

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

VOLUME V
Instructional Units 121-140

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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 121-140

PRINTED MATERIALS

This volume contains 20 fifty-minute instructional units (Instructional Units 121 through 140) 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 121-140

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 121-140

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.

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INSTRUCTIONAL UNITS 121-140

CORRELATED MATERIALS

Instructional Units 121 through 140 are to be correlated with 8 fifty-minute language laboratory practice units (Language Laboratory Practice Units 53 through 60) 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 121-140

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 121-140

FILM MATERIAL

Instructional Units 121 through 140 and Language Laboratory Practice Units 53 through 60 are to be also correlated with 1 training film with Cantonese Chinese sound track for the student's viewing and commenting, as follows:

"Production of Combat Intelligence". TF 30-1494. This film pertains to intelligence at work in battle. The running time is 18 minutes.

This film is to be shown in Hour 201 with Language Laboratory Practice Unit 58.

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INSTRUCTIONAL UNITS 121-140

TESTING MATERIALS

Instructional Units 121 through 140 and Language Laboratory Practice Units 53 through 60 are to be further correlated with 2 fifty-minute formal testing units (Formal Testing Units 9 and 10) 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 121-140

SCHEDULE

13th Wk				14th Wk			
M	Hr	181 IU	121	M	Hr	196 IU	131
		182 IU	122			197 IU	132
		183 LLPU	53			198 LLPU	57
T	Hr	184 IU	123	T	Hr	199 IU	133
		185 IU	124			200 IU	134
		186 LLPU	54			201 LLPU	58
W	Hr	187 IU	125	W	Hr	202 IU	135
		188 IU	126			203 IU	136
		189 FTU	9			204 LLPU	59
T	Hr	190 IU	127	T	Hr	205 IU	137
		191 IU	128			206 IU	138
		192 LLPU	55			207 LLPU	60
F	Hr	193 IU	129	F	Hr	208 IU	139
		194 IU	130			209 IU	140
		195 LLPU	56			210 FTU	10

IU - Instructional Unit

LLPU - Language Laboratory Practice Unit

FTU - Formal Testing Unit

Note - Film "Production of Combat Intelligence" TF 30-1494 (18 min) is to be shown in Hour 201 with LLPU 58.

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INSTRUCTIONAL UNITS 121-140

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INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 121

ORAL MATERIAL

Paâk Shiù-Kaaù: Pô-ping yat-heung hai Chung-Kung Lûk-Kwan
kê pool-kwat. Neĩ wâ tui mà, Hõh Chung-Kaaù?

Hõh Chung-Kaaù: Tui là. Chung-Kung í-chung pò-ping hai yan-
wai foò-yaũ yân-lîk, t'ung-shî k'uèt-fât p'aaù-ping, chin-
ch'e, t'ung-sùn chong-peĩ, kaaù-t'ung ch'e-leung, t'ung
shaũ-kwòh fân-lîn kê keĩ-shût yân-uên.

P: Taân-hai chong-peĩ kê k'uèt-fât yik-to ying-heung-tò pô-
ping taan-wai*, kit-kwòh k'uĩ-teĩ kê ping-lîk, fòh-lîk,
p'in-chai tsó-chik seung ch'a hó uên, tui mà?

H: Mõ ts'òh là. Pô-ts'eung t'ung k'ei-t'a kê hing ping-hei —
ni ti kê ping-hei m-kaù kung-k'ap toh-kwòh saam-fân-chi-yat
kê pô-ping. Lei-yung ip-foh kê yân-uên, uê shue-kei, kà-
shai ping, ch'ui-sz ping hai chin-taù kê shî-haũ tsô pô-
ts'eung ping t'ung taam-kà ping kê ts'è shò, toh-kwòh sai-
fong lûk-kwan hó toh.

P: Chung-Kung yaũ mõ saàn-ping à?

H: Kan-kuì pò-kò, Chung-Kung fân-lîn yaũ-haân saàn-ping, taaĩ-
k'oi* hai pô-ping chúng-luĩ kê.

