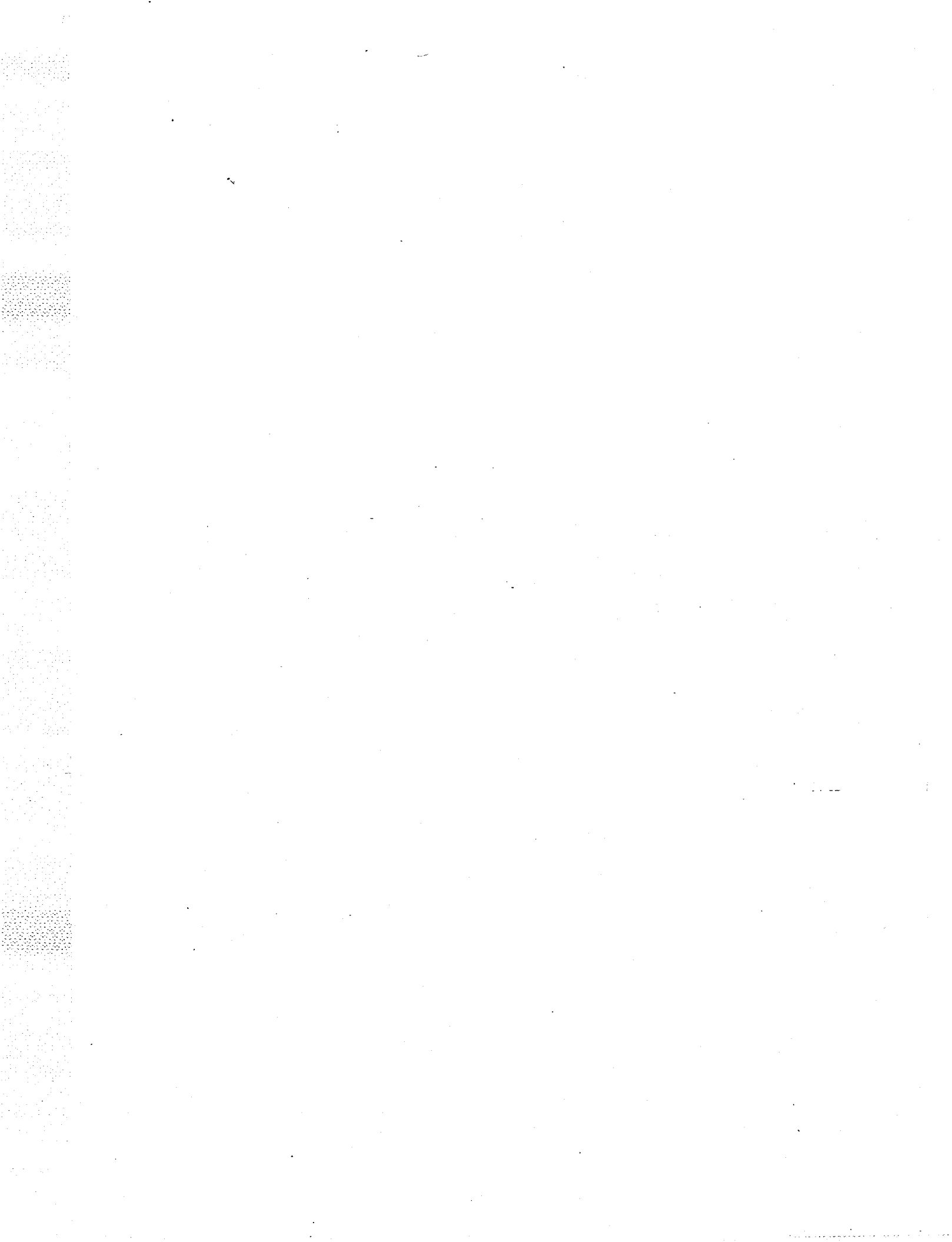


C H I N E S E - C A N T O N E S E
REFRESHER COURSE

VOLUME II
Instructional Units 31-60

March 1966

DEFENSE LANGUAGE INSTITUTE
FOREIGN LANGUAGE CENTER



CHINESE-CANTONESE REFRESHER COURSE

MATERIALS

Printed Material: 1 vol. Introduction
1 vol. Instructional Units 1-30
1 vol. **Instructional Units 31-60**
1 vol. Instructional Units 61-90
1 vol. Instructional Units 91-120
1 vol. Instructional Units 121-140
1 vol. Instructor's Manual
1 vol. Language Laboratory Practice Units
1-60
1 vol. *Formal Testing Units 1-10
*Formal Testing Units Answer Sheet

