

第三冊

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KUO-WEN HSIN K'O PEN.

TI SAN TS'É.



NEW MANUAL OF NATIONAL LITERATURE.

(J.-B. P'AN, S. J.)

Romanization and translation

by

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ABBREVIATIONS.

(R.) — **Radical.** — When the character is itself the Radical.

(r.) — **Radical.** — When the character itself is not the Radical, but is to be found under that Radical in the dictionary.

(n. a.) — **Numerary Adjunct.**

(C.) — **Catholic expression.**

(P.) — **Pagan expression.**

(Pol.) — **Polite expression.**

良童園求耶穌降福



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第一課

識字

比³ 旦⁴ 等³
志⁴ 賀⁴ 矣³
更¹ 當⁴ 舊⁴ 謂⁴

造句

立志向學 向人道賀

旦暮之間 我等當去

犬比馬小 衣有新舊

先生謂學生曰

此書字更多矣

第一課 TI I K'0.

LESSON I.

比 PI³ — To compare, compared with, to equal. (R. 81).

旦 TAN⁴ — Morning, dawn, clear, bright. (r. 72).

等 TĒNG³ — To wait for, a class, a sort. (r. 118). (Sign of the plural).

志 CHIH⁴ — Resolution, will, ambition, annals, history. (r. 61). 志氣 CHIH CH'I — energy of will, determination.

賀 HO⁴ — To congratulate. (r. 154). f. n.

矣 I³ — (Final particle, completing the sense). (r. 111).

更 KĒNG⁴ — More, further. (r. 73).

更 KĒNG¹ — To change, night watch.

當 TANG¹ — Ought, suitable, at the time of, to bear. (r. 102).

當 TANG⁴ — To pawn, to consider as, suitable, snare.

舊 CHIU⁴ — Old, formerly. (r. 134).

謂 WEI⁴ — To say, to speak, to be called, said. (r. 149).

立志向學 Li chih hsiang hsüeh. — To take a resolution to study.

向人道賀 Hsiang jên tao ho. — To congratulate a person.

旦暮之間 Tan mu chih chien. — The time between morning and evening; a day; during the day.

我等當去 Wo têng tang ch'ü. — We must go.

犬比馬小 Ch'üan pi ma hsiao. — A dog compared to a horse (is) small.

衣有新舊 I, yu hsin chiu. — Clothes, there are new (and) old.

先生謂學生曰 Hsien shêng wei hsüeh shêng, yüeh: — The teacher addresses the pupils, saying:

此書字更多矣 Tz'ü shu tzü kêng to i. — (In) this book the characters are more numerous.

LESSON I

賀年 HO NIEN—GREETINGS FOR THE NEW YEAR.

1. 元旦日 Yüan tan jih,
姊與弟 tzū yü ti,
2. 衣新衣, 集堂前 i hsin i, chi t'ang ch'ien;
3. 向父母賀年 hsiang fu mu ho nien.
父母謂之曰 Fu mu wei chih yüeh:
4. 汝等比舊年 Ju têng pi chiu nien,
又各長一歲 yu ko chang i sui;
5. 當更有志氣矣 tang kêng yu chih ch'i i.

1. (On) the morning (of) the first day of the year,
the elder sister and younger brother,

2. dressed in new clothes, meet in the front of
the hall;

3. (turn) towards their parents (and) felicitate
them for the New Year. Their parents speak to them,
saying:

4. "You (are) in reference to last year, also each
elder (by) one year; 2

5. you ought to be more energetic."

讀課 賀年

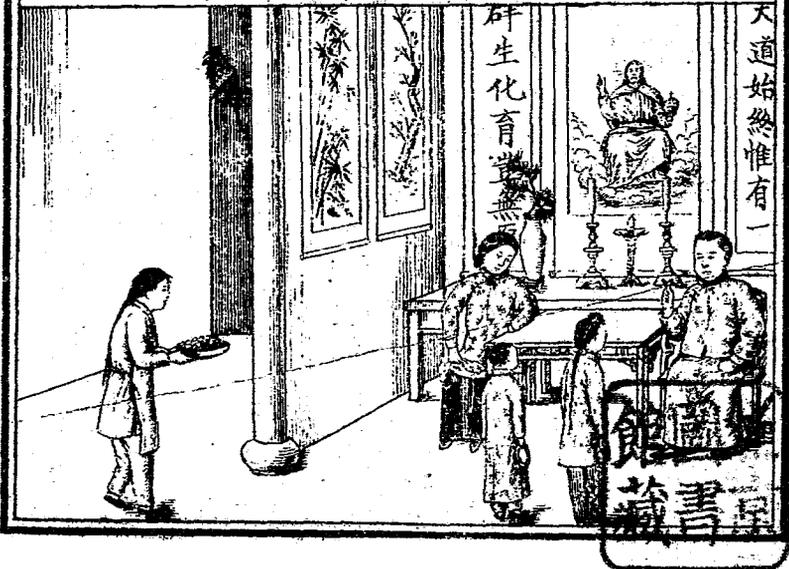
元旦日 姊與弟

衣新衣 集堂前

向父母賀年 父母謂之曰

汝等比舊年 又各長一歲

當更有志氣矣



第二課

識字

首

旗

蕩

肅

飄

象

懸

嚴

造句

春為歲首 門前懸國旗

飄蕩空中 氣象一新

管理甚嚴 衆人皆肅靜

第二課 TI ERH K'O.

LESSON II

首 SHOU⁴—Head, beginning, first, chief, chapter. (R. 185). (n.a. of verses).

旗 CHI²—Flag, banner. (r. 70).

蕩 TANG⁴—Vast, easy, irregularity, to dissipate. (r. 140).

肅 SU⁴—Respectful, majestic, severe, cold. (r. 129).
肅靜 SU CHING—'cold (and) silent'—solitude, peace.

飄 P'IAO¹—To whirl, to eddy, floating, gracious. (r. 182).

象 HSIANG⁴—Elephant, image, figure, form, to resemble. (r. 152). 氣象 CH'I HSIANG—aspect, appearance, mien.

懸 HSÜAN²—To suspend, hang, to be in suspense, troubled, separated from, different. (r. 61).

嚴 YEN²—Severe, strict, majestic, very. (r. 30). f. n.

春爲歲首 Ch'un wei sui shou.—Spring is the beginning of the year.

門前懸國旗 Men ch'ien hsüan kuo chi.—Before the door is hung the national flag.

飄蕩空中 Piao tang k'ung chung.—(It) floats in the air.

氣象一新 Chi hsiang i hsin.—The aspect (is) completely new.

管理甚嚴 Kuan li shên yen.—To govern very severely.

衆人皆肅靜 Chung jên, chieh su ching.—All men, all are at peace.

LESSON II

開學 K'AI HSÜEH — THE REOPENING OF SCHOOL.

1. 開學日 K'ai hsüeh jih,
學校門首 hsüeh hsiao mén shou
2. 懸國旗與校旗 hsüan kuo ch'i yü hsiao ch'i,
3. 飄蕩風前 p'iao tang fêng ch'ien.
衆學生 Chung hsüeh shêng
4. 齊集禮堂 ch'i chi li t'ang,
行開學禮 hsing k'ai hsüeh li.
5. 誦經求主 Sung ching ch'iu Chu;
氣象嚴肅 ch'i hsiang yen su.

1. (On) the opening day of school, on the gate of the school
2. are hung the national flag and the school flag,
3. floating in the wind. All the pupils
4. meet together in the reception hall to perform the ceremony of the opening of school.
5. They chant prayers praying (to) God; the appearance is impressive. 4

讀課 開學

開學日 學校門首

懸國旗與校旗

飄蕩風前 眾學生

齊集禮堂 行開學禮

誦經求主⁴ 氣象嚴肅²



第三課

識字

朱 攷 聰 錯

倦 慧 誤

性 諄 勉 嘉

造句

此兒姓朱

性甚聰慧

攷攷勤讀

日夜不倦

一無錯誤

勤學可嘉

諄諄教訓

勉力向學

第三課 TI SAN K'Ō.

LESSON III

- 朱 CHU¹ — Vermillion, red. (r. 75). f. n.
孜 TZŪ¹ — Diligent. (r. 39).
聰 TS'UNG¹ — Acute hearing, astute, clever. (r. 128).
錯 TS'Ō¹ — To deceive oneself, an error, in disorder, to polish. (r. 167).
錯 TS'Ō¹ — To depose, to divest, to dismiss.
倦 CHŪAN⁴ — Fatigued, tired, to tire or fatigue. (r. 9).
慧 HUI⁴ — Wisdom, sagacity. (r. 61).
誤 WU⁴ — To neglect, put off, to deceive oneself. (r. 149).
錯誤 TS'Ō WU — error, wrong.
性 HSING⁴ — Nature, character, faculty. (r. 61).
諄 CHUN¹ — To explain, to inculcate, to repeat. (r. 149).
勉 MIEN³ — Earnest effort, to arouse. (r. 19).
嘉 CHIA¹ — Good, to approve. (r. 30).

此兒姓朱 Tz'ü erh hsing CHU. — This child is called Chu.

性甚聰慧 Hsing shên ts'ung hui. — (He is by) nature very intelligent.

孜孜勤讀 Tzū tzū ch'in tu, — With diligence (and) application (he) studies

日夜不倦 jih yeh pu ch'uan. — day (and) night without tiring.

一無錯誤 I wu ts'ŏ wu. — (There is) not the least error.

勤學可嘉 Ch'in hsüeh k'ŏ chia. — To study assiduously (is a thing that) can be praised.

諄諄教誨 Chun chun chiao hsün. — To exhort with insistence.

勉力向學 Mien li hsiang hsüeh. — To apply (one's) forces to study.

LESSON III

勤學 CH'IN HSÜEH — APPLICATION TO STUDY.

1. 朱兒性聰慧 CHU ér-hsing ts'ung hui;
又能勤學 yu neng ch'in hsüeh,
2. 孜孜不倦 tzü tzü pu chüan.
上課時 Shang k'o shih,
還講國文 huan chiang kuo wên,
3. 無一字錯誤 wu i tzü ts'o wu,
先生甚喜 Hsien shêng shên hsi,
4. 諄諄嘉勉之 chun chun chia mien chih.

1. The boy Chu (is of an) intelligent nature; he can also study with assiduity, (and)

2. with diligence without tiring himself. During class, repeating the explanation of the national literature,

3. (there is) not a character (about which) he is mistaken. The teacher (is) very pleased;

4. with insistence he praises and encourages him.

讀課 勤學

朱兒² 性聰慧 又能勤學

孜孜不倦 上課時 還講國文

無一字錯誤 先生甚喜

諄諄嘉勉之

第四課

識字

惟	滅	惡	古
諾	善	洪	
護	得	霽	因

造句

古有善人 名曰諾霽

洪水橫流 滅盡惡人

日惟誦經 因得保護

第四課 TI SZÜ K'O.

LESSON IV

- 古 KU³—Ancient, old. (r. 30).
惡 O⁴—Bad, wicked, mischievous. (r. 61)
WU⁴—To hate, detestable.
滅 MIEH⁴—To destroy, annihilate, efface. (r. 85).
消滅 HSIAO MIEH—to annihilate.
惟 WEI²—Only, but, and, namely. (r. 61).
洪 HUNG²—Vast, to inundate. (r. 85). f. n.
洪水 HUNG SHUI—The Flood of Yao,
2239 B. C.—The Deluge.
善 SHAN⁴—Good, honest, to ameliorate. (r. 30).
諾 NO⁴—To consent, to agree, to promise. (r. 149).
因 YIN¹—Because, a cause, to rely upon. (r. 31).
霧 AI³—Cloudy. (r. 173).
得 TE²—To obtain, to attain, to possess, to be able.
(r. 60).
護 HU⁴—To protect, guard. (r. 149).

-
7. 古有善人名曰諾霧 Ku yu shan jên, ming yüeh NO-AI.—
(In) ancient times there was a virtuous
man, named Noah.
洪水橫流滅盡惡人 Hung shui hêng liu mieh chin o jên.—
A flood, flowing crosswise (everywhere),
destroyed entirely the wicked men.
日惟誦經因得保護 Jih wei sung ching, yin tê pao hu.—
(During) the day (he did nothing but)
chant prayers; thus he obtained protec-
tion.

LESSON IV

洪水滅世 HUNG SHUI MIEH SHIH — THE DELUGE DESTROYS THE WORLD

1. 上古之世 Shang ku chih shih,
人心日惡 jên hsin jih o:
2. 天主降洪水 T'ien Chu chiang hung shui
消滅世界 hsiao mieh shih chieh.
3. 惟善人諾亞一家 Wei shan jên NO-AI i chia,
4. 因天主保護 yin T'ien Chu pao hu,
得不死 tè pu szü.

1. In ancient times, men's hearts (were becoming each) day (more) wicked:

2. God sent down a deluge to annihilate the world.
3. Only the one family (of the) virtuous man Noah.
4. because of God's protection, escaped death.