P: Toh-shò Chung-Kung kê kwan-t'uên, sz, t'uên yaũ kîng-kaai
lîn t'ung ying. K'uĩ-teĩ yung lai tsô mi-yě à?

H: Ni ti kîng-kaai taan-wai* yung lai shaú-wai sz-lîng pô, pò-
k'ap, t'ung-sùn ch'it-shi, pit-iù shî, tòng pò-ping tà
cheung.

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 121

Major White: Sir, infantry has been the backbone of the Chinese Communist Army. Do you agree?

Lt. Colonel Hōh: Yes, indeed. The heavy dependence of the Chinese Communists upon infantry results from an abundance of manpower and shortages of artillery, tanks, communications equipment and transport vehicles, as well as of trained technical personnel.

W: But shortages of equipment extend even into infantry units, with the result that they vary widely as to strength, fire power and organizational structure. Don't you think so?

H: Yes, you're right. Rifles and other small arms are insufficient to provide more than about one-third of the infantrymen with these weapons. Service-type personnel, such as clerks, drivers and cooks, are used in combat as riflemen or litter bearers much more often than is the case in Western Armies.

W: Do the Chinese Communists have paratroops?

H: According to reports, the Chinese Communists are training a limited number of paratroops, probably infantry-type troops.

W: Security companies and battalions are found in most Chinese Communist regiments, divisions and armies. What are they used for?

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 121

H: The security units are used to guard headquarters, supply and communications installations, and to fight as infantry if required.

白少校：步兵一係中陸軍既背骨。你
 何中校：話對嗎，向係中陸軍既背骨。你
 對啦，中，何，中，倚重步兵係因為富
 人，同，時，缺，之，砲，兵，戰，車，過，訓
 訊裝備，人，交，通，車，輛，同，受，過，訓
 既技術人員。亦都影響到步兵單位，
 白：但係裝備既缺乏亦都影響到步兵單位，
 結果佢地好遠，其他既輕兵器——呢的既
 何：有錯啦。步兵用業炊担架兵，係步
 兵器，同好多兵，係步，方陸軍傘兵中
 駕步槍軍傘，兵，中，類，既，訓，練，有，限，傘，兵，大，概
 方陸軍傘兵，同好多兵，係步，方陸軍傘兵中
 白：中共有報告步兵既軍團，師，團，有，警，戒，連，同
 何：根據報告步兵既軍團，師，團，有，警，戒，連，同
 多數中警警通，黎黎守要，團，野，有，警，戒，連，同
 何：呢的警通，黎黎守要，團，野，有，警，戒，連，同

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 121

READING MATERIAL

軍之二車與普，陸兵通備極力，在步力交裝亦火而重人，種內，倚之備此位力，幹共大裝單實，骨中廣訊員兵其軍事，有通人步響軍兵共，術在影其步中車技至接織為為一戰之甚間組軍則：，練，與制陸幹二兵訓之接編以骨有砲受缺直與共其因之曾之而，中，原缺與上因力，中要共，術門之，主中輛技遍戰