Reference Material: 1 vol. Dictionary of Common Chinese-
Cantonese Characters
1 vol. List of Basic Chinese-Cantonese
Military Words

Recorded Material: 140 reels Instructional Units 1-140
60 reels Language Laboratory Practice Units
1-60
10 reels *Formal Testing Units 1-10

Film Material: 1 reel "Free China's Fighting Men"
MF 30-8444
1 reel "Mighty Chinese Armed Forces"
USALS-86
1 reel "Production of Combat Intelligence"
TF 30-1494

*FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

CHINESE-CANTONESE REFRESHER COURSE

INSTRUCTIONAL UNITS 31-60

PRINTED MATERIALS

This volume contains 30 fifty-minute instructional units (Instructional Units 31 through 60) designed for classroom instruction. Each unit contains the following parts:

Oral Material. The aim of this part is to maintain and develop the student's ability in oral fluency. New elements of the language are introduced for review and study in this part only. The style of this part is in conversational Cantonese Chinese. It is transcribed in romanization, calligraphed in Chinese characters, and translated into idiomatic English.

Reading Material. The aim of this part is to maintain and develop the student's ability in reading. No new element of the language is introduced in this part. There is a gradual development from conversational to literary style. It is calligraphed in Chinese characters.

Questions. This part is an informal check-up test of the student's ability to master the materials in the unit. It is transcribed in romanization. The questions and approved answers, calligraphed in Chinese characters, are in the Instructor's Manual.

Vocabulary and Notes. This part contains a complete list of vocabulary and grammatical notes which are intended for study by the student and support current or subsequent materials.

CHINESE-CANTONESE REFRESHER COURSE

INSTRUCTIONAL UNITS 31-60

RECORDED MATERIALS

As the classroom supervisor or instructor available may or may not be a native linguist, each Instructional Unit is supported by one individual reel of pre-recorded tape designed to be used in a tape language course with a minimum of supervision. All tapes are for use on dual channel type magnetic tape recorder and are properly identified. Each tape contains the following parts:

Oral Material. This part contains listening and repeat practice.

Reading Material. This part also contains listening and repeat practice.

Questions. This part contains a number of questions. Blank spaces are provided on the tape for the student to record his answers.

For Instructional Units, the following study procedures are to be observed when the classroom supervisor or instructor available is not a native linguist:

1. Listen to the Oral Material Listening Practice. Refer to the printed material, if necessary.
2. Repeat after the Oral Material Repeat Practice. Refer to the printed material, if necessary.
3. Listen to the Reading Material Listening Practice. Refer to the printed material.

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INSTRUCTIONAL UNITS 31-60

4. Repeat after the Reading Material Repeat Practice.
Refer to the printed material.
5. Answer all questions. Record answers on blank spaces provided between questions.
6. Rewind the tape and play back for self-evaluation.
7. If more time is available, repeat Step 2 and 4.

CHINESE-CANTONESE REFRESHER COURSE

INSTRUCTIONAL UNITS 31-60

CORRELATED MATERIALS

Instructional Units 31 through 60 are to be correlated with 13 fifty-minute language laboratory practice units (Language Laboratory Practice Units 14 through 26) designed for individual practice. Each unit contains the following parts:

Aural Comprehension Material. The aim of this part is to maintain and develop the student's ability in aural comprehension. No new element of the language is introduced in this part. The style of this part is in conversational Cantonese Chinese. As this part is for aural comprehension, no printed material is necessary for the student. This part, transcribed in romanization, is in the Language Laboratory Practice Units.

Questions. This part is an informal check-up test of the student's ability to master the materials in the unit. No printed material is necessary for the student. The questions and approved answers, transcribed in romanization, are in the Language Laboratory Practice Units.

Instead of printed material, the student is issued an individual reel of pre-recorded tape designed to be used in a tape language course with a minimum of supervision. All tapes are for use on dual channel type magnetic tape recorder and are properly identified. Each tape contains the following parts:

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INSTRUCTIONAL UNITS 31-60

Aural Comprehension Material. This part contains listening and repeat practice.

Questions. This part contains a number of questions. Blank spaces are provided on the tape for the student to record his answers.