讀課 洪水滅世

上古之世人心日惡

天主降洪水消滅世界

惟善人諾雷一家

因天主保護得不死



第五課

識字

所
 但 必
 華 麗 適

造句

此花美麗 月色光華
 不甚適宜² 人必求學
 萬物為天主所造
 但望天主降福

第五課 TI WU K'Ō.

LESSON V

所 SO³—Place, abode, habitation. (r. 63). (n.s. for houses; relative pronoun). 所以 SO I—by means of which, on account of, hence.

必 PI⁴—Must, necessary, certainly. (r. 61).

但 TAN⁴—Only, but. (r. 9).

適 SHIH⁴—To go to, to arrive at, suddenly. (r. 162).
適宜 SHIH I—'to arrive at the suitable'—to agree.

麗 LI⁴—Elegant, beautiful. (r. 198). 美麗 MEI LI—beautiful, excellent.

HUA²—Flower, ornament, elegant, brilliant, China. (r. 140). f. n.

華 HUA¹—Flower.

此花美麗 Tz'ü hua mei li.—This flower (is) beautiful.

月色光華 Yüeh sè kuang hua.—The appearance of the moon is splendid.

9 不甚適宜 Pu shên shih i.—Not very convenient.

人必求學 Jên pi ch'iu hsüeh.—Man must seek to learn.

萬物爲天主所造 Wan wu wei T'ien Chu so tsao.—All beings are created by God. (1).

但望天主降福 Tan wang T'ien Chu chiang fu.—Desire only God's blessing.

(1) 所—SO—that which. All beings are *that which* (id quod) God created.

LESSON V

衣食 I SHIH — CLOTHING AND FOOD.

1. 衣服所以護身 I fu so i hu shên;
飲食所以養生 yin shih so i yang shêng.
2. 衣不必華麗 I pu pi hua li:
但求適體 tan ch'iu shih t'i.
3. 食不必甘美 Shih pu pi kan mei:
但求適口 tan ch'iu shih k'ou.

1. Clothes are for protecting the body; food is to sustain life.

2. Clothes need not (be) elegant; seek only (that they) suit the body.

3. Food need not (be) delicate: seek only (that it be) palatable.

讀課 衣食

衣服所以護身 飲食所以養生

衣不必華麗 但求適體

食不必甘美 但求適口

第六課

識字

似視故

形鼠畜

暗貓銳捷

造句

銳利無比

形狀甚大

黑暗之中

捷足先登

其甘似蜜

畜貓以捕鼠

第六課 TI LIU K'Ō.

LESSON VI

似 SZŪ⁴ — Like, similar to, as if. (r. 9).

視 SHIH⁴ — To look at, to see, perceive, inspect, compare, imitate. (r. 147).

故 KU⁴ — Cause, that is why, ancient, an affair. (r. 66).

形 HSING² — Form, body, appearance, to appear. (r. 59). 形狀 HSING CHUANG — form, effigy.

鼠 SHU³ — Rat, mouse. (R. 208).

畜 CH'U⁴ — Domestic animals, to nourish, feed. (r. 102).
HSŪ⁴ — To raise, feed, to heap up.

暗 AN⁴ — Obscure, dark, dull, sombre. (r. 72).

貓 MAO¹ — Cat. (r. 153).

銳 JUI⁴ — Sharp, piercing, active. (r. 167).

捷 CHIEH² — The hunt, victory, agile, quick (r. 64).

銳利無比 Jui li wu pi. — Pointed (and) sharp beyond comparison.

11

形狀甚大 Hsing chuang shên ta. — (Of) a very large form.

黑暗之中 Hei an chih chung. — In darkness.

捷足先登 Chieh tau hsien têng. — (With) a quick step (to be) the first to ascend.

其甘似蜜 Ch'i kan szū mi. — Its sweetness (is) like honey.

畜貓以捕鼠 Hsü mao i pu shu. — Feed a cat to catch rats.

LESSON VI

貓 MAO—THE CAT

1. 貓形似虎而小 Mao, hsing sū hu, ér hāo.
2. 身甚輕捷 Shēn shēn ch'ing chieh;
行時無聲 Hsing shih wu shēng.
3. 目光銳利 Mu kuang jui li;
能暗中視物 néng an chung shih wu.
4. 性善捕鼠 Hsing shan pu shu,
故人家多畜之 ku jên chia to ch'u chih.

1. The cat, (in) form (is) like the tiger, but smaller.
2. (Its) body (is) very light (and) agile; when (it) walks (it makes) no noise.
3. (Its) sight (is) sharp; in darkness (it) can see things.
4. (By) nature (it is) clever in catching rats; that is why many people raise them.

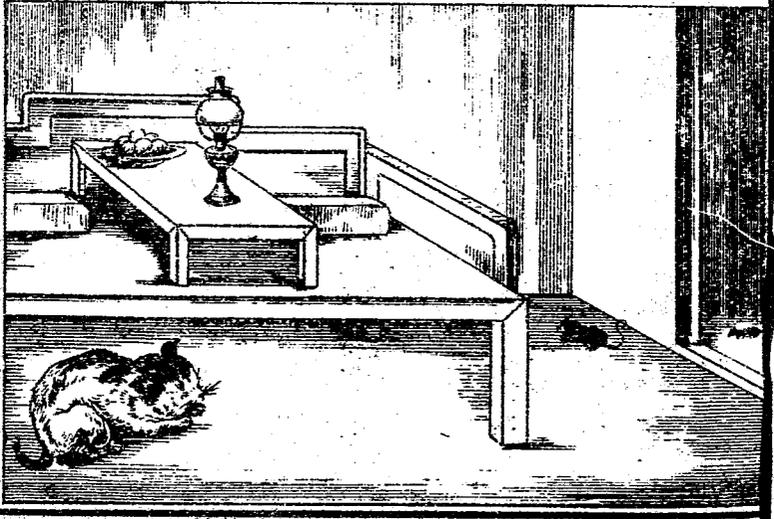
讀課 貓

貓 形似虎而小

身甚輕捷 行時無聲

目光銳利 能暗中視物

性善捕鼠 故人家多畜之



第七課

識字

房

蓋

瓦

層

蔽

者

禦

造句

黑雲蔽天

蓋被而卧

三層之樓

同心禦外

步入房中

瓦屋數間

第七課 TI CH'I K'Ō.

LESSON VII

- 房 FANG² — House, room. (r. 63). f. n.
- 蓋 KAI⁴ — To cover, to hide, to build, a cover, roof, lid, bed-covering. (r. 140). f. n.
- 瓦 WA³ — Tile, pottery, earthenware. (R. 98).
- 層 TS'ENG² — A bed, stratum, course, story of a house, article. (r. 44).
- 蔽 PI⁴ — Small plants, brushwood, small, to hide, to shade. (r. 140).
- 者 CHE³ — This, that, it, which, what. (r. 125). (Final specifying particle). (Makes preceding verb a present participle, as,—he who speaks, those who).
- 禦 YÜ⁴ — To defend against, to oppose, an adversary. (r. 113).

黑雲蔽天 Hei yün pi t'ien.—Dark clouds cover the sky.

同心禦外 T'ung hsin yü wai.—Unanimously to oppose outsiders.

蓋被而臥 Kai pei erh wo.—To lie down covered with bed-clothes.

步入房中 Pu ju fang chung.—To step into a room.

三層之樓 San ts'eng chih lou.—A three-storied house.

瓦屋數間 Wa wu shu chien.—Some houses (covered with) tiles.

LESSON VII

房屋 FANG WU — HOUSES.

1. 房屋之用 Fang wu chih yung,
所以蔽風雨 so i pi fêng yü,
禦寒暑 yü han shu.
2. 屋上蓋瓦者 Wu shang kai wa ché,
爲瓦房蓋草者, kai ts'ao ché, wei wa fang;
3. 爲草房 wei ts'ao fang.
高而有二層者 Kao êrh yu êrh ts'êng ché,
爲樓房 wei lou fang.

1. The use of houses is to shelter (against) wind (and) rain, to protect (against) cold (and) heat.

2. Those houses (the roof) of which is covered with tiles are tiled houses; those covered with straw,

3. are thatched houses. Those which are two stories high are storied houses.

讀課 房屋

房屋之用 所以蔽風雨 禦寒暑

屋上蓋瓦者 為瓦房 蓋草者

為草房 高而有二層者 為樓房

第八課

識字

樵 繁 深 夕

陽 柴 斧

薪 擔 緩 乃

造句

食少事繁

行甚緩

手持斧

荷擔歸

入山樵柴

以木為薪

夕陽在山

乃出深林

第八課 TI PA K'Ō.

LESSON VIII

- 夕 HSI⁴ — Evening, end, inclined. (R. 36).
深 SHĒN¹ — Deep, profound, hollow, great, very. (r. 85).
繁 FAN² — Numerous, splendid, fatiguing. (r. 120).
樵 CH'IAO² — Firewood, to cut wood. (r. 75).
樵夫 CH'IAO FU — A woodcutter.
斧 FU³ — An axe, hatchet. (r. 69).
柴 CH'AI² — Combustible, firewood, fuel. (r. 75).
陽 YANG² — Male principle, light and heat, the sun.
(r. 170).
乃 NAI³ — Then, now, you. (r. 4).
緩 HUAN³ — Slow, to delay. (r. 120).
擔 TAN¹ — To carry on the shoulder, to have the responsibility of, to support, to sustain.
(r. 64).
擔 TAN⁴ — A burden, a weight measure, 100 Chinese lbs., a picul.
薪 HSIN¹ — Fuel, firewood. (r. 140).

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- 食少事繁 Shih shao shih fan. — To eat little (and) work much.
行甚緩 Hsing shên huan. — To walk very slowly.
手持斧 Shou ch'ih fu. — To hold an axe (in the) hand.
荷擔歸 Ho tan kuei. — To return carrying a burden.
入山樵柴 Ju shan ch'iao ch'ai. — To go (to) the mountain to cut firewood.
以木爲薪 I mu wei hsin. — To use wood as fuel.
夕陽在山 Hsi yang tsai shan. — The setting sun (is) upon the mountain.
乃出深林 Nai ch'u shên lin. — Then to go out of the deep forest.

LESSON VIII

樵夫 CHIAO FU—THE WOODCUTTER.

1. 深山中 Shên shan chung,
林木繁茂 lin mu fan mao.
2. 有樵夫,攜斧入山 Yu ch'iao fu, hsi fu, ju shan
3. 伐取柴薪 fa ch'ü ch'ai hsin.
4. 至夕陽西下 Chih hsi yang hsi hsia:
5. 乃荷柴一擔 nai ho ch'ai i tan,
6. 緩緩而歸 huan huan êrh. kuei.

1. On the large mountain, the trees of the forest (are) numerous (and) flourishing.

2. There is a woodcutter, carrying an axe, (who) goes to the mountain

3. to cut (and) gather firewood.

4. When the setting sun sinks in the west,

5. then carrying (his) load of fuel,

6. he slowly returns.

讀課 樵夫

深山中 林木繁茂
有樵夫 攜斧入山
伐取柴薪

至夕陽西下

乃荷柴一擔

緩緩而歸



第九課

識字

非

斷

從

化

每

感

造句

感化世人

每年避靜

不行非禮

從往聖堂

書聲不斷

彼非教友

第九課 TI CHIU K'Ō.

LESSON IX

非 FEI¹—No, not, if it is not, bad, to blame. (R. 175).
非禮 FEI LI—Improper, unbecoming.

每 MEI³—Each, always, often. (r. 80).

TS'UNG²—To follow, to conform oneself to, to obey,
from. (r. 60). 從不 TS'UNG PU—never.

從 TSUNG⁴—A companion.

TS'UNG¹—At ease, easy.

斷 TUAN⁴—To cut, to stop, to judge. (r. 69). 間斷
CHIEN TUAN—'to separate and cut'—
to interrupt.

化 HUA⁴—To transform, to melt, to dissolve, digest,
spend. (r. 21). 教化 CHIAO HUA—
to instruct and make better.

感 KAN³—To be moved, to rouse. (r. 61).

感化世人 Kan hua shih jên.—To convert the men of
the world.

每年避靜 Mei nien pi ching.—Each year (to make)
a retreat.

不行非禮 Pu hsing fei li.—Do not do unbecoming
actions.

從往聖堂 Ts'ung wang shêng tang.—To follow (and)
go to church.

書聲不斷 Shu shêng pu tuan.—The sound of the books
(recitation) is not interrupted.

彼非教友 Pei fei chiao yu.—That one (is) not a Chri-
stian.

LESSON IX

熱心學生 JÉ HSIN HSÜEH SHÉNG — THE PIOUS SCHOOL-BOY.

1. 張生在校 CHANG shéng, tsai hsiao,
熱心敬主 jé hsin ching Chu.
2. 每日望彌撒 Mei jih wang Mi-sa,
領聖體 ling Shéng-t'i;
3. 非有大故 fei yu ta ku,
從不間斷 ts'ung pu chien tuan.
4. 一年後 I nien hou,
全校學生 ch'üan hsiao hsüeh shéng
5. 皆被其感化 chieh pei ch'i kan hua.