以用為之，難利作軍器，兵陸兵時事方輕門炊西他戰，在其遠與，駛，槍兵駕數，步步，次之之記之共上書兵中，以如架，一，担，如份負與，例三人兵，給科槍，供業步上

之有限，訓練種類，現共步兵，中步，報告能為，方面兵，各種，根據此，傘兵

戒與，警給戰，有補作，附，兵，中，部，步，團，令，作，師，衛，被，守，為，時，軍，務，要，之，任，必，共，其，中，等，在，營，施，與，設，連，通

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 121

QUESTIONS

1. Chung-Kûng Lûk-Kwan chi kân-iù kè ping-foh hai mi-yě à?
2. Tím-kaai Chung-Kûng kòm í-chûng pô-ping à?
3. Chung-Kûng pô-ping taan-wai* kè chong-peî tím à?
4. Chung-Kûng pô ping kè chong-peî hó k'uèt-fât, yaũ mi-yě ying-heung?
5. Chung-Kûng Kwan-Tui* kè pô-ts'eung t'ung k'ei-t'a hing ping-hei shiu-tò tím-yeung*?
6. Chin-tau kè shí-hâu, Chung-Kûng yaũ-shí lei-yung pin chúng ip-foh yan-uên tsok-chin à?
7. Mi-yě kiù tsô ch'ui-sê ping à?
8. Chin-tau kè shí-hâu, Chung-Kûng yaũ-shí lei-yung ip-foh yan-uên foô-chaak pin chúng tsok-chin kè yam-mô à?
9. Chung-Kûng kè kwan-t'uên, sz, t'uên yaũ king-kaai lin t'ung ying. K'ui-tei kè yam-mô hai tím à?
10. Mi-yě kiù tsô taam kà ping à?

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 121

VOCABULARY AND NOTES

pooli-kwat pooli 'back, behind, to disavow, to memorize, to turn back on'; kwat 'bone'; pooli kwat 'backbone'; synonym: 'kwat-kòn'

í-chûng to rely on, to depend on

foò-yaũ wealthy, rich, abundant, wealth, to enrich

seung ch'a hó uěn quite different; a.f.: ch'a hó uěn

saam—fân-chi-yat one third

shue-kei clerk

ch'ui-sz ping ch'ui-sz 'cooking, kitchen affair'; ch'ui-sz ping 'kitchen personnel (military), cook (military)'

taam kà ping litter bearer (military); taam-kà 'business of litter bearer'

ts'z shò frequency

saàn-ping saàn (lit.) 'umbrella, canopy, cover'; a.f.: 'chí'; saàn-ping 'paratroops'; a.f.: saàn-ping pò-tui*, kòng-lòk-saàn pò-tui*

kíng-kaaí lín security company

kíng-kaaí taan-wai* security unit

t'ung-sùn ch'it-shi communication installation

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 122

ORAL MATERIAL

Paāk Shiù-Kaaù: Neī kòk-tak Chung-Kûng kè yě-chîn p'aaù-ping tím à, Hōh Chung-Kaaù?

Hōh Chung-Kaaù: Tong k'ui-teī hoi-ch'í kon-shíp Hōn-Chîn kè shī-haû, Chung-Kûng kîk-chi k'uêt-fât p'aaù-ping. Ī-ch'é ping-hei yaũ hin-chuê kè ts'aam-ch'i pat t'ûng, t'ûng p'in-chai k'uêt-fât yat-chi, kàng-ka kaám-shiú k'ui-teī p'aaù-ping kè nāng-lîk.

P: Ngōh koó Chung-Kûng p'aaù-ping kè nāng-lîk ĩ-king tsang-ka, hó toh là, yan-wai k'ui-teī shau-tò So-Luēn chong-peī t'ûng keī-shût sheung kè oōn-chōh.

H: Sui-in hai kóm, taân-hai ping-hei ts'aam-ch'i pat t'ûng i-in chi-tò seung-tong ch'ing-tô. P'aaù-ping taan-wai* kè p'aaù-ping hei chai-tsô pat t'ûng, toh-shò hai Yât-Poón, Meī-Kwòk, So-Luēn chai kè.

P: P'aaù-ping taan-wai* tím-yeung* p'in-chai faat à?

H: Kwan-pán ts'aam-ch'i pat t'ûng lîng-tò mooī kòh taan-wai* p'in-chai pat t'ûng. Taân-hai p'in-chai piu-chún fà toh-shò ĩ-king taat-tò yat-kòh t'uēn yaũ saam-kòh ying, yat-kòh ying yaũ saam-kòh lîn, yat-kòh lîn yaũ sei-moōn p'aaù kè ch'ing-tô. Ch'ui-chóh ni tím chi ngoī, yat-kòh ying shòh yaũ kè lîn kè p'in-chai t'ûng chong-peī yat-chi. Taân-hai ying k'ap ĩ sheung kè taan-wai* kè chong-peī tsaú ĩ yaũ mō kwan-pán ĩ tîng là.

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 122

Major White: Sir, what do you think of the Chinese Communist field artillery?

Lt. Colonel Høh: At the outset of their intervention in Korea, the Chinese Communists suffered from an extreme shortage of artillery. In addition, a marked diversity in weapons and a lack of uniformity in organization further reduced their artillery capabilities.