For Language Laboratory Practice Units, the following study procedures are to be observed:

1. Listen to the Aural Comprehension Material Listening Practice.
2. Repeat after Aural Comprehension Material Repeat Practice.
3. Answer all questions. Record answers on blank spaces provided between questions.
4. Rewind the tape and play back for self-evaluation.
5. If more time is available, repeat Step 1, 2, 3, and 4, and/or record at the end of the tape a resumé of the Aural Comprehension Material.

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INSTRUCTIONAL UNITS 31-60

TESTING MATERIALS

Instructional Units 31 through 60 and Language Laboratory Practice Units 14 through 26 are to be further correlated with 2 fifty-minute formal testing units (Formal Testing Units 3 and 4) designed to test the student's mastery of the materials in these units. Specific instructions and guidance to the student in connection with the tests are given in each of the Formal Testing Units which are "For Official Use Only".

CHINESE-CANTONESE REFRESHER COURSE

INSTRUCTIONAL UNITS 31-60

SCHEDULE

4th Wk				5th Wk				6th Wk			
M	Hr	46	IU 31	M	Hr	61	IU 41	M	Hr	76	IU 51
		47	IU 32			62	IU 42			77	IU 52
		48	LLPU 14			63	FTU 3			78	LLPU 23
T	Hr	49	IU 33	T	Hr	64	IU 43	T	Hr	79	IU 53
		50	IU 34			65	IU 44			80	IU 54
		51	LLPU 15			66	LLPU 19			81	LLPU 24
W	Hr	52	IU 35	W	Hr	67	IU 45	W	Hr	82	IU 55
		53	IU 36			68	IU 46			83	IU 56
		54	LLPU 16			69	LLPU 20			84	FTU 4
T	Hr	55	IU 37	T	Hr	70	IU 47	T	Hr	85	IU 57
		56	IU 38			71	IU 48			86	IU 58
		57	LLPU 17			72	LLPU 21			87	LLPU 25
F	Hr	58	IU 39	F	Hr	73	IU 49	F	Hr	88	IU 59
		59	IU 40			74	IU 50			89	IU 60
		60	LLPU 18			75	LLPU 22			90	LLPU 26

IU - Instructional Unit

LLPU - Language Laboratory Practice Unit

FTU - Formal Testing Unit

CHINESE-CANTONESE REFRESHER COURSE

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INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 31

ORAL MATERIAL

Paāk Shiù-Kaaù: Cheung Sheung-Wai, tsz̄-t's'ung ngõh-tei lei-hoi Lük-Kwan Uē-Īn Hòk-Haaù, pat-king pat-kòk ĩ-king shēng nīn. Yān-sz̄ pīn-waân, yaũ uē paāk wān t'in-kaú. Ooi-yik kwòh-hui yat nīn, sui-īn mǒ mat shīng-tsaũ, taân-hai ngõh kòk-tak tsui hók kò-wai ché hai ts'ui-chóh kòh hó lǒ-p'òh, yaũ yat-kòh hó chi-kei, tak yat-fān yau ch'aaì...

Cheung Sheung-Wai: Seung-hei-lai chan-hai hó-ts'z̄ yat-ch'eung mung kóm-yeung*. Ngõh chūng kei-yik-tak nei kè T'aaì-T'aaì* hai yaũ ngõh kaaì-shiũ nei shik kè. Taân-hai mǒ kei noi, nei leung-wai* tsaũ faat-shang luên*-oi. Lõh-maân-sz̄ shīng-kung, kui-īn* kit fan, ĩ-ka nei ĩ-king shīng ka laap shat, uēn-shīng yān-shaang yat-kīn taaì sz̄. Taân-hai ngõh yik-to suèn hó-ts'oi. Ngõh tak-faan ngõh kè koon-chik, ĩ-ch'é yaũ yaũ kòm hó kei-ooi t'ung-maaì nei yat-ts'ai tsô sz̄.

P: Ngõh-tei kam-ts'z̄ pei p'aaì-lai Uēn-Tung. Ngõh-tei kè yām-mò kòm chūng-iù. Ngõh-tei iù ĩn-kaù toh ti kwaan-ue Chung-Kwòk kè yě, ĩn-haũ chì hók-ĩ uēn-shīng ngõh-tei kè yām-mò.