1. The pupil Chang, at school, (with) fervent heart, adores God.

2. Each day he goes to Mass, receives Holy Communion;

3. (if) he has no serious reason he never interrupts it.

4. After one year, the pupils (of the) whole school

5. all (have been) converted by him.

讀課

熱心學生

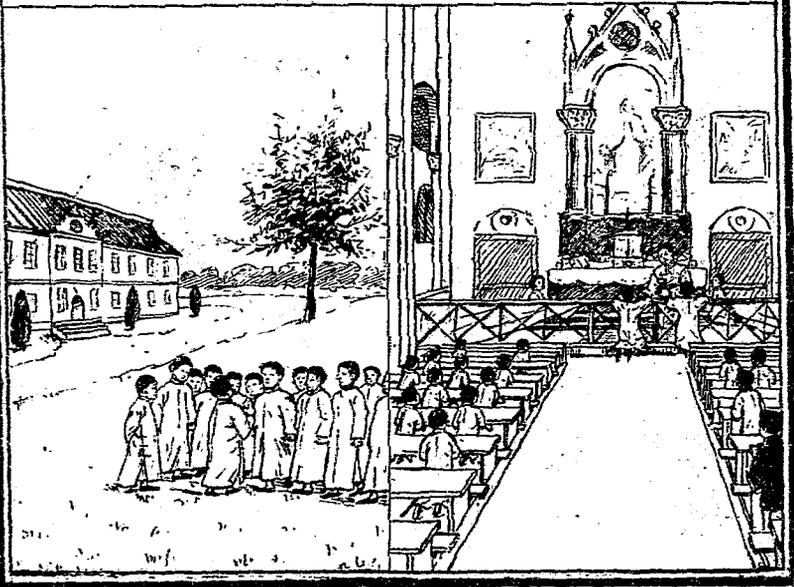
張生在校 熱心敬主

每日望彌撒 領聖體

非有大故 從不間斷

一年後 全校學生

皆被其感化



第十課

識字

玩^{ㄨㄢˋ}也^{ㄩˇ}

畢^{ㄅㄧˊ}推^{ㄊㄨㄞ}恆^{ㄏㄨㄥˊ}

弄^{ㄋㄨㄥˋ}樂^{ㄌㄜˋ}倒^{ㄉㄠˇ}鬚^ㄩ

造句

玩山水

有恆心

彌撒畢

弄玩物

被風吹倒

推門而入

鬚眉皆白

讀書之樂

第十課 TI SHIH K'Ō.

LESSON X

- 玩 WAN⁴ — To play, to amuse oneself. (r. 96).
玩具 WAN CHIU — A plaything, toy.
- 也 YEH³ — Also, and yet, nevertheless. (r. 5). (At the end of phrases: a final expletive particle indicating that the idea is completed; a final affirmative particle).
- 畢 PI⁴ — To finish, the end, all. (r. 102). f. n.
- 推 T'UI¹ — To push, to advance, to repel, to refuse, to spread. (r. 64).
- 恆 HENG² — Constant. (r. 61).
- 弄 LUNG⁴ — To make, to feel, to handle, to play with. (r. 55).
- 樂 YAO⁴ — Music. (r. 75).
LO⁴ — Joy, pleasure.
- 倒 TAO³ — To fall down, lying down. (r. 9).
TAO⁴ — To reverse, to overturn, on the contrary.
- 鬚 HSŪ¹ — Beard, down (of geese), filaments, threads. (r. 190).

- 19 玩山水 Wan shan shui. — To enjoy a panorama.
- 有恆心 Yu hêng hsin. — To have perseverance.
- 彌撒畢 Mi-sa pi. — Mass (is) finished; after Mass.
- 弄玩物 Lung wan wu. — To amuse oneself with toys.
- 被風吹倒 Pei fêng ch'ui tao. — Thrown down by the wind.
- 推門而入 T'ui mén erh ju. — To push the door and enter.
- 鬚眉皆白 Hsū mei chieh pai. — Beard and eyebrows all white.
- 讀書之樂 Tu shu chih lo. — The pleasure of study.

LESSON X

不倒翁 PU TAO WENG — 'THE IRREVERSIBLE OLD MAN.'

1. 不倒翁 . Pu-tao-wéng,
小兒玩具也 hsiao érh wan chü yeh.
2. 狀如老翁 Chuang ju lao wéng;
鬚眉畢具 hsü mei, pi chü.
3. 因上輕下重 Yin shang ch'ing hsia chung,
故以手 ku i shou
4. 推之隨倒隨起 t'ui chih sui tao sui ch'í.
兒童 Ér h t'ung
5. 恆喜弄之 hêng hsi lung chih,
以爲快樂 i wei k'uai lo.

1. "The Irreversible Old Man" (is) a toy for children.
2. (In) appearance like an old man; a beard (and) eyebrows (are) all provided.
3. Since on top (he is) light (and) on the bottom heavy, hence (if with) the hand
4. (one) pushes him, now he goes down, now he rises again. The young boys
5. always like to play (with) it, thinking it great fun.

讀課

不倒翁

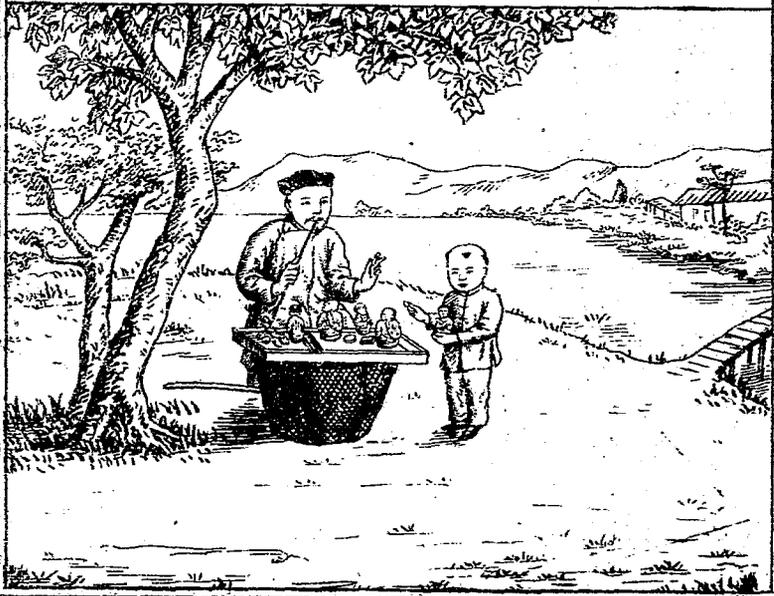
不倒翁 小兒玩具也

狀如老翁 鬚眉畢具

因上輕下重 故以手

推之 隨倒隨起 兒童

恆喜弄之 以為快樂



第十一課

識字

殼⁴ 跳⁴
 游² 腹³ 蝦¹
 熟² 煮³

造句

水中蝦
 菱有殼
 桃將熟
 腹之下
 魚游水中
 跳出水面
 煮熟而食

第十一課 TI SHIH-I 11

LESSON XI

跳 TIAO⁴ — To jump, to leap. (r. 157).

殼 CH·ŪEH⁴ — A shell, rind, covering. (r. 79).

HA² — A frog, toad. (r. 142).

蝦 HSIA¹ — Prawn, shrimp.

腹 FU³ — Stomach, interior. (r. 130).

游 YU² — To swim, to float, to travel. (r. 85).

煮 CHU³ — To cook. (r. 86).

熟 SHOU² — Cooked, ripe, intimate. (r. 86).

水中蝦 Shui chung hsia. — In the water (are some) shrimps.

菱有殼 Ling yu ch'ieh. — Water-chestnuts have a shell.

桃將熟 Tao chiang shou. — The peaches are getting ripe.

腹之下 Fu chih hsia. — Under the stomach.

魚游水中 Yü yu shui chung. — The fish swim in the water.

跳出水面 T'iao ch'u shui mien. — To jump to the surface (of the) water.

煮熟而食 Chü shou êrh shih. — To cook well and eat.

LESSON XI

蝦 Hsia — SHRIMPS.

1. 蝦生水中 Hsia shēng shui chung.
頭有鬚 T'ou yu hsū;
2. 腹有足身分數節 fu yu tsu; shēn fēn shu chieh.
3. 在水能游 Tsai shui, néng yu;
出水能跳 ch'u shui néng t'iao.
4. 外有殼色微青 Wai yu ch'ieh. Sè wei ch'ing.
5. 煮熟則紅 Chu shou tsé hung.

1. Shrimps live in water. (On their) heads they have tentacles;

2. (on their) stomachs they have legs; (their) bodies are divided into several rings.

3. In the water they can swim; out of the water they can jump.

4. (On the) outside they have a shell. (Their) color is light green.

5. (When) well cooked then (they are) red.

讀課 蝦

蝦生水中 頭有鬚

腹有足 身分數節

在水能游 出水能跳

外有殼 色微青

煮熟則紅



第十二課

識字

幼

於

叔

伯

愛

造句

年幼之時

同至叔家

伯父教我

敬愛耶穌

海大於河

犬小於馬

第十二課 TI SHIH-ERH K'Ö.

LESSON XII

幼 YU⁴—Young, little. (r. 52).

於 YÜ²—At, in, through, by (agent), rather than,
than (after a comparative). (r. 70).

叔 SHU²—Uncle (younger brother of one's father).
(r. 29).

愛 AI⁴—To love, to be covetous of. (r. 61).

年 幼 之 時 Nien yu chih shih.—During the years of
youth.

同 至 叔 家 Tung chih shu chia.—To go together (to
the) house (of one's) uncle.

伯 父 教 我 Pai fu chiao wo.—(My) paternal uncle
(father's elder brother) instructs me.

敬 愛 耶 穌 Ching ai YEH-SÜ.—Adore (and) love Jesus.

23 海 大 於 河 Hai ta yü ho.—The ocean (is) greater than
the river.

犬 小 於 馬 Ch'üan hsiao yü ma.—A dog (is) smaller
than a horse.

LESSON XII

家庭 CHIA T'ING—THE FAMILY.

1. 一家之中 I chia chih chung,
有長有幼 yu chang, yu yu.
2. 祖父伯叔 Tsu, fu, pai, shu,
皆長於我者 chieh chang yü wo ché;
3. 吾宜敬事之 wu i ching shih chih.
弟與妹皆 Ti yü mei, chieh
4. 幼於我者 yu yü wo ché:
吾宜愛護之 wu i ai hu chih.

1. In a family, there are superiors, there are inferiors.

2. (My) grandfather, father, paternal uncles, all (are) older than I;

3. I must respect (and) serve them. (My) younger brother and younger sister, all (are)

4. younger than I; I must love (and) protect them.

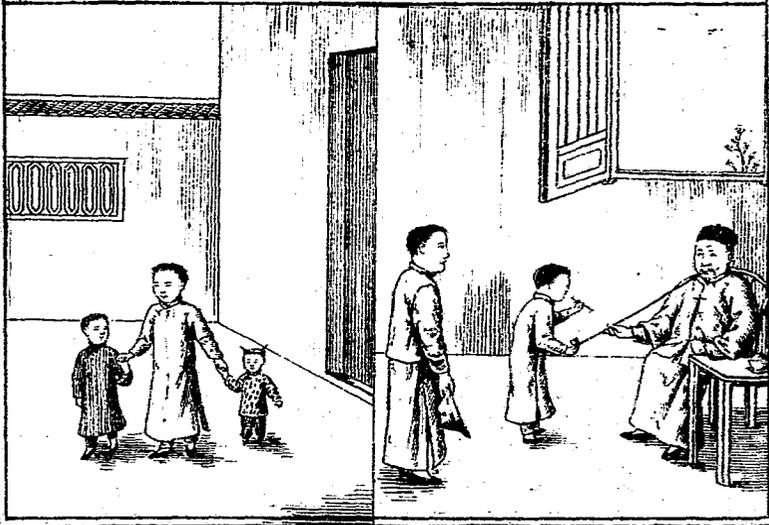
讀課 家庭

一家之中 有長有幼

祖父伯叔 皆長於我者

吾宜敬事之 弟與妹 皆

幼於我者 吾宜愛護之



第十三課

識字

法

某

師

應

爾

範

齡

像

造句

好模範

某客來

年齡已長

師生二人

拜聖像

某學生

爾當取法

應聲而行

第十三課 TI SHIH-SAN K'0.

LESSON XIII

- 某 MU³ — Such, such a.. (r. 75).
師 SHIH¹ — Master, lord, teacher, army. (r. 50).
 FA³ — Law, means, rule, France. (r. 85).
法 FA¹ — Plan, way.
 FA² — Standard weights.
應 YING¹ — It must. (r. 61).
 YING⁴ — To respond, accomplish. f. n.
爾 ERH³ — You. (r. 89). (final particle).
範 FAN⁴ — Law, rule, model, mold. (r. 118).
 模範 MU FAN — mold, example, model.
齡 LING² — Front teeth, age, year of one's life. (r. 211).
像 HSIANG⁴ — Similar to, image. (r. 9).
-

好模範 Hao mu fan. — Good example.

