Which are the arm branches in the Army?

A: There are eight branches of arms in the Army, namely, the infantry, the cavalry, the artillery, the armored unit, the engineers, the signal communication units, the transportation personnel, and the military police.

Q: Which are the branches of service in the Army?

A: There are ten branches of service, namely, the quartermaster and finance, the medical, the veterinary (veterinarian), the survey, the ordnance, the military band, the judge advocate, the political commissar, the military technician, and the army civilian personnel.

Q: Which are the two categories of personnel that can be grouped from these eighteen branches of arms and services?

A: The personnel in these eighteen branches of arms and services can be grouped into the combatant and the noncombatant.

Q: Are the personnel in the arms branches the combatants or noncombatants?

A: The personnel in the arms branches are combatants.

Q: What is the mission undertaken by the personnel in the arms branches?

### LESSON 3

#### TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

- A: The personnel in the arms branches are responsible for the combat mission.
- Q: Are the personnel in the branches of service the combatants or noncombatants?
- A: The personnel in the branches of service are the noncombatants.
- Q: Are the personnel in the service branches working at the front or rear?
- A: Since the personnel in the service branches are noncombatants, they mostly work at the rear; sometimes they also work at the front.
- Q: For what kind of work are the personnel of the political commissar responsible?
- A: Since the political commissar personnel in the service branches are the political personnel in the Army, they are responsible for the political work in the Army, the psychological warfare against the enemy, and the propaganda.
- Q: If that is the case, some of the personnel of the political commissar are combatants, right?
- A: Yes, some of the personnel of the political commissar are the combatants.

### LESSON 3

#### ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. Veterinarians are very important.
2. Transportation personnel are non-combatants.
3. My financial condition was very bad in 1930.
4. Ordinarily, members of the military band do not go to the front.
5. Do you know the difference between the ordnance corps and the engineer corps?
6. Please deliver this truck-load of provisions to the division quartermaster.
7. You have to report this to the officer at the judge advocate office.
8. Sometimes, the quartermaster and the finance branches work together.
9. Your technique is excellent; do you think you can teach me?
10. Nowadays, cavalrymen do not ride on horses any more.
11. Let us discuss the technical points of this case tomorrow.
12. The political department is one of the ten branches of service in the Chinese Army.
13. Engineers will do all the surveying this week.
14. Armored units are very important in modern warfare.
15. Open the door immediately. It is the military police.
16. You will report to the medical officer at the hospital tonight.
17. This cavalry is a famous unit of the U.S. Army.



LESSON 3

WORD LIST

- |   |                                |
|---|--------------------------------|
| 1. ch'ak-leŋg                           | to survey; survey              |
| 2. chŋg-kung                            | political commissar            |
| 3. chong-kaap-ping,<br>(chŋn-ch'e-ping) | armored unit                   |
| 4. fei-chŋn-taŋ yŋn-uēn                 | non-combatant                  |
| 5. hŋn-ping                             | military police                |
| 6. ip-foh                               | branch of service              |
| 7. k'ē-ping                             | cavalryman, cavalry            |
| 8. kei-shŋt                             | technical; technique           |
| 9. king-lei                             | quartermaster and finance      |
| 10. kung-ping                           | engineer                       |
| 11. kwan-faät                           | judge advocate                 |
| 12. kwan-i                              | medical                        |
| 13. kwan-ngōk                           | military band                  |
| 14. kwan-sui                            | quartermaster                  |
| 15. kwan-yŋng                           | for military purpose; military |
| 16. ping-kung                           | ordnance                       |
| 17. ts'ing-sŋn                          | front                          |
| 18. ts'oi-chŋng                         | finance                        |
| 19. tsz-chŋng-ping                      | transportation personnel       |
| 20. shaŋ-i                              | veterinarian; veterinary       |

LESSON 3

READING MATERIAL

945

伸 shan: to stretch  
out or forth; ex-  
tend.

伸直 shan chik: to straighten  
out.

伸縮 shan-shuk: to ex-  
pand and con-  
tract.

745

瓦 ngā: earthenware;  
tile pottery.

瓦面 ngā-mín: a roof.

瓦窑 ngā iū: a kiln.

746

芽 ngā: a bud; sprout;  
to begin.

芽菜 ngā-ts'òì: bean  
sprout.

伸

瓦

芽

伸

瓦

芽

伸

瓦

芽

393

甲 kaáp: scales;  
finger nails  
armor, a cer-  
tain person

指甲 chí-kaáp: finger  
nails.

铁甲 t'it-kaáp: an  
ironclad

某甲 wai-kaáp: a  
certain man

1213

则 tsak: rule; law;  
then.

则可 tsak hōh: then it  
is alright.

甲

则

甲

则

甲

则

LESSON 3

READING MATERIAL

746

顏 ngān: color; countenance.

顏色 ngān-shik: color; colored.

顏料 ngān-liū: dyes in general.

紅顏 hūng-ngān: a rosy face.

726

拿 nā: to grasp; to carry; to bring

拿手 nā-shāu: dexterous; expert.

捉拿 chuk nā: to arrest; to seize.

拿破崙 nā-p'òh-lūn: Napoleon.

768

奴 nō: a slave; servant.

奴隸 nō-tai: a slave.

奴僕 nō-pūk: bond-servant.

守財奴 shau-ts'oi-nō: a miser; niggard.

顏

拿

奴

顏

拿

奴

顏

拿

奴

1470

若 yeh sup-ling, like. as to.

若果 yeh kwā: if supposing.

若然 yeh in: if this is the case.

805

爬 p'ā: to climb; to crawl; to scrape; to scratch; to rake.

爬上 p'ā shéung: to climb up.

爬行 p'ā hāng: to creep; to crawl.

若

爬

若

爬

若

爬