C: Nei kóng chan tui là. Ngõh-tei iù ĩn-kaù toh ti kwaan-ue Chung-Kwòk kè ching-foó, ngoi-kaau, kwan-sz̄, king-tsaì, kaau-t'ung, kaaù-yük ni ti kóm-yeung* kè yě. Uē-kwóh ngõh-tei yaũ ni ti kè sheung-shik, ngõh-tei kung-tsòk fong-pīn-tak toh.

P: T'ing-yat ngõh-tei iù hui shaũ fàn. Ni chūng kè fàn-līn hai yung ĩn-kóng shik t'ung t'ó-lūn shik lai tsô kè. Ts'ing nei m-hó ch'i-tò à.

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 31

C: Ngǒh kei-tak là. Ngǒh ooĩ chún-peí hó là. Haĩ kòm tóh là?
Chûng yaũ mi-yě k'ei-t'a fan-foò mǎ à, Paâk Shiù-Kaau?

P: Haĩ kòm-toh là. ǎ-Chim.

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 31

Major White: Capt Cheung. It is hard to realize that it has been a year since we left the US Army Language School. The year passed so quickly and so many things have changed. As I recall what I did last year, there was hardly anything spectacular. However, it is most gratifying that I have gotten married, that I have you as my close friend, and that I have an excellent assignment...

Capt Cheung: Come to think of it, it was just like a dream. I still remember that you met your wife through my introduction. Somehow, you two fell in love with each other, and after a whirlwind romance, you two were married. Now that you have a family, you have completed one of the Chinese so-called major events in a human life. As for me, I have been very fortunate also. I have gotten back my commission and have an opportunity to serve with you.

W: Our orders have brought us to the Far East and our mission is so important. We have to do more research on various aspects of China before we can accomplish our mission.

C: You are absolutely right. We have to study the government, foreign relations, military affairs, economy, transportation, education and other things as well. It will facilitate our work if we have this knowledge.

W: We have to attend an orientation tomorrow. I understand this will be given in the manner of lectures and discussions.

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 31

Please, don't be late.

C: No, sir. I'll be well prepared. Will that be all, sir? Are there any other instructions, Major?

W: That will be all, Jim.

白少校：張學變一得有想重識生而一我機今重要嘅任務。上校幻，年最一起記嘅戀家件得會次野。尉，不有雖然慰知係你係羅經。已事我埋派我然後。自經如慰知係你係羅經。已事我埋派我然後。從不白有者已好嘅有曼成但官一遠要至。我覺雲也係，似太幾史家係職齊東研可。地已天成娶得一太耐成立我，做，究以。離經狗就咗一場係，功室亦而事我多完。開成，但好優敢我兩居完算又。地嘅關係我。陸年回，但好優敢我兩居完算又。軍。憶係老差樣介紹就結人彩咁好。語人過我婆……我你發婚生。好。甘國任。言事去覺，我你發婚生。好。甘國任。

張上尉：我地今重要嘅任務。對啦，我地外交嘅常。研究軍事嘅野，我地。關於經濟，如工作。中，果方。野，我地。訓練係用。

白：我地今重要嘅任務。對啦，我地外交嘅常。研究軍事嘅野，我地。關於經濟，如工作。中，果方。野，我地。訓練係用。

張：你講真對啦，我地外交嘅常。研究軍事嘅野，我地。關於經濟，如工作。中，果方。野，我地。訓練係用。

白：聽日我地要去受訓。呢種嘅訓練係用。

演講式同討論式黎做嘅。請你唔
好遲到呀。

張：我記得啦。我會準備好啦。係咁多啦？
重有乜野其他吩咐呀。白少校？

白：係咁多啦。亞占。

憶想「人俗人
 回·謂以二
 再感所所張
 後之正·白
 之定，嘅·
 去無夢實真」
 過幻場事有一
 當變一成境之
 每，，變夢証
 ，飛烟會，例
 物如陣時夢係
 事快一時如事
 之其似夢生之
 上有好但「人年
 界總時·：一
 世，有夢話去
 時黎如有過
 之起生語在

言任績上，完在，庭場
 語擔成由外·人白家如
 軍廈務張之室二是好真
 陸大服·此立張其美憶
 開角，校除家白尤有回
 離五力少·成，；又後
 年頓努至尉，之大，事
 去盛作升上婚言不外·
 自華工白一結而謂之事
 士至因·職而總可就之
 上派·級官愛·不名賀
 張被作升之戀事就成可
 ，後工都來由大成功喜事
 尉先之人原士生之上可日
 上，項兩佢女人年業最昨
 白後事，至黃件一事佢如
 校密良升與一去在係，
 學保優士白成過除此夢