拜聖像 Pai shêng hsiang. — To honor holy images.

某客來 Mu k'0 lai. — Such a guest comes.

25 某學生 Mu hsüeh shêng. — Such a pupil.

年齡己長 Nien ling i chang. — Already advanced (in) age.

爾當取法 Êrh tang ch'ü fa. — You ought to take as model..

師生二人 Shih shêng êrh jên. — Both teacher (and) pupil, two persons.

應聲而行 Ying shêng êrh hsing. — To answer a call and walk.

LESSON XIII

少年模範 SHAO NIEN MU FAN—A MODEL FOR YOUTH.

1. 某校壁上 Mu hsiao, pi shang
2. 懸耶穌十二齡 hsüan YEH-SU shih êrh ling
講道像 Chiang tao hsiang.
3. 師指謂學生曰 Shih chih wei hsüeh shêng yüeh:
4. 此爾等之 Tz'ü êrh téng chih
好模範也 hao mu fan yeh;
5. 爾等在校 êrh téng, tsai hsiao,
應以耶穌 ying i YEH-SU
6. 爲法熱心聽講道理 wei a jê hsin t'ing Chiang tao li.

1. (In) such school, on the wall
2. hangs a picture of Jesus, (who), at the age of twelve, (is) preaching.
3. The teacher points (to it, and) speaking to the pupils says:
4. "This (is) for you a good example;
5. you, at school must consider Jesus
6. as a model, (and with) earnestness listen (to) the explanation of the doctrine."

讀課少年模範

某校壁上

懸耶穌十二齡講道像

師指謂學生曰

此爾等之好模範也

爾等在校應以耶穌

為法熱心聽講道理



第十四課

識字

忘⁴ 革² 輩²

念⁴ 雙¹ 紀¹

勿 煌 慶

祝⁴ 奪² 輝¹

造句

吾輩教友 志不可奪

五色輝煌 革命之日

時時紀念 同聲慶祝

雙手弄玩物

勿忘望彌撒

第十四課 TI SHIH-SZÜ K'Ö

LESSON XIV

輩 PEI⁴—A generation, class. 5). (Singular the plural).

革 KO²—Raw leather, to change. (R. 177).
革命 KO MING— a revolution.

忘 WANG⁴—To forget. (r. 61).

紀 CHI⁴—To record, to deposit, age. (r. 120).

雙 SHUANG¹—A pair. (r. 172). f. n.

念 NIEN⁴—To reflect, study, read aloud. (r. 61).

慶 CH'ING⁴—To congratulate, happy. (r. 61).

煌 HUANG²—To shine, to glitter. (r. 86).

勿 WU⁴—No, not, don't. (r. 20). (A prohibitive, negative).

輝 HUI¹—Brilliant, glorious. (r. 159).

奪 TO²—To take by force, to snatch, to take away, to carry off.

祝 CHU⁴—To pray, a wish, a desire. (r. 113). f. n.

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吾輩教友 Wu pei chiao yu.—We Christians.

志不可奪 Chih pu k'o te.—A firm resolution.

五色輝煌 Wu sê hui huang.—The five colors shine.

革命之日 Ko ming chih jih.—The day of the revolution.

時時紀念 Shih shih chi nien.—To remember constantly.

同聲慶祝 T'ung shêng ch'ing chu.—To congratulate by common consent.

雙手弄玩物 Shuang shou lung wan wu.—The two hands amuse themselves (with) a toy.

勿忘望彌撒 Wu wang wang Mi-sa.—Do not forget to go to Mass.

LESSON XIV

國慶 KUO CH'ING — THE NATIONAL HOLIDAY.

1. 十月十日 Shih yüeh shih jih,
為吾國革 wei wu kuo ko
2. 命紀念校中 ming chi nien. Hsiao chung
開慶祝大 k'ai ch'ing chu ta
3. 會校門外 hui. Hsiao mên wai,
國旗高懸 kuo ch'i kao hsüan,
4. 輝煌奪目 hui huang to mu.
吾輩學生 Wu pei hsüeh shêng,
5. 勿忘此雙十節 wu wang tz'ü shuang shih chieh.

1. The tenth day of the tenth month (is) for our country

2. the anniversary of the Revolution. At school they make a great

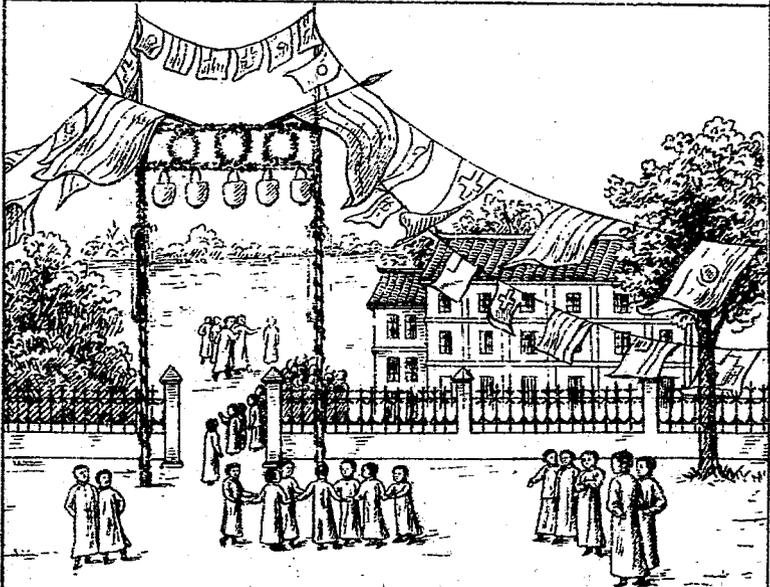
3. celebration. Outside the school gate, the national flag hangs high;

4. it shines (and) attracts the eye. We pupils

5. do not forget this feast of the two tens.

讀課 國慶

十月十日 為吾國革
命紀念 校中開慶祝大
會 校門外 國旗高懸
輝煌奪目 吾輩學生
勿忘此雙十節



第十五課

識字

乙³ 蛙⁴

益² 擊¹ 拾

斃⁴ 請 甲

造句

池中一蛙 為人擊斃

甲乙兩兒 拾取粉筆

勿作無益之事

請客上坐

第十五課 TI SHIH-WU K'Ō

LESSON XV

蛙 WA¹— A little green frog, obscene. (r. 142).

乙 I⁴— Curved, bent, B. (R. 5).

拾 SHIH²— To arrange, gather, collect, ten. (r. 64).
拾取 SHIH CH'Ū— to gather, collect.

擊 CHI¹— To knock, conquer. (r. 64).

益 I²— To add, join, useful. (r. 108).

甲 CHIA³— A cuirass, breastplate, A. (r. 102).

請 CH'ING³— To invite, to beg, please. (r. 149).

斃 PI⁴— To kill, to die. (r. 66).

池中一蛙 Ch'ih chung i wa.— In the pond (is) a frog.

爲人擊斃 Wei jên chi pi.— Beaten to death by some one.

甲乙兩兒 Chia i liang êrh.— The two children A and B.

拾取粉筆 Shih ch'ü fên pi.— To collect the chalk.

勿作無益之事 Wu tso wu i chih shih.— Do not do
useless things.

請客上坐 Ch'ing k'o shang tso.— To invite the guest
to sit at the first place (to come up
higher and sit).

LESSON XV

愛物 AI WU—LOVE OF CREATURES.

1. 羣蛙游池中 Ch'ün wa yu ch'ih chung.
甲兒拾石擊之 Chia êrh shih shih, chi chih;
斃數蛙 pi shu wa;
2. 擊益力乙兒止之曰 chi i li. I êrh chih chih yüeh:
請勿擊汝以爲樂 Ch'ing wu chi; ju i wei lo;
3. 彼等則盡死矣 pei têng tsê chin szū i.

1. A group of frogs are swimming in the pond. The child A gathers rocks, (and) hits them; he kills some frogs;

2. he hits harder (and harder). The child B stops him, (and) says: Please do not hit them; you consider it a pleasure;

3. (but) then they will all die.

讀課 愛物

羣蛙游池中 甲兒拾石擊之 斃數蛙

擊益力 乙兒止之曰 請勿擊 汝以為樂

彼等則盡死矣

第十六課

識字

疾 圓

躍 反 墜

意 徐

造句

紅日西墜 清風徐來

今夜月明 魚躍水中

身有微疾 意反不樂

第十六課 TI SHIH-LIU K'Ō.

LESSON XVI

圓 YŪAN²—Round, unit of Japanese money. (r. 31).
(n. a. of dollars).

疾 CHI²—Sickness, prompt, quick. (r. 104).

反 FAN³—To return, contrary, revolt. (r. 29).

墜 CHUI⁴—To fall, sink, descend. (r. 32).

躍 YŪEH⁴—To jump, joy. (r. 157).

徐 HSŪ²—Dignity, slowness, tranquility. (r. 60). f. n.

意 I⁴—Thought, sense, desire, Italy. (r. 61).

紅日西墜 Hung jih hsi chui.—The red sun sinks (in
the) west.

清風徐來 Ch'ing fēng hsū lai.—The cool breeze comes
slowly.

今夜月明 Chin yeh yŭeh ming.—To-night the moon
(is) bright.

31 魚躍水中 Yŭ yŭeh shui chung.—The fish jump in the
water.

身有微疾 Shēn yu wei chi.—The body has a slight
sickness.

意反不樂 I fan pu lo.—(His) heart, on the contrary,
(is) not happy.

LESSON XVI

皮球 PI CHIU—A BALL.

1. 皮球形圓中空 P'i ch'iu, hsing yüan; chung k'ung.
擊之則反躍 Chi chih, tsé fan yüeh.
2. 善擊者 Shan chi ché
能連擊數百次 nêng lien chi shu pai tzü;
3. 高低徐疾 kao ti, hsü chí,
無不如意 wu pu ju i;
4. 又能向壁橫擊 yu nêng hsiang pi hung chi,
而球不下墜 erh ch'iu pu hsia chui.

1. A ball (is) round (in) form; inside (it is) empty.
(If one) hits it, then (it) returns bouncing.

2. A good player can hit (it) some hundred times
in succession;

3. high (or) low, slow (or) fast, (there is) nothing
(in which it does) not conform to (his) will;

4. he is able also to hit it horizontally against the
wall, and the ball does not fall down.

讀課 皮球

皮球 形圓中空 擊之則反躍

善擊者 能連擊數百次

高低徐疾 無不如意

又能向壁橫擊 而球不下墜

第十七課

識字

爭	鵲	久
逐	完	良
翔	悲	迴
營	鳩	互
鬪		

造句

鳩奪鵲巢互相爭鬪
 被逐而逃迴翔空中
 鳴聲甚悲良善之人
 經營聖堂久未完成

第十七課 TI SHIH-CHI K'O.

LESSON XVII

- 久 CHIU³ — A long while, finally. (r. 4).
 鵲 CH'IAO¹ — A magpie. (r. 196).
 爭 CHÊNG¹ — To dispute. (r. 87).
 完 WAN² — To terminate, to end, completed, to pay.
 (r. 40).
 逐 CHU² — To expel, step by step. (r. 162).
 良 LIAN³ — Good, virtuous, very. (r. 138).
 良善 LIANG SHAN — good, benevolent,
 humane, gentleness, mildness.
 悲 PEI¹ — Sorrowful, compassionate. (r. 61).
 翔 HSIANG² — To flutter, to hover, to soar. (r. 124).
 迴 HUI² — To turn, to return. (r. 162).
 營 YING² — A camp, to construct, to contrive, a plan.
 (r. 86). 經營 CHING YING — to trade,
 to speculate, to make plans.
 互 HU⁴ — Reciprocally, mutually. (r. 7).
 鳩 CHIU¹ — A ring-dove, turtle-dove. (r. 196).
 鬪 TOU⁴ — To fight. (r. 19).

鳩奪鵲巢 Chiu to ch'iao ch'ao. — The pigeon snatches
 the nest of the magpie.

互相爭鬪 Hu hsiang chêng tou — Mutually they dispute
 (and) fight;

被逐而逃 pei chu ên tao. — (the magpie) is expelled
 and flees,

迴翔空中 hui hsiang k'ung chung. — they turn (and)
 hover in space:

鳴聲甚悲 ming shêng shên pei. — the sound (of their)
 cries (is) very sad.

良善之人 Liang shan chih jên. — A good man.

經營聖堂 Ching ying shêng tang. — To make plans for
 a church.

久未完成 Chiu wei wan ch'êng. — For a long time it
 is not completed.

LESSON XVII

鳩鵲爭巢 CHIU CH'IAO CH'ENG CH'AO.—A PIGEON AND A MAGPIE DISPUTE OVER A NEST.

1. 鵲營巢樹間 Ch'iao ying ch'ao shu chien;
甫完成 fu wan ch'eng,
2. 忽來一鳩 hu lai i chiu,
與之爭巢 yū chih ch'eng ch'ao;
3. 互鬪良久 hu tou liang chiu.
鵲不能勝 Ch'iao pu n'eng sh'eng;
4. 被逐於巢外 pei chu yū ch'ao wai.
5. 迴翔樹上 Hui hsiang shu shang,
悲鳴不已 pei ming pu i.