W: I thought the artillery capabilities of the Chinese Communists had increased substantially, owing to receipt of equipment and technical assistance from the Soviets.

H: That may be the case, but diversity of weapons still exists to a considerable degree. Artillery pieces in the artillery units are of varied manufacture, chiefly Japanese, United States and Soviet.

W: How are the artillery units organized?

H: The diversity of matériel has caused some variations in the organization of individual units. However, organization has been standardized to the extent that four-gun batteries, three-battery battalions and three-battalion regiments exist in a majority of cases. Furthermore, the organization and equipment of all batteries of a given battalion are uniform. Above battalion level, however, equipment of units depends on available matériel.

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 122

READING MATERIAL

兵制年使兵如為砲編近，其例多之與助，但；器缺，能援，上兵極同效術比之砲，不之技如度，時差兵與然程同戰參砲備雖當不韓之其裝相造涉著少之加在製式干顯減聯增仍器蘇始有更蘇大，兵或開類，量大同砲，共種致大能不之式中器一得致差位美當兵能獲兵參單，於不共砲之兵式由之中其器砲日

位標連各單定單到三有各而各達有所上少至量營內以多響盡一營級與影已，一營類而上營，但種，制三外，之同編有之致品不在團此一軍差但一除已有參，如，備現品同，門裝以軍不度四與，於亦程砲制備由制之有編裝之編化連之之之準一連位

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 122

QUESTIONS

1. Chung-Kûng pin yat nin ts'aam-ka Hõn-Chin à?
2. Chung-Kûng ts'aam-ka Hõn-Chin shí, k'uī-teī kè p'aaù-ping kau mà?
3. Chung-Kûng ts'aam-ka Hõn-Chin shí, k'uī-teī kè p'aaù-ping hei tím à?
4. Tong-shí Chung-Kûng Kwan-Tuí* kè p'in-chai tím à?
5. Chung-Kûng ts'aam-ka Hõn-Chin kè shí-haú, ping-hei ts'aam-ch'i pat t'üng, p'in-chai m-tak yat-chí. Tuí k'uī-teī yǎu mi-yě ying-heung?
6. Chung-Kûng tak-tó pin-kòh kwòk kè chong-peī t'üng keī-shút oõn-chõh à?
7. Chung-Kûng tak-tó So-Luèn kè chong-peī t'üng keī-shút oõn-chõh, tuí Chung-Kûng kè p'aaù-ping lîk-leung yǎu mi-yě pong-chõh à?
8. Chung-Kûng p'aaù-ping hei toh-shò hai pin kwòk tsô kà?
9. Ìn-tsoi Chung-Kûng Kwan-Tuí*, yat-kòh t'uèn yǎu kei toh kòh ying à?
10. Chung-Kûng Kwan-Tuí*, yat-kòh ying shòh yǎu kè lín kè p'in-chai t'üng chong-peī i-king yat-chí. Ying k'ap i sheung kè chong-peī tím à?

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 122

VOCABULARY AND NOTES

yě-chîn p'aaù-ping field artillery

kon-ship to intervene, to interfere, intervention,
interference

ts'aam-ch'i irregular, not uniform; synonym: ts'aam-
ch'i pat ts'ai, ts'aam-ch'i pat t'ung

yat-chî uniform, unanimous, uniformly, unanimously

kàng-ka more, much more, still, again, besides, further-
more; a.f.: kàng

kaâm-shiú kaâm 'to subtract, to lessen, to diminish, to
decrease, to minimize'; kaâm-shiú 'to reduce, to diminish, to
minimize

So-Luēn Soviet Russia; a.f.: So-Ngōh, So, Ngōh

seung-tong ch'ing-tô to a considerable degree, to a
certain degree, to a certain extent

kwan-pân matériel

piu-chún fà piu-chún 'standard'; piu-chún fà 'to standard-
ize, standardization'

taât-tò...ch'ing-tô to the extent that...

ĩ...ĩ tīng to depend on..., to vary with...