大多經
 重，，
 務訓練事
 任訓軍
 ，別，
 作特交
 工受外·
 東要，題
 遠人府問
 至二政
 派佢之……
 被，國通
 張便中交
 ，方於，
 白作關育
 現工究教
 如多濟

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 31

QUESTIONS

1. Tsž-tš'ung Cheung Sheung-Sž t'ung Paak Sheung-Wai lei-hoi Lük-Kwan Uē-Īn Hōk-Haaū chi haū, pat-king pat-kōk ĩ-king kei noi là?
2. Neī keī shī lei-hoi Lük-Kwan Uē-Īn Hōk-Haaū kà?
3. Ooi-yik kwòh-hui kei nīn, neī yaū ti mi-yě shing-tsaū à?
4. Hai kwòh-hui yat nīn chung, Paak Sheung-Wai yaū mi-yě shing-tsaū à?
5. Neī i-ka tsō-kán mi-yě kung-tsòk à?
6. Neī t'ung neī kè T'aaī-T'aaī* hai tím-yeung* kit fan kà?
7. Paak Sheung-Wai i-ka kè koon-chik hai mi-yě à?
8. Cheung Sheung-Sž ne?
9. K'ui-teī i-ka peī p'aaī hui pin shuè kung-tsòk à?
10. Neī tui-ue Chung-Kwòk kè ching-foó, ngoī-kaau, kwan-sž, king-tsaī, kaau-t'ung, kaaū-yūk, fung-tsūk, tsaap-kwaàn, pin chung tsui yaū hing-ts'ui à?
11. Neī kòk-tak ni keī chúng yě, pin chúng chi kán-iù à? Tím-kaaī kòm kán-iù à?

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 31

VOCABULARY AND NOTES

pat-king pat-kòk without realizing it, not knowing, not perceiving, unconsciously; a.f.: m-chí m-kòk IU 9, pat-chí pat-kòk (lit)

yān-ŝ pîn-waân yān-ŝ 'personal affairs, human affairs';
pîn-waân 'change, variation, transformation, mutation, illusion',
 synonym: pîn-ts'in, pîn-fà, koí-pîn, ts'in (lit), pîn; yān-ŝ
pîn-waân 'people come and go, the change of human affairs'

paâk wān t'in-kaú paâk 'white'; wān 'cloud'; paâk-wān
 'white cloud'; t'in 'sky, Heaven, Providence'; kaú 'dog'; paâk-
 wān t'in-kaú 'the white clouds change into a grey dog' used to
 illustrate the unexpected in the changing conditions of the times;
 a.f.: paâk-wān ch'ong-kaú

ooí-yik ooí (lit) 'to return, to be back, times'; ooí-yik
 'to retrospect, to recall, to recollect, recollection, recall, re-
 trospect'; synonym: ooí seúng, yik (lit), seúng tong nín

kwòh-huí past, formerly, in olden days, before; synonym:
í-ts'in IU 13, ts'üng-ts'in, sik-yât (lit), sik (lit)

kò-wai kò (lit) 'to say to, to report to, to inform, to
 announce, to sue'; wai (lit) 'to console, to pacify, to comfort',
 synonym: on-wai, wai-mân; kò wai 'to feel being comforted, it is a
 comfort, it is quite a relief'

ché impersonal pronoun, that, those, one; tsoi-ché 'post-
 script, furthermore'

ts'uì (ts'uí, ts'ó) to take a wife, to marry (man); pat
ts'uì 'to stay single'

lǒ-p'òh wife; a.f.: t'aaí-t'aaí*, noí-tsí, noí-yān*, nuí-
yān*, ts'ai; ts'uí lǒ-p'òh (ts'ó lǒ-p'òh) 'to take a wife'

chi-keí keí (lit) 'oneself', a.f.: tŝ-keí (colloq); chi-
keí 'bosom friend, good friend, real friend'

fân a part, a share, a portion, a position; yat-fân 'a,
 a copy'; shâp-fân chi yat 'one-tenth'; pô-fân 'part, portion,
 share'

yau excellent, outstanding, superior, abundant, plenty,
 superb; synonym: yau-leüng; yau-tim 'good points, merits'

ch'aaí job, employment, to send; synonym: ch'aaí-ŝ, chik-
wai; ch'ut kung-ch'aaí 'TDY'; yau ch'aaí 'good job'