1. A magpie builds a nest in a tree; scarcely (is it) finished,

2. (when) suddenly (there) comes a pigeon, which disputes with it over the nest; (and)

3. they fight together for a long while. The magpie cannot prevail; 34

4. it is expelled from out of the nest.

5. It returns and hovers on the top of the tree, it cries sorrowfully without ceasing.

讀課 鳩鵲爭巢

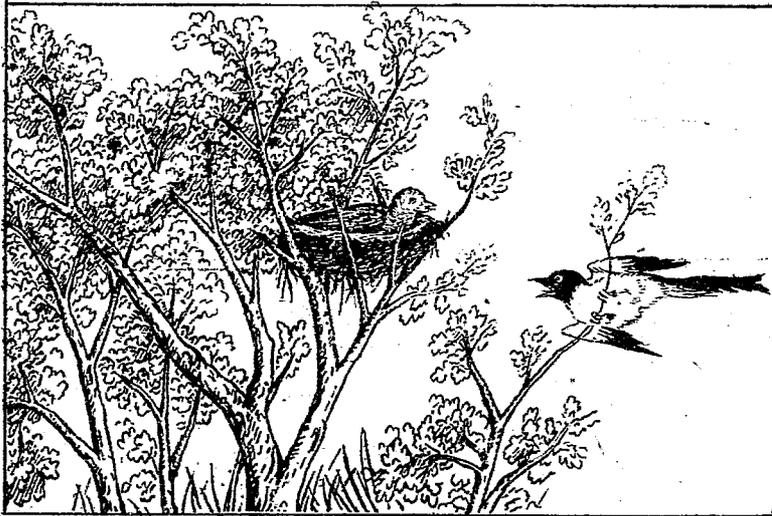
鵲營巢樹間 甫完成

忽來一鳩 與之爭巢

互鬪良久 鵲不能勝

被逐於巢外

迴翔樹上 悲鳴不已



第十八課

識字

弓 矛
 戈 劍 製
 倍 火 制 矢

造句

手持劍

狀如弓

戈與矛

製槍礮

火光倍明

連中三矢

第十八課 TI SHHI-PA K'Ō.

LESSON XVIII

弓 KUNG¹ — A bow, arched, a measure of 5 ch'ih (尺).
(R. 57).

矛 MAO² — A lance, halberd. (R. 110).

戈 KO¹ — A lance, spear. (R. 62). f. n.

劍 CHIEN⁴ — A sword, saber. (r. 18).

製 CHIH⁴ — To cut out, to make, to manufacture.
(r. 145).

倍 PEI⁴ — To double, to rebel, to increase, a fold (times).
(r. 9).

火 HUO¹ — Fire, to burn, anger, lust, luxury. (R. 86).

制 CHIH⁴ — To cut out, to manufacture, to govern, law,
an institution. (r. 18).

矢 SHIH³ — An arrow. (R. 111).

-
- 手持劍 Shou ch'ih chien. — The hand holds a sword.
- 35 狀如弓 Chuang ju kung. — A form like a bow.
- 戈與矛 Ko yū mao. — A lance and halberd.
- 製槍礮 Chih ch'iang p'ao — To make guns (and) cannons.
- 火光倍明 Huo kuang pei ming. — The light (of the)
fire (is) twice as brilliant.
- 連中三矢 Lien chung san shih. — To successively (hit)
the center (with) three arrows.

LESSON XVIII

兵器 PING CH'I—ARMS.

1. 兵器之制 Ping ch'i chih chih
古今不同 ku chin pu tung.
2. 古時兵器 Ku shih ping ch'i,
有弓矢 yu kung shih,
3. 有刀劍 yu tao chien,
有戈矛今則 yu ko mao: chin tsé.
4. 火器盛行 huo ch'i shêng hsing.
槍礮之製 Ch'iang p'ao chih chih,
5. 日新月異 Jih hsin yüeh i.
勝於古時 Shêng yü ku shih
6. 萬倍矣 wan pei i.

1. The system of arms formerly and at present (is) not the same.

2. In ancient times (for) arms there were the bow and arrow,

3. there were the saber (and) sword, there were the lance (and) halberd; but now, 36

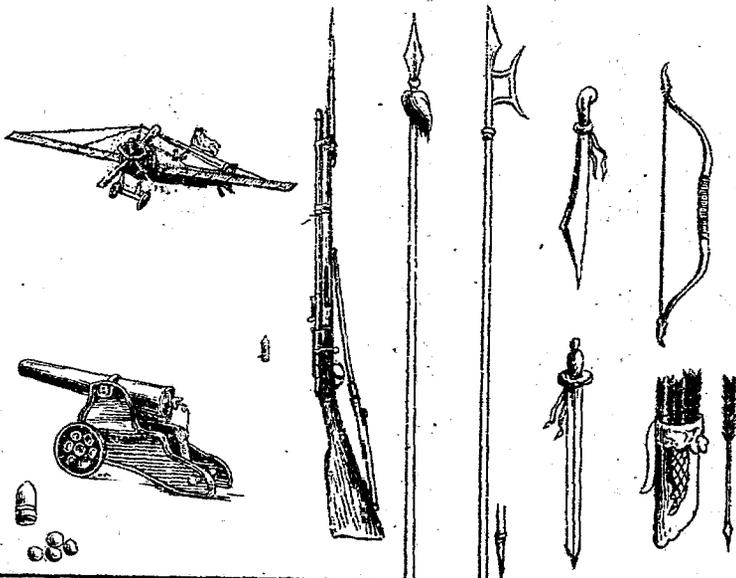
4. fire-arms (are) abundant. (In) the manufacture of guns (and) cannons

5. (every) day (there is something) new, (every) month (something) different. They surpass ancient times

6. ten thousand times.

讀課 兵器

兵器之制 古今不同
 古時兵器 有弓矢
 有刀劍 有戈矛 今則
 火器盛行 槍礮之製
 日新月異 勝於古時
 萬倍矣



第十九課

識字

周

何

問

寵

造句

何不讀書

兒問母曰

天主聖寵

周游天下

第十九課 TI SHIH-CHIU K'O.

LESSON XIX

周 CHOU¹ — To enclose, to surround, a complete revolution, to help, name of a dynasty (1122-255 B. C.). (r. 30). f. n.

周游 CHOU YU — to travel around.

何 HO² — Who? what? how? (r. 9). f. n.

問 WÊN⁴ — To ask, to question. (r. 30).

寵 CH'UNG³ — Kindness, grace, favor, to esteem highly. (r. 40).

何不讀書 Ho pu tu shu? — Why not study?

兒問母曰 Êrh, wên mu. yüeh: — The child, asking its mother, says:

天主聖寵 T'ien Chu shêng ch'ung. — Divine grace.

周游天下 Chou yu t'ien hsia. — To travel around the world.

LESSON XIX

古教新教 KU CHIAO, HSIN CHIAO — THE OLD LAW, THE NEW LAW.

1. 周兒問師曰 CHOU érh, wên shih yüeh:
何爲古教新教 “Ho wei ku chiao, hsin chiao?”
2. 師曰天主降生 Shih yüeh: “T'ien Chu chiang shêng
前爲古教 ch'ien, wei ku chiao;
3. 降生後爲新教 chiang shêng hou, wei hsin chiao.
4. 新教聖寵最大 “Hsin chiao, shêng ch'ung tsui ta;
5. 故又謂之寵教 ku yu wei chih ch'ung chiao.”

1. The boy Chou, asking the teacher, says: “What do you call the Old Law, the New Law?”

2. The teacher says: “Before the Incarnation of Our Lord, it was the Old Law;

3. after the Incarnation, it is the New Law.

4. “(Under) the New Law, grace is the greatest;

5. hence (it is) also called the Law of Grace.

讀課 古教新教

周兒問師曰 何謂古教新教
師曰 天主降生前為古教
降生後為新教

新教聖寵最大

故又謂之寵教

第二十課

識字

雛	雄	伏
雞	卵	毛
啼	雌	失
喔	破	羽
曉		

造句

衣未穿破	天色將晚	毛羽長成	母雞伏卵
還人失物	喔喔而啼	烏有雌雄	數日生雛

第二十課 TI ÊRH-SHIH K'Ō.

LESSON XX

- 伏 FU² — Prostrated, to brood, humbly, to hide, period
of summer heat. (r. 9).
- 雄 HSIUN³ — A cock, brave. (r. 172).
- 雛 CH·U² — Chicks. (r. 172).
- 卵 LUAN³ — Eggs. (r. 26).
- 雞 CHI¹ — Chicken, cock. (r. 172).
- 毛 MAO² — Hair, feathers, down. (R. 82). f. n.
- 雌 TZ·Ū² — Female, hen, disadvantage. (r. 172).
- 啼 TI² — To groan, to cry. (r. 30).
- 失 SHIH¹ — To lose, a mistake. (r. 37).
- 喔 WU⁴ — To cackle, to cluck. (r. 30).
- 羽 YŪ³ — Feathers, wings, wool. (R. 124).
- 破 P'Ō⁴ — To break, to destroy, to tear. (r. 112).
- 曉 HSIAO³ — To know, the dawn. (r. 72).

-
- 母鷄伏卵 Mu chi fu luan. — The hen broods on the
eggs.
- 數日生雛 Shu jih shêng ch'u. — (After) some days the
chicks are born.
- 毛羽長成 Mao yu chang ch'êng. — Down (and) fea-
thers grow.
- 39 鳥有雌雄 Niao yu tz'ü hsiung. — The birds are male
(and) female.
- 天色將晚 T'ien sé chiang wan. — (From) the appea-
rance of the sky it is getting late.
- 喔喔而啼 Wu wu êrh ti. — To cry and make the sound
"Wu wu".
- 衣未穿破 I wei ch'uan p'ŏ. — Clothes not worn out
(by) wear.
- 還人失物 Huan jên shih wu. — To give back to a
person a lost object.

LESSON XX

雞 CHI—CHICKENS.

1. 家中畜鷄 Chia chung ch'u chi.
有雌有雄 Yu tz'ü yu hsiung.
2. 雌者能生卵 Tz'ü ché néng shéng luan,
能伏雛 néng fu ch'u.
3. 雄者毛羽 Hsiung ché: mao yü
甚美性善 shén mei: hsing shan
4. 啼天方破曉每聞 t'í. T'ien fang p'o hsiao, mei wén
5. 啼聲喔喔 t'í shéng 'wu wu'
無失時者 wu shih shih ché.

1. At home they raise chickens. There are hens and cocks.

2. The hens can lay eggs, and can hatch chicks.

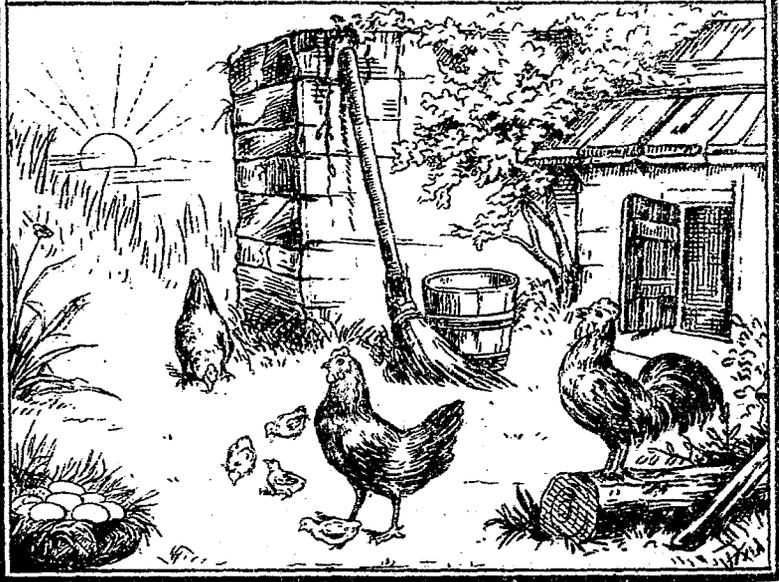
3. The cocks, (with) very beautiful plumage, by nature can

4. crow. (Whenever) the dawn is on the point of breaking in the sky, one hears (them)

5. utter the cry—'Wu wu'. None of them mistakes the hour.

讀課 雞

家中畜雞 有雌有雄
雌者能生卵 能伏雛
雄者毛羽甚美 性善
啼 天方破曉 每聞
啼聲喔喔 無失時者



第二十一課

識字

桑

掌

鮮

婦

剪

蠶

綠

飼

造句

手掌之中

持一剪刀

婦女採桑

用以飼蠶

紅花綠葉

顏色鮮明

第二十一課 TI ÊRH-SHII-I K'Ō.