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 123

ORAL MATERIAL

Paâk Shiù-Kaaù: K'ei-t'a kè p'aaù-ping, uē ko-shê p'aaù-ping
yaù tím à?

Hõh Chung-Kaaù: Chung-Kûng kon-shíp Hõn-Chìn kè shí-haù, yě-
chìn p'aaù-ping t'üng ko-shê p'aaù-ping to hó yeük. Haù-
loi ko-shê p'aaù-ping hái leüng t'üng chat fong-mîn to
tsim-tsim koi-shîn. Seung-sùn in-tsoi yat-kòh pô-ping
t'uēn chi noi, mooī kòh ying hái kîn-chai sheüng yaù yat-
kòh ko-shê kei-kwaan ts'eung lîn. Yaù ti pô-ping sz hái
kîn-chai sheüng yaù yat-kòh p'aaù-ping t'uēn, ni kòh p'aaù-
ping t'uēn paau-k'oòt yat-kòh ko-shê p'aaù ping ying. Ni
ti ko-shê p'aaù-ping ying yung ko-shê kei-kwaan ts'eung
t'üng saam-shâp-ts'at kung-lei ko-shê p'aaù.

P: Fõng chìn-ch'e p'aaù-ping ne?

H: Chung-Kûng Lûk-Kwan paau-k'oòt kei kòh fõng chìn-ch'e sz,
p'in-chai taaī-k'oi yat-yeüng. Mooī kòh sz yaù saam-kòh
t'uēn; taân-hái ni ti t'uēn m-t'üng Chung-Kûng lûk-kwan
p'aaù-ping t'uēn yat-yeüng, k'ui-tei mō ying. Faán chi
mooī kòh t'uēn yaù lûk-kòh chìn-p'aaù lîn, mooī kòh chìn-
p'aaù lîn yaù sei-moön p'aaù. Saam-kòh lîn p'ooi yaù So-
Luēn nǝ-shâp-ts'at kung-lei M yat-kaú-sei-saam shik kè
fõng chìn-ch'e p'aaù. Saam-kòh lîn p'ooi yaù So-Luēn ts'at-
shâp-lûk kung-lei p'aaù.

P: Fõh-ts'in t'üng* ne?

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 123

H: Chung-Kûng lûk-kwan tsui tai haâm-tô yaũ yat-kòh fòh-tsin
t'ûng* sz. Ni kòh sz yaũ saam-kòh t'uèn. Mooĩ-kòh t'uèn
p'ooi yaũ î-shâp-sei moön yat-paak-saam-shâp-î kung-lei
So-Luèn M shâp-saam shik kè fòh-tsin t'ûng*.

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 123

Major White: How about other artillery such as antiaircraft artillery?

Lt. Colonel Hoh: The Chinese Communists were weak both in field and antiaircraft artillery when they intervened in Korea. Subsequently the antiaircraft artillery had steadily improved, both in quantity and quality. Apparently an anti-aircraft machine gun company is now organic to each battalion in an infantry regiment. Some infantry divisions have an organic artillery regiment, which includes an anti-aircraft battalion. These AA battalions employ antiaircraft machine guns and 37-mm AA guns.

W: How about the antitank artillery?

H: The Chinese Communists Army includes several antitank divisions which apparently have identical organization. Each division has three regiments; the regiments, however, unlike other artillery regiments in the Chinese Communist Army, do not have battalions. Instead, in each regiment there are six firing batteries of four guns each. Three of the batteries are equipped with the Soviet 57-mm M1943 anti-tank gun, and three with the Soviet 76-mm guns.

W: How about the rocket launchers?

H: There is at least one rocket launcher division in the Chinese Communist Army. It is composed of three regiments, each of which apparently is equipped with twenty-four 132-mm Soviet M13 rocket launchers.