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 31

ch'eūng A.N. of an affair, an area of level ground, an open space, arena for drill

mûng a dream, to dream; AN: ch'eūng; vat ch'eūng mûng 'a dream'; faät mûng 'to dream'

luên*-oi luên* 'to indulge in'; laū luên* 'to indulge in'; oi 'to love, to like'; luên*-oi 'to be in love with, love between two sexes'; faät-shaang luên*-hoi 'to fall in love'

lōh-maân s'z lōh-maân 'romantic'; lōh-maân s'z 'romance'

kui-in* contrary to expectations, after all, to presume on, reserved

shīng ka laâp shat ka (lit) 'family'; shat 'a home, household, house, apartment, room'; ka-shat 'family, home'; laâp (lit) 'to establish, to erect, to stand up'; shīng 'to complete, to perfect, to become, finished'; shīng-laâp 'to found, founding'; shīng ka laâp shat 'to have a family and career'

uēn-shīng to accomplish, to complete; yām-mô uēn-shīng 'mission accomplished'

yān-shaang .life; yān-shaang taaî s'z 'big event in one's life marriage'

suèn to regard as, to consider, to reckon, to calculate, to count

Uēn-Tung uēn 'far, distant, remote'; tung 'east'; Uēn-Tung 'Far East'; Kān-Tung 'Near East'; Chung-Tung 'Middle East'

ngoî-kaau diplomacy, foreign relation, foreign affairs

king-tsaî economics, economy, economical; synonym: p'ēng, m-kwai, king-tsaî hōk 'economics'

kaau-t'ung communication, transportation, traffic

sheūng-shik common sense, knowledge

shaū fàn shaū 'to receive' IU 16; fàn (abbr. of fàn-lîn) 'to train, training'; shaū fàn 'to receive training, to attend orientation'

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 31

shik form, pattern, type, style, fashion, model, example,
sample

t'ó-lûn to discuss, to deliberate, to change opinion; sy-
nonym: sheung-t'ó (lit), t'ó (lit), sheung (lit), sheung-leūng,
sheung-i

chún-peî to prepare, to get ready; a.f.: peî (lit), uê-peî

fan-foò to command, to give order, to give instruction;
synonym: tsuk (lit), kaau-taaí (colloq)

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 32

ORAL MATERIAL

Hōh Chung-Kaaú: Ngǒn kam-yât shóh kóng kè haí kwaan-ue Chung-Kwòk kè mìn-tsik yān-haú teî-yīng kè yě. Chung-Kwòk kè mìn-tsik taaî-yeùk* yaú kaú-ts'at-saam-yat-saam-ŋǎ-ŋǎ fong-kung-leĩ. Taaî-yeùk* chìm À-Chau sei-fân chi yat, chìm ts'uēn shai-kaaì lûk-teî mìn-tsik shâp-ŋǎ-fân chi yat. Haí À-Chau taî-yat taaî kwòk, shai-kaaì taî-saam taaî kwòk... Chung-Kwòk ts'ūng-loi mǒ yān-haú t'iu-ch'ā. Taân-haí kan-kui Chung-Kwòk kè ch'ak-suèn, yān-haú taaî-yeùk* yaú lûk-maân-maân tsóh-yaú*. Chìm ts'uēn shai-kaaì yān-haú ŋǎ-fân chi yat, haí shai-kaaì kòk kwòk yān-haú tsui toh kè kwòk-ka... Chung-Kwòk kè teî-yīng fei-sheūng chi fuk-tsaâp. Shaan-teî chìm tsuēn kwòk paák-fân chi saam-shâp. Ko-uēn chìm paák-fân chi saam-shâp-sei, yau-līng chìm paák-fân chi kaú, p'oōn-teî chìm paák-fân chi shâp-lûk, p'īng-uēn chìm paák-fân chi shâp... Chung-Kwòk kè hoí-ngôn sìn paát-lûk-saam-līng kung-leĩ ch'eūng. Uēn-ngôn yaú m-shiú hoí tó, hoí waan, kóng haú... Chung-Kwòk kè heí-haú haí taaî-lûk heí-haú. Hâ-t'in fei-sheūng chi ít, tung-t'in fei-sheūng chi laǎng...

Paák Shiú-Kaaú: Chung-Kwòk pak pîn t'ūng naām pîn kè heí-haú seung ch'a keí uēn ne?