LESSON XXI

- 桑 SANG¹—Mulberry tree. (r. 75). f. n.
掌 CHANG³—Palm of the hand, to direct. (r. 64).
HSIEN¹—Cool, fresh, beautiful. (r. 195).
鮮 鮮明 HSIEN MING—gaudy, brilliant.
HSIEN³—Rare, a small amount.
剪 CHIEN³—To cut, a scissors. (r. 18).
綠 LU⁴—Green. (r. 120).
婦 FU⁴—Married woman, wife. (r. 38).
蠶 TS'AN²—Silk-worm. (r. 142).
飼 SZŪ⁴—To feed, to nourish, food. (r. 184).

手掌之中 S'iou chang chih chung.—In the palm of the hand.

持一剪刀 Chih i chieu tao.—To hold a (pair of) scissors.

婦女採桑 Fu nū ts'ai sang.—Women (and) girls gather the (leaves of the) mulberry tree

用以飼蠶 yung i szū ts'an.—in order to feed the silk-worms.

紅花綠葉 Hung hua, lu yeh.—Red flowers, green leaves.

顏色鮮明 Yen sé hsien ming.—The color is brilliant.

LESSON XXI

桑 SANG — THE MULBERRY TREE.

1. 種桑滿園 Chung sang man yūan.
春時生葉 Ch'an shih shéng yeh.
2. 其大如掌 Ch'i ta ju chang,
鮮綠可愛 hsien lu, k'o ai.
3. 農夫三五 Nung fu san wu,
攜筐持剪 hsi k'uang, ch'ih chien,
4. 同赴園中 t'ung fu yūan cāung
採取桑葉 ts'ai ch'ü sang yeh,
5. 以爲飼蠶之用 i wei szū ts'an chih yung.

1. (They) cultivate a garden full of mulberry trees.
In the Springtime they send forth their leaves.

2. The biggest ones (are) as large as the palm of
a hand, a fresh, green, lovely.

3. Three or five women workers, carrying baskets,
holding scissors.

4. go together into the garden to collect the leaves
of the mulberry,

5. in order to use them to feed the silk-worms.

讀課 桑

種桑滿園以 春時生葉
其大如掌以 鮮綠可愛
農婦三五 攜筐持剪
同赴園中 採取桑葉
以為飼蠶之用



第二十二課

識字

枕 牀²
 鞋 褥⁴ 席¹
 晨 著¹

造句

席地而坐 伏枕而卧
 起身著衣 足穿皮鞋
 牀中鋪被 每晨望彌撒

第二十二課 TI ÊRH-SHIIH-ÊRH K-O.

LESSON XXII

牀 CH'UANG²—Bed. (r. 90).

枕 CHÊN³—Pillow. (r. 75).

席 HSI²—Mat, a banquet, a place to sit. (r. 50).

褥 JU⁴—Mattress. (r. 145).

鞋 HSIÉH²—A shoe. (r. 177).

穿鞋 CH'UAN HSIÉH—To put on one's shoes.

著 CHO²—To bring it about that, to attain, to dress. (r. 140).

著 CHU⁴—publish.

晨 CH'ÉN²—Morning, brilliant. (r. 72).

席地而坐 Hsi ti êrh tso.—(To put) a mat on the ground and sit down.

伏枕而臥 Fu chên êrh wo.—To lie down and rest on a pillow.

起身著衣 Ch'i shên cho i.—To rise (and) put on one's clothes.

足穿皮鞋 Tsu ch'uan pi hsieh.—To put on leather shoes on the feet.

牀中鋪被 Ch'uang chung pu pei.—To spread a blanket on the bed.

每晨望彌撒 Mei chên wang MI-SA.—Each morning to go to Mass.

LESSON XXII

臥室 WO SHIH — THE BEDROOM.

1. 臥室內 Wo shih nei
有牀二張 yu ch'uang erh chang;
中有被褥 chung yu pei ju,
2. 有枕席兄與弟 yu chên hsi. Hsiung yū ti
同臥一室 t'ung wo i chih.
3. 每日清晨 Mei jih ch'ing ch'ên,
兄呼弟起 hsiung hu ti ch'i
4. 爲之著衣穿鞋 wei chih cho i ch'uan hsieh;
同出房門 t'ung ch'u fang mên.

1. In the bedroom are two beds; on (them) are blankets (and) mattresses,

2. there are pillows (and) mats. The older and younger brother sleep together in the same room.

3. Every day at day-break the older brother calls his younger brother to get up,

4. he dresses him, and puts his shoes on him; together they leave the door of the room.

讀課 臥室

臥室內 有牀二張 中有被褥
有枕席 兄與弟 同卧一室
每日清晨 兄呼弟起
為之著衣穿鞋 同出房門

第二十三課

識字

垢 然 帚 掃 塵
 灑 礙 衛 積

造句

塵垢滿地 日積日多
 灑水於地 持帚而掃
 衛生之道 可保無礙
 國旗飄揚 然後回家

第二十三課 TI ÊRH-SHIH-SAN K'Ō.

LESSON XXIII

- 垢 KOU⁴ — Filth, dirt, vice. (r. 32).
帚 CHOU³ — A broom. (r. 50).
然 JAN² — To burn, thus, yes. (r. 86). (an adverbial termination corresponding to 'ly' in English).
然後 JAN HOU — then, afterwards.
灑 SA³ — To sprinkle, to throw (water), to spill, to scatter. (r. 86).
掃 SAO³ — To sweep. (r. 64).
礙 AI⁴ — To oppose, to obstruct, to hurt, to annoy. (r. 112).
塵 CH'ĒN² — Dust, vice, obstacle, fault. (r. 32).
衛 WEI⁴ — So protect, to escort. (r. 144).
衛生 WEI SHĒNG — 'to protect life' — hygiene.
積 CHI¹ — To heap up, to accumulate. (r. 115). f. n.
積 TZŪ³ — Provisions, stock.

45

-
- 塵垢滿地 Ch'ên kou man ti — Dirt covers the floor,
日積日多 jih chi jih to. — (every) day it accumulates,
(every) day it increases;
灑水於地 sa shui yū ti. — sprinkle water on the ground,
持帚而掃 ch'ih chou êrh sao. — take a broom and sweep.
衛生之道 Wei shēng chih tao. — The science of hygiene.
可保無礙 K'o pao wu ai. — To be able to protect without hindrance.
國旗飄揚 Kuo ch'i p'iao yang. — The national flag floats.
然後回家 Jan hou hui chia. — Afterwards to return home.

LESSON XXIII

灑掃 SA SAO — TO SPRINKLE (AND) SWEEP.

1. 居室之中 Chū chih chih chung,
塵垢日積 ch'ên kou jih chi,
2. 有礙衛生 yu ai wei shêng;
故必勤於 ku pi ch'in yū
3. 灑掃掃時 sa sao. Sao shih,
先灑以 hsien sa i
4. 水然後以帚掃之 hsui, jan hou i chou sao chih
5. 則塵不飛揚 tsé ch'ên pu fei yang.

1. In the rooms (in which one) lives, the dust collects daily,

2. it is bad for the health; this is why (it is) necessary (to be) careful

3. to sprinkle (and) sweep. At the time of sweeping, first sprinkle with

4. water, then sweep with a broom;

5. then the dust does not fly about nor rise up.

讀課 灑掃

居室之中 塵垢日積
有礙衛生 故必勤於
灑掃 掃時 先灑以
水 然後以帚掃之
則塵不飛揚



第二十四課

識字

修

即

稟

院

造句

稟知父母 即日領洗

入院修道 勤修神學

在院同學 熱心敬主

第二十四課 TI ÊRH-SHĪH-SZŪ K'Ō.

LESSON XXIV

- 修 HSIU¹ To repair, to cultivate, to adorn. (r. 9).
卽 CHI² — At the moment, namely, even, same. (r. 26).
禀 PING³ — To receive, to report to a superior, to
inform. (r. 115).
稟 LING³ — To feed, to nourish.
院 YÜAN¹ — An enclosure, a large house, an estate.
(r, 170).
-

- 稟知父母 Ping chih fu mu. — To inform one's parents.
卽日領洗 Chi jih ling hsi. — To receive baptism the
same day.
入院修道 Ju yüan hsiu tao. — To enter the enclosure
to cultivate virtue—to enter the convent
or seminary.
勤修神學 Chin hsiu shên hsüeh. — Diligently to cul-
tivate Theology (the science of the
Supreme Spirit).
在院同學 Tsai yüan t'ung hsüeh. — Fellow seminarians.
熱心敬主 Jê hsin ching Chu. — To adore God with
fervor.

LESSON XXIV

修道 HSIU TAO—TO ENTER THE RELIGIOUS LIFE.

1. 某生立志修道 Mu shêng li chih hsiu tao;
告神長 kao shên chan;
2. 神長許之 shên chang hsü chih.
歸稟父母 Kuei ping fu mu.
3. 父母喜曰 Fu mu hsi yüeh:
兒能修道 “Êrh nêng hsiu tao;
4. 吾家之福 wu chia chih fu,
何不許之有 ho pu hsü chih yu?”
5. 某生大喜 Mu shêng ta hsi;
卽日入修道院 chi jih ju hsiu tao yüan.

1. A certain school-boy takes the resolution to study for the priesthood; he tells his spiritual director;

2. his spiritual director permits. He returns to inform his parents.

3. His parents (are) happy (and) say: “Son, you can enter religion;

4. (for) our family (it is) a blessing, how could we not permit (it)?”

5. That school-boy rejoices greatly; the same day he enters the seminary.

讀課

修道

某生立志修道 告神長

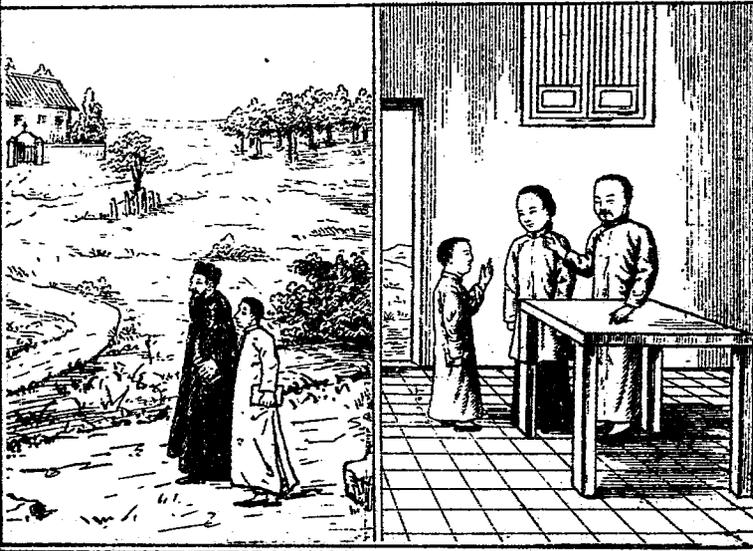
神長許之 歸稟父母

父母喜曰 兒能修道

吾家之福 何不許之有

某生大喜 即日入修道

院



第二十五課

識字

呢

候

就

燕

純

銜

梁

築

泥

喃

棲

語

若

造句

梁上燕

色純黑

暮春時候

築室而居

棲巢中

口銜泥

燕語呢喃

事若成就

第二十五課 TI ERH-SHIIH-WU K'O

LESSON XXV

- 呢 NI¹ — Interrogative particle. (r. 30).
 NI² — A twittering sound, to chatter, a cloth.
 就 CHIU⁴ — Then, at once, towards to make use of, to approach. (r. 43). 成就 CH'ENG CHIU — perfection.
 燕 YEN⁴ — The swallow, rest, easy, Peking. (r. 86).
 候 HOU⁴ — To wait for, epoch, to serve. (r. 9).
 純 CH'UN² — Pure, entirely, sincere, silk thread. (r. 120).
 喃 NAN² — The song of birds, to gabble, to recite. (r. 30).
 銜 HSIEN² — To carry in the mouth. (r. 167).
 梁 LIANG² — A bridge, to cross a brook, a beam, 'a ridge-pole. (r. 75). f. n.
 泥 NI² — Mud, slush, clods, to daub with mud. (r. 85).
 NI⁴ — Bigoted, opinionated, obstinate.
 築 CHU² — To ram, build, make a mud wall. (r. 118).
 若 JO⁴ — If, as, same as, like. (r. 140).
 語 YÜ³ — To discourse, language, words. (r. 149).
 YÜ⁴ — To give advice, to tell to.
 棲 HSI¹ — To fix, to be fixed, to repose, to perch, to remain. (r. 75).

49

- 梁上燕 Liang shang yen. — On the beam (is) a swallow.
 棲巢中 Hsi ch'ao chung. — To repose in the nest.
 色純黑 Sè ch'un hei. — The color (is) entirely black.
 口銜泥 K'ou hsien ni. — To carry mud (in the) mouth.
 暮春時候 Mu ch'un shih hou. — At the ending spring.
 燕語呢喃 Yen yü 'ni nan'. — The words of the swallow (are) 'Ni nan'.
 築室而居 Chu shih erh chü. — To build a house to live in.
 事若成就 Shih jo ch'eng chiu. — If the affair succeeds.

LESSON XXV

燕 YEN—THE SWALLOWS.