呀兵砲相營。兵砲機
 點砲射。個連砲射射
 又戰高善。每槍個高高
 兵野來改。關一個用砲
 砲，後漸內機。有一營射
 射候。漸之射上括兵高
 高時弱。都團高制包砲釐
 如嘅好。面兵個建團射公
 ，戰都方步。一喺兵高七
 兵韓兵質。個有師砲的十？
 砲涉砲同。一上兵個呢三
 嘅干射量。在制步呢。同兵
 他共高。喺現建的，營槍砲
 其中同兵。信喺有團兵關
 校校： 戰共 戰共
 少中 防中 防中
 白何 白何 白何
 大係樣，戰三九有
 制但一個。一配
 編；團六砲M連
 ，團兵有門釐個
 師個砲團四公三
 車三軍個有七
 戰有陸每連十砲砲
 防師共之砲五車釐
 個個中反戰聯戰公
 幾每同。個蘇防六
 唔營每有嘅十
 樣團有，配式七？
 一的地連連三聯呢
 的砲連連四蘇筒陸
 概呢個砲連連四蘇
 戰共 箭共
 師有M
 筒配聯
 箭團蘇
 火個釐
 個每公
 一。二
 有團十
 度個三
 限三百箭
 低有一火
 最師門嘅
 個個四式
 呢十三

READING MATERIAL

砲都制建射三
 射面建在高與
 高方在師個槍
 與質營兵一關
 兵與每步括機
 砲量，干包射
 戰在內若團高
 野兵團·兵用
 ，砲兵連砲營
 時射步槍此兵
 戰高個關·砲
 韓來一機團射砲
 涉後現射兵高射
 干·高砲此高
 共弱善個一·釐
 中甚改一有營公
 都漸有上兵七
 兵漸上制砲十

防·內有一聯
 干團團連M蘇
 若三，砲釐有
 有有同戰公配
 軍師不個七連
 陸每團每十個
 共即兵·五三
 中，砲連聯他
 ，同軍砲蘇其
 兵相陸戰有·
 砲致之個配砲
 車大他六連車
 戰制其有個戰砲
 防編與團三防釐
 於·團每·式公
 關師種·門三六
 車此營四四十七
 戰但無砲九七

每二
 師三
 筒百
 箭一
 火門
 個四
 一十筒
 度二箭
 限有火
 低配式
 最團三
 軍每十
 陸·M
 共團聯
 中三蘇
 有釐
 師公

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 123

QUESTIONS

1. Chung-Kûng ts'aam-ka Hôn-Chîn shî, yě-chîn p'aaü-ping k'eüng yik-waâk yeûk?
2. Chung-Kûng ts'aam-ka Hôn-Chîn shî, ko-shê p'aaü-ping k'eüng yik-waâk yeûk?
3. În-tsoî Chung-Kûng yat-kòh pô-ping t'uên noi, mooï kòh yîng hai kîn-chai sheüng yaü mi-yě taan-wai* à?
4. Ko-shê kei-kwaan ts'eung hai yûng lai tsô mi-yě kà?
5. Yaü ti pô-ping sz hai kîn-chai sheüng yaü kei toh kòh p'aaü-ping t'uên?
6. Pô-ping sz kè p'aaü-ping t'uên yaü kei toh kòh ko-shê p'aaü-ping yîng?
7. Chung-Kûng kè ko-shê p'aaü-ping yîng yûng mi-yě mō-hei à?
8. Chung-Kûng kè fōng-chîn-ch'e sz yaü kei toh kòh t'uên à?
9. Fōng Chîn-ch'e sz kè yat-kòh t'uên yaü kei toh kòh chîn-p'aaü lîn à?
10. Chung-Kûng Lûk-Kwan yaü kei toh kòh fòh-tsin t'üng* sz à?

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VOCABULARY AND NOTES

... chi nôi within ..., in ..., within the limit...

ko-shê kei-kwaan ts'eung lîn antiaircraft machine
gun company

p'aaü-ping t'uên artillery regiment

ko-shê p'aaü-ping ying antiaircraft battalion

fōng chìn-ch'e sz antitank division

faán chi on the contrary, contrarily, but, instead of

chìn-p'aaü lîn firing battery

fóh-tsin t'ung* rocket launcher; a.f.: fóh-tsin faät-
shê heì, fóh-tsin p'aaü

fóh-tsin t'ung* sz rocket launcher division