H: Hâ-t'in kè shī-haú, pak pîn t'ūng naām pîn mǒ mat m-t'ūng. Taân-haí tung-t'in tsaú m-t'ūng là. Hâ-t'in seung ch'a shiú-kwòh Shíp Shī shâp tô. Tung-t'in seung ch'a taaî-yeùk* sei-shâp tô. Wā-Naām uē kwai haí ŋǎ-uēt. Wā-Chung lûk-uēt. Wā-Pak ts'at-uēt.

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 32

Lt Colonel Hōh: The topics which I wish to talk about today include China's area, population, and topography. The area of China is approximately 9,731,355 square kilometers. It is about 1/4 of the land of Asia and 1/15 of the world. It is the largest country in Asia and the third largest in the World...

No census of the entire Chinese population has ever been taken. However, according to estimates, the population is about 600,000,000. It is about 1/5 of the population of the World and is the World's largest in population... Within the boundaries of China are arrayed numerous physiographic features which include almost every known type of topographic expression. Mountains occupy 30 per cent of the national area, plateaus 34 per cent, hilly regions 9 per cent, basins 16 percent, and alluvial plains 10 per cent...

The coast-line of China is about 8,630 kilometers. Along the coast, there are innumerable islands, inlets and harbors...

China has a continental climate--extreme heat in Summer and extreme cold in Winter...

Major White: What is the difference in temperature between north and south in China?

H: The difference is much reduced in summer but is greatly

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accentuated in winter. In summer, the difference is less than 10°C . In winter, about 40°C . Maximum rainfall comes mostly in May in South China, in June in Central China and in July in North China.

READING MATERIAL

二題育究講
 人，之式
 白現如人辦同
 少受中口法討
 校特國，有論
 ，別政氣多式
 張訓府候種
 上練，風，巨
 尉，軍風巨
 被研事俗地
 派究，習所
 去對外慣用
 遠中交，之
 東國，語辦
 工有經言法
 作關濟……包
 ，之，教研演
 巨問教研演

巨所何中
 今講受校
 日者訓講
 係係者得
 受關多極
 訓於係有
 之中新系
 第國近統
 一之由
 日面美聽
 ，積來者
 由，華對
 何人工之
 中口作極
 校，之感
 主地軍興
 講形官趣
 巨所何中

東南，山
 中近係地
 國海亞
 在·洲盆
 亞其第地
 洲面一同
 大陸積大平
 陸佔國原
 ；全·較
 在世其少
 日界地
 本面大邱
 ，積部陵
 韓十份更
 國五係少
 之分高
 西之原

大如
 中氣不
 國候同
 之·
 氣夏
 候熱
 同冬
 北冷
 美，
 洲同
 者美
 相國
 差加
 無者
 幾之
 ，四
 係季

口至人
 中多口
 國·分
 人廣散
 口東國
 佔在內
 全中各
 世國省
 界之，
 第南同
 一，世
 ，係界
 沿華各
 海南國
 各一
 省大
 人省

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QUESTIONS

1. Paâk Shiù-Kaaù t'ūng Cheung Sheūng-Wai í-ka hui shaū fân.
K'ui-teí iù ín-kaù ti mi-yě mân-t'ai à?
2. Chung-Kwòk kè mìn-tsik taaí-yeùk* chím À-Chau mìn-tsik keí-fân chi keí à?
3. À-Chau chì taaí kè kwòk-ka haí pin kwòk à?
4. Pak Meí-Chau chì taaí kè kwòk-ka kiù tsô mi-yě mēng* à?
5. Ts'uēn shai-kaaí chì taaí kè kwòk-ka kiù tsô mi-yě mēng* à?
6. Chung-Kwòk kè yān-haú taaí-yeùk* yaú keí toh à?
7. Chung-Kwòk kè yān-haú chím ts'uēn shai-kaaí yān-haú keí-fân chi keí à?
8. Meí-Kwòk pin-kòh shīng-shí kè yān-haú tsui toh à?
9. Naú-Yeùk shí kè yān-haú taaí-yeùk* keí toh à?
10. Chung-Kwòk kè teí-yīng, mi-yě chím tsui toh à?
11. Taaí-lúk heí-haú haí tím-yeūng* kà?
12. Ka-Shaáng kè uě kwai taaí-yeùk* haí keí shí à?