1. 燕 候 鳥 也 Yen hou niao yeh,
秋 去 春 來 ch'iu ch'ü ch'un lai,
2. 不 失 時 pu shih shih.
兩 羽 純 黑 Liang yü ch'un hei.
3. 其 尾 如 翦 Ch'i wei jo chien.
鳴 聲 呢 喃 Ming shêng 'ni nan',
4. 若 人 語 初 來 時 jo jên yü. Ch'u lai shih,
5. 銜 泥 銜 草 hsien ni, hsien ts'ao;
就 人 家 shiu jên chia
6. 梁 上 築 巢 而 棲 liang shang, chu ch'ao êrh hsi.

1. The swallow (is) a bird of fixed seasons: (in) the autumn it leaves (and) returns (in) the spring;

2. it does not mistake the time. (Its) two wings (are) entirely black.

3. (Its) tail is like scissors. (Its) cry (is) the sound 'ni nan',

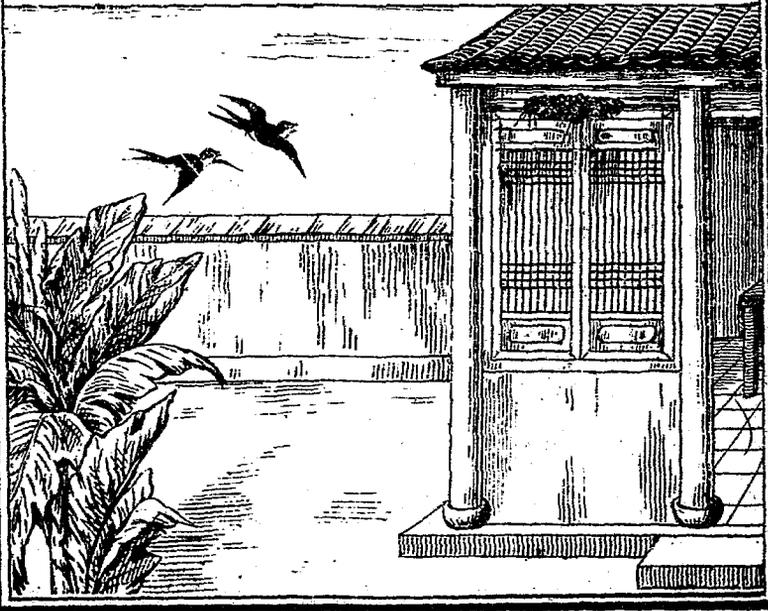
4. like the words of man. When it first comes

5. it carries in its mouth some mud (and) grass; approaching to man's house,

6. on the beams it builds its nest and rests (there).

讀課 燕

燕候鳥也 秋去春來
不失時 兩羽純黑
其尾如翦 鳴聲呢喃
若人語 初來時
銜泥銜草 就人家
梁上 築巢而棲



第二十六課

識字

煤	菜	
油	點	尤
燈	豆	

造句

園中種菜	煤油數斤	夜間天暗
此燈尤明	黃豆數斗	星光點點

第二十六課 TI ÊRH-SHĪH-LIU K'Ō.

LESSON XXVI

- 菜 TS'AI⁴ — Vegetables, herbs, food. (r. 140).
煤 MEI² — Coal. (r. 86).
尤 YU² — Remarkable, more, a fault, still more. (r. 43). f.n.
點 TIEN³ — A little, a point, to point, stroke of a clock,
to light. (r. 203).
油 YU² — Oil, fat, to oil. (r. 85). 煤油 MEI YU —
'coal oil' — kerosene, petroleum.
豆 TOU⁴ — Beans, peas. (R. 151).
燈 TĒNG¹ — Lamp, lantern. (r. 86).

夜間天暗 Yeh chien t'ien an. — At night the sky is dark.

星光點點 Hsing kuang tien tien. — The light of the
stars sparkles.

煤油數斤 Mei yu shu chin. — Some pounds of kerosene.

黃豆數斗 Huang tou shu tou. — Some bushels of beans.
(The 'soja hispida', from which they
make 豆腐 TOU FU, bean curd, and 醬油
CHIANG YU, bean sauce.)

51

園中種菜 Yüan chung chung ts'ai. — To cultivate vege-
tables in the garden.

此燈尤明 Tz'ü tēng yu ming. — This lamp (is) brighter.

LESSON XXVI

燈 TĒNG — THE LAMP.

1. 黃昏時 Huang hun shih,
天色黑暗 t'ien sê hei an;
取火點燈 ch'ü huo tien têng;
2. 則一室通明 tsé i shih t'ung ming;
乃可作事 nai k'o tso shih.
3. 點燈用菜油 Tien têng, yung ts'ai yu,
或用豆油 huo yung tou yu;
4. 又有用煤油者 yu yu yung mei yu ché,
其光尤明 ch'i kuang yu ming.

1. At the time of twilight, the color of the sky is dark; (one) takes fire to light the lamps:

2. then the whole room is filled with light; then they can work.

3. To light the lamp they use vegetable oil, or they use bean oil;

4. there are also those who use kerosene, the light of which is brighter.

讀課燈

黃昏時 天色黑暗 取火點燈

則一室通明 乃可作事

點燈用菜油 或用豆油

又有用煤油者 其光尤明

第二十七課

識字

灼	燃	戲	偶
肌	慎	膚	
言	焚	遂	復

造句

取火焚字紙	火滅而復燃
灼灼有光	言語宜慎
肌肉在內	皮膚在外
偶聞道理	遂不戲火

第二十七課 TI ÊRH-SHIH-CHI K'O.

LESSON XXVII

- 灼 SHAO²—To shine, to roast, to broil. (r. 86).
灼灼 SHAO SHAO—brilliant.
- 燃 JAN²—To kindle, to burn. (r. 86).
- 戲 HSI⁴—Comedy, to recreate. (r. 62).
- 偶 OU³—Chance, accident, a statue, a companion. (r. 9).
- 肌 CHI¹—Flesh, meat. (r. 130).
- 慎 SHÊN⁴—Attentive, to frighten, careful. (r. 61).
- 膚 FU¹—Skin, superficial, beautiful. (r. 130).
- 言 YEN²—A word, to speak, to signify. (R. 149).
- 焚 FÊN²—To burn. (r. 86).
- 遂 SUI²—To condescend, to yield, then, to follow;
afterwards. (r. 162).
- 復 FU⁴—Recently, to return, to repeat, to reply. (r. 60).

取火焚字紙 Ch'ü huo fên tzū chih.—To take fire to
burn the paper (with) characters.

火滅而復燃 Huo mieh êrh fu jan.—The fire dies down
and kindles again.

灼灼有光 Shao shao yu kuang.—Bright and luminous.

言語宜慎 Yen yü i shên.—(With) words it is necessary
(to be) circumspect.

肌肉在內 Chi ju tsai nei.—The flesh is on the inside.

皮膚在外 P'i fu tsai wai.—The skin is on the outside.

偶聞道理 Ou wên tao li.—By chance to hear a sermon.

遂不戲火 Sui pu hsi huo.—Henceforth do not play
with fire.

LESSON XXVII

火不可戲 HUO PU K'Ō HSI—YOU MUST NOT PLAY WITH FIRE.

1. 兒在燈下 Èrh tsai tēng hsia,
燃紙爲戲 jan chih wei hsi.
2. 母見之曰 Mu, chien chih, yüeh:
火能燃物 "Huo nēng jan wu.
3. 偶一不慎 "Ou i pu shēn,
小則灼肌膚 hsiao tsé shao chi fu;
4. 大則焚房屋 ta, tsē fēn fang wu.
不可戲也 Pu k'ŏ hsi yeh."
5. 兒聞母言 Èrh wēn mu yen,
遂不復戲 suí pu fu hsi.

1. A child, under the lamp, burns paper for amusement.

2. (His) mother seeing this, says: "Fire can burn things.

3. (If) by chance one does not pay attention, then at least it will burn your flesh and skin;

4. (what is) more, it may then burn the whole house. You must not play with it!"

5. The child hears the words of his mother and henceforth will not play again (with it).

讀課 火不可戲

兒在燈下 燃紙為戲

母見之曰 火能燃物

偶一不慎 小則灼肌膚

大則焚房屋 不可戲也

兒聞母言 遂不復戲



第二十八課

識字

亦
 端 尖
 稍 籜 筍
 漸 解 莖 及

造句

及至春日

天氣稍暖

冰消凍解

草木漸茂

園中生筍

尖如筆端

其莖有籜

久不脫落

第二十八課 TI ÊRH-SHIH-PA K'Ō.

LESSON XXVIII

- 亦 I⁴—Also, similarly, in the same way. (r. 8).
尖 CHIEN¹—Sharp, acute, point. (r. 42).
端 TUAN¹—Correct, beginning, extremity, article.
(r. 117).
筍 SUN³—Bamboo sprouts. (r. 118).
籜 T'Ō⁴—The skin of the young bamboo shoots. (r. 118).
稍 SHAO³—Slowly, a little. (r. 115).
及 CHI²—To touch, to reach, and. (r. 29).
莖 HÊNG²—A stem, stalk. (r. 140).
解 CHIEH³—To explain, to untie, to scatter, to get
rid of. (r. 148).
解 CHIEH⁴—To send, to deliver.
漸 CHIEN⁴—Little by little, gradually, by degrees.
(r. 85).

-
- 及至春日 Chi chih ch'un jih.—Arrived on a spring day.
天氣稍暖 T'ien chi shao nuan.—The weather (is) a
little (more) mild.
冰消凍解 Ping hsiao, tung chieh.—Ice melts, hail
dissolves.
草木漸茂 Ts'ao mu chien mao.—The vegetation little
by little (becomes) luxuriant.
園中生筍 Yüan chung shêng sun.—In the garden grow
bamboo shoots.
尖如筆端 Chien ju pi tuan.—Pointed like the tip of
a pen.
其莖有籜 Chi hêng yü t'ŏ.—Its stalk has a skin.
久不脫落 Chiu pu t'ŏ lo.—A long time without loosening
or falling.

LESSON XXVIII

竹筍 CHU SUN—BAMBOO SHOOTS.

1. 種竹成林 Chung chu ch'eng lin.
春日生筍 Ch'un jih sh'eng sun
2. 其端尖銳 ch'i tuan chien jui
外護以籜 wai hu i t'o.
3. 及稍長 Chi shao chang,
籜乃解脫 t'o nai chieh t'o.
4. 漸生枝葉 Chien sh'eng chih yeh;
5. 其莖亦日長日高 ch'i h'eng i jih chang, jih kao,
6. 遂成新竹 sui ch'eng hsin chu.

1. (They) planted (so many) bamboos (that they) made a forest. In the spring they produce shoots

2. whose tips (are) pointed (and) slender (with) the exterior protected by a sheath.

3. (When they have) reached a little height, the sheath then loosens (and is) thrown off.

4. Little by little they produce branches (and) leaves;

5. their stems also grow daily, (and) daily (become) higher,

6. afterwards they become new bamboos.

讀課 竹筍

種竹成林 春日生筍

其端尖銳 外護以籜

及稍長 籜乃解脫

漸生枝葉

其莖亦日長日高

遂成新竹



第二十九課

識字

義 渡 埃

卒 瑟 厄
率 親 猶

造句

聖人梅瑟

避人之厄

卒能成聖

立猶太國

率領教友

乃去埃及

親受十誡

登舟渡海

第二十九課 TI ÈRH-SHĪH-CHIU K'Ō.

LESSON XXIX

- 埃 AI²—Dust, dirt. (r. 32).
渡 TU⁴—To cross on a ferry, a ferry. (r. 85).
義 I⁴—Just, public, adoptive, by adoption, Italy. (r.123).
卒 TSU²—To finish, entire, whole, retainer, victor. (r. 24).
瑟 SHĒ⁴—A guitar. (r. 96).
率 SHUAI⁴—To guide, to conduct. (r. 95).
率 率領 SHUAI LING—to conduct.
率 LŪ⁴—A limit, boundary.
猶 YU²—To project, to plan, as, undecided, still, as if. (r. 94).
厄 Ō⁴—Torture, difficulty, obstacle. (r. 27).
親 CH'IN¹—To cherish, to kiss, oneself, one's own. (r. 147).

-
- 聖人梅瑟 Shêng jên MEI-SHĒ,—The holy man Moses,
避人之厄 pi jên chih ō,—to avoid the evil which a
man (threatened),
卒能成聖 tsu néng ch'êng shêng,—finally to be able to
become holy,
立猶太國 li YU-T'AI kuo.—established the kingdom
of Judea.
率領教友 Shuai ling chiao yu.—He guided the Chris-
tians, (and)
乃去埃及 nai ch'ü AI-CHI.—fled from Egypt.
親受十誡 Ch'in shou shih chieh.—To receive personally
the Ten Commandments.
登舟渡海 Têng chou tu hai.—To board a boat to
cross the sea.

LESSON XXIX

梅瑟 MEI-SHÊ — MOSES.