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VOCABULARY AND NOTES

mîn-tsik area, surface

yān-haú population

teî-yīng teî 'land, ground, floor, place, area'; yīng 'figure, appearance, form, body, to take shape, visible'; teî-yīng 'terrain, topography', synonym: 'physiographic feature'

fong kung-leī fong 'square, direction, surname'; tung fong 'east'; sei-fong 'square, four directions, everywhere'; ch'eūng-fong 'rectangular'; fong-in 'local dialect'; kung 'public'; lei 'li (Chinese mile)'; kung-leī 'kilometer'; fong kung-leī 'square kilometer'

chīm to occupy, to seize, to capture (place), to share, to usurp, to take by force, to encroach upon; synonym: chīm-līng

lūk teî lūk 'ground, dry land, six, surname'; lūk teî 'dry land'

yān-haú t'iū-ch'ā ch'ā 'to investigate, to seek out, to search into, it would appear, it seems that..., I find that..., to inquire'; t'iū-ch'ā 'to investigate, investigation'; yān-haú 'population'; yān-haú t'iū-ch'ā 'census'

ch'ak-suèn ch'ak 'to estimate, to measure, to fathom, to guess'; ch'ak suèn 'to calculate, to estimate, to survey, survey, estimation'

kòk various, all, every, miscellaneous

fuk-tsaâp tsaâp 'assorted, mixed, confused, miscellaneous'; fuk-tsaâp 'complicated, complex'

ko-uēn ko 'tall, high, highly, surname'; uēn (lit)- 'original, originally, at first'; ko-uēn 'plateau'

yau-līng yau 'a mound, a hill, a place'; yau-līng 'a mound, mound, hilly region'

p'oōn-teî p'oōn 'basin, bowl'; mīn p'oōn 'wash basin'; p'oōn-teî 'basin (terrain)'

p'īng-uēn p'īng 'flat, level, even, just, ordinary, common, reasonable'; p'īng-uēn 'plain (terrain), alluvial plain'

hoi-ngôn sìn hoi 'sea'; ngôn 'bank (sea, river), shore';

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sheŭng ngôn 'to go ashore, to land'; maaí ngôn 'to come to shore'; hoi-ngôn 'coast'; sín 'line, thread'; hoi-ngôn sín 'coast-line'

uēn ngôn uēn 'to follow a course, to go along, to coast, to hand down, to continue, along or by (a road, a coast)'; uēn hoí 'along the sea'; uēn sín 'land on each side of a railway or highway'; uēn lô 'along the road, the whole way'; uēn ngôn 'along the coast'

hoí tó tó 'island'; hoí tó 'sea island, island'; poòn-tó 'peninsula'

hoí waan waan 'bay'; hoí waan 'bay, inlet'

kóng haú kóng 'port, harbor'; kóng-haú 'port, harbor'

taaí-lúk heí-haú taaí-lúk 'mainland'; heí-haú 'climate'; taaí-lúk heí-haú 'continental climate'

hâ-t'in Summer; abbr.: hâ

î-t hot, heat, passionate; î-t'in (colloq) 'Summer'

tung-t'in Winter; abbr: tung; ch'un-t'in 'Spring', abbr: ch'un; ts'au-t'in 'Autumn', abbr: ts'au

pak pîn pak 'north, northern'; pîn 'side, direction, convenient'; pak pîn 'north side, north'; naām pîn 'south side, south'; sai pîn 'west side, west'; tung pîn 'east side, east'; tung naām 'southeast'; sai-naām 'southwest'; tung-pak 'northeast'; sai-pak 'northwest'

seung ch'a seung 'mutual, together, reciprocal'; ch'a 'different, difference, balance, inferior, bad'; seung ch'a 'discrepancy, difference, variation, error'

uēn far, distant, remote, greatly; seung ch'a keí uēn 'quite different'; ch'a tak uēn 'quite different'

Shíp Shí shíp 'to assist, to hold, to attract'; shí 'a clan, a family'; Shíp-Shí 'Centigrade'; Wā-Shí 'Fahrenheit'; a.f.: Shíp-Shí piú, Wā-Shí piú; Shíp-Shí shâp tô '10°C'

tô degree, limit, measure, a rule, a law, place

Wā-Naām Wā 'China'; Wā-Naām 'South China'; Wā-Pak 'North

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China'; Wā-Chung 'Central China'

uě kwai uě 'rain, raining, to rain'; kwai 'season'; uě
kwai 'rainy season, monsoon'; sei kwai 'four season'; uě leung
'rainfall'