1. 梅瑟古聖 MEI-SHÊ, ku shêng
人也因奉 jên yeh. Yin fêng
2. 天主命 T'ien Chu ming,
率義撒厄爾人 shuai I-SA-O-ÊRH jên
3. 出埃及渡紅海 ch'u AI-CPI, tu HUNG HAI.
登西乃山 Têng HSI-NAI SHAN,
4. 親受天主十誡 ch'in shou T'ien Chu shih chieh.
義撒厄爾人 I-SA-O-ÊRH jên
5. 卒至福地 tsu chih FU TI,
成立猶太國 ch'êng li YU-T'AI kuo.

1. Moses (is) a saint of (the) Old (Law). Because he received

2. God's order, he led the Israelites

3. out of Egypt, (and) crossed over the Red Sea. He ascended Mt. Sinai,

4. (and) personally received God's Ten Commandments. The Israelites

5. finally arrived in the Promised Land and founded the kingdom of Judea.

讀課 梅瑟

梅瑟 古聖人也 因奉

天主命 率義撒厄爾人

出埃及 渡紅海 登西乃山

親受天主十誡 義撒厄爾人

卒至福地 成立猶太國



第三十課

識字

舉 仆
譁 絆 紛
繩 傾

造句

繩長數尺 足為繩絆

傾筐而出 仆於地上

雨雪紛紛 羣兒大譁

第三十課 TI-SAN-SHĪH K'Ō.

LESSON XXX

- 仆 FU⁴—To fall prostrate, overthrown. (r. 9).
舉 CHŪ³—To raise, to promote, to prefer, all. (r. 134).
紛 FĒN¹—Numerous, confused, ill-assorted. (r. 120).
絆 PAN⁴—To fetter, to hinder, lasso, a restraint, an obligation. (r. 120).
譁 HUA²—To cry out, noise, clamor. (r. 149).
傾 CH'ING¹—To upset, to overturn, to empty, to exhaust. (r. 9).
繩 SHĒNG²—A cord, rope, twine, string. (r. 120).

繩長數尺 Shēng ch'ang shu ch'ih.—A cord some feet long.

足爲繩絆 Tsu wei shēng pan.—A foot shackled by a cord.

傾筐而出 Ch'ing k'uang ern ch'u.—To upset the basket and escape.

仆於地上 Fu yü ti shang.—Prostrate on the ground.

雨雪紛紛 Yü hsüeh fēn fēn.—Rain (and) snow in abundance.

羣兒大譁 Ch'un erh ta hua.—A group of children (making) a great noise.

LESSON XXX

跳繩 T'IAO SHĒNG - JUMPING ROPE.

1. 校中課畢 Hsiao chung k'o pi,
兒童一羣 érh t'ung i ch'ün
2. 紛集操場 fên chi ts'ao ch'ang,
爲跳繩之戲 wei t'iao shēng chih hsi.
3. 一兒未習熟 I érh wei hsi shou:
繩及地 shēng chi ti,
4. 而足不舉 érh tsu pu chū;
乃絆繩而傾仆 nai pan chēng érh ch'ing fu.
5. 衆皆拍手譁笑 Chung chieh pai shou hua hsiao.

1. At school, classes ended, a group of children,
2. mingling on the playground, play at the game of jump-rope.
3. One boy, (is) not very skillful; the rope reaches the ground,
4. and nevertheless he does not raise his feet; then he becomes entangled in the rope and is thrown down.
5. All present clap their hands (and) laugh loudly.

讀課 跳繩

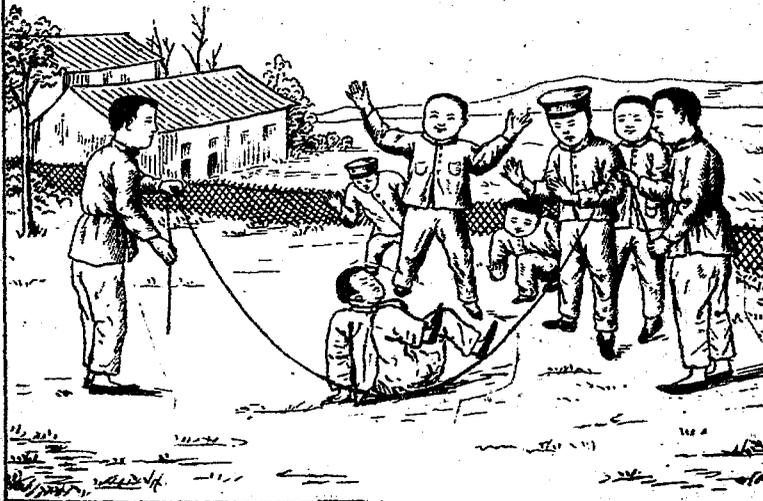
校中課畢 兒童一羣

紛集操場 為跳繩之戲

一兒未習熟 繩及地

而足不舉 乃絆繩而傾仆

眾皆拍手譁笑



第三十一課

識字

蟻	合	他
顧	奮	直
趙		

造句

合力作事 奮力爭鬪

思前顧後 不如他人

趙兒心正直 階下有蟻穴

第三十一課 TI SAN-SHIH-I K'O.

LESSON XXXI

合 HO²—To unite, with, in accord with, to shut, to join, to add. (r. 30).

蟻 I³—The ant. (r. 142).

他 T'A¹—He, she, it, other. (r. 9).

奮 FÊN⁴—Effort, impetuous, to rouse, to exert. (r. 37).

顧 KU⁴—To look at, to watch over. (r. 181). f. n.

直 CHIH²—Straight, right, sincere. (r. 109).

趙 CHAO⁴—Long, to run, to hasten, to visit. (r. 156). f. n.

合力作事 Ho li tso shih.—'To unite forces for work'—to work together.

奮力爭鬪 Fên li chéng tou.—'To use one's force to quarrel (and) fight.

思前顧後 Szū ch'ien ku hou.—'To think on the past (and) consider the future'—a reflective man.

不如他人 Pu ju t'a jên.—Not like other men.

61 趙兒心正直 CHAO êrh hsin chéng chih.—The Chao child (has) an upright heart.

階下有蟻穴 Chieh hsia yu i hsüeh.—Under the steps there is a nest of ants.

LESSON XXXI

蟻 I — ANTS.

1. 趙兒自外歸 CHAO êrh tzū wai kuei,
見有蟻無數 chien yu i wu shu
2. 鬪於階前 tou yū chieh ch'ien,
良久不已 liang chin, pu i;
大奇之 ta ch'i chih,
3. 以告母母曰 i kao mu. Mu yüeh:
蟻性愛羣 "I hsing ai ch'ün;
4. 與他蟻鬪 yu t'a i tou.
能同心合力 Nêng t'ung hsin ho li,
奮不顧身 fên pu ku shên.
5. 故人不愛羣 Ku jên pu ai ch'ün,
直蟻之不如也 chih i chih pu ju yeh."

1. The Chao boy returning from outside, sees that there are innumerable ants

2. fighting in front of the stairs, for a long time without stopping; (he is) greatly astonished,

3. so he tells (his) mother. (His) mother says: "The ants (by) nature like to go in groups; (and)

4. they fight with other ants. They can harmoniously unite their forces, (and) exert themselves without regarding (their own) life.

5. Thus a man (who does) not like (to work) with others, is truly not the equal of the ant.

讀課

蟻

趙兒自外歸

見有蟻無數

鬪於階前

良久不已

大奇之

以告母

母曰

蟻性愛羣

與他蟻鬪

能同心合力

奮不顧身

故人不愛羣

直蟻之不如也

第三十二課

識字

射 臨 照 鏡
 影 玻 塗
 銀 錫 璃

造句

居高臨下
 照見人影

玻璃可製鏡
 取水銀塗之

燈光四射
 錫狀如銀

第三十二課 TI SAN-SHIIH-ÉRH K'O.

LESSON XXXII

- 射 SHĒ⁴—To shoot (an arrow), to dart. (r. 41).
反射 FAN SHĒ—reflection (of light).
射 SHIH²—To point at and hit.
- 臨 LIN²—To visit an inferior, to look down upon, at
the point of, during, whilst. (r. 131).
- 照 CHAO⁴—To illuminate, to reflect, to watch over,
according to. (r. 86).
- 鏡 CHING⁴—A mirror, spectacles, glasses. (r. 167).
- 影 YING³—Shade, image. (r. 59).
- 玻 PO¹—Glass. (r. 96).
- 銀 YIN²—Silver. (r. 167).
水銀 SHUI YIN—Liquid silver, mercury.
- 錫 HSI²—Tin, to give. (r. 167). f. n.
- 璃 LI²—Glass, vitreous. (r. 96).
- 塗 T'U²—Mud, to do over, to daub, to besmear. (r. 32).

居高臨下 Chū kao, lin hsia. — To live above, to look
below. (Figurative meaning: A superior
governing his inferiors).

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照見人影 Chao chien jên ying. — To see (by) reflection
the image of a man.

玻璃可製鏡 Po li k'o chih ching. — (With) glass one
can make mirrors.

取水錄塗之 Ch'ü shui yin t'u chih. — Take mercury
(and) coat it.

燈光四射 Têng kuang szū shè. — The light (of the)
lamp is thrown in four (directions).

錫狀如銀 Hsi chuang ju yin. — The appearance of
tin (is) like silver.

LESSON XXXII

鏡 CHING — THE MIRROR.

1. 人不能自見其形 Jên, pu nêng tzū chien ch'í shing,
臨鏡照之 lin ching chao chih:
2. 則影入鏡中 tsé ying ju ching chung,
乃能自見 nai nêng tsé chien.
製鏡之法 Chih ching chih fa:
3. 用玻璃一方 yung po li i fang;
以水銀和錫 i shuí yin ho hsi,
4. 塗於其背 t'u yü ch'í pei:
即可照人 chi k'o chao jên.
5. 蓋光點反射 Kai kuang tien fan shé
之作用也 chih tso yung yeh.

1. Man can not (by) himself see his own form; he approaches a mirror to look at himself.

2. then his image enters the mirror, then he can see himself. The way to make a mirror:

3. use a square piece of glass, mix some mercury with tin,

4. spread it on the back; instantly it can reflect men.

5. Because (this) is the application of the reflection of luminous points.

讀課 鏡

人不能自見其形² 臨鏡照之
則影入鏡中 乃能自見 製鏡之法
用玻璃一方 以水銀和錫
塗於其背 即可照人
蓋光點反射之作用也⁴

第三十三課

識字

病	吳	
憂	虔	返
瑰	佑	
霍	愈	致

造句

病已全愈	玫瑰盛開	虔心誦經	學生吳某
霍然雲消	憂心如焚	求主保佑	日暮返家

第三十三課 TI SAN-SHIH-SAN K'0.

LESSON XXXIII

- 吳 WU² — To exaggerate, to magnify. (r. 30). f. n.
病 PING⁴ — A sickness, defect, fault. (r. 104).
返 FAN³ — To return, to go or come back, but, on the other hand. (r. 162).
虔 CH'IENT² — Attentive, correct, pious, determined, to respect, to take by force, to kill. (r. 141).
虔心 CH'IENT HSIN — pious, devout.
憂 YU¹ — Sad, afflicted, mournful. (r. 61).
佑 YU⁴ — To help, to succor. (r. 9).
瑰 KUEI⁴ — The pink pearl, jasper, extraordinary. (r. 96).
玫 MEI² — A bright red sparkling gem. (r. 96).
玫瑰 MEI KUEI — the rose.
愈 YÜ² — More, to go beyond, to exceed, to heal. (r. 61).
霍 HUO⁴ — Prompt, cholera. (r. 173). f. n.
霍然 HUO JAN — suddenly.

學生吳某 Hsüeh shêng WU mu, — A certain Wu, a schoolboy,

日暮返家 jih mu fan chia — (when) the sun sets returns home

65 虔心誦經 ch'ien hsin sung ching — to recite prayers piously (and)

求主保佑 ch'iu Chu pao yu. — to pray God (for) protection.

玫瑰盛開 Mei kuei shêng k'ai. — The roses are in full bloom.

憂心如焚 Yu hsin ju fên. — A heart sad as if burning.

病已全愈 Ping i ch'üan yü. — A sickness already completely cured.

霍然雲消 Huo jan yün hsiao. — Suddenly the clouds disperse.

LESSON XXXIII

事親 SHIH CH'IN—TO SERVE ONE'S PARENTS.

1. 吳兒事親孝 WU êrh shih ch'in hsiao.
每出必告 Mei ch'u, pi kao;
2. 返必面一日 fan pi mien. I jih,
其母病 ch'i mu ping,
3. 兒憂甚虔心 êrh yu shên. Ch'ien hsien
誦玫瑰經 sung mei kuei ching,
4. 求聖母保佑 ch'iu Shêng Mu pao yu.
不數日 Pu shu jih,
5. 母病果霍然愈 mu ping kuo huo jan yü.

1. The boy Wu, (in) serving his parents, (has) filial piety. Each (time) he goes out he surely tells (them);

2. (when) he returns he always presents himself (to them). One day, his mother (being) sick,

3. the boy (is) very sad. Devoutly he recites the rosary,

4. begging the Blessed Mother's protection. In not many days,

5. (his) mother's sickness (was) really suddenly cured.

讀課 事親

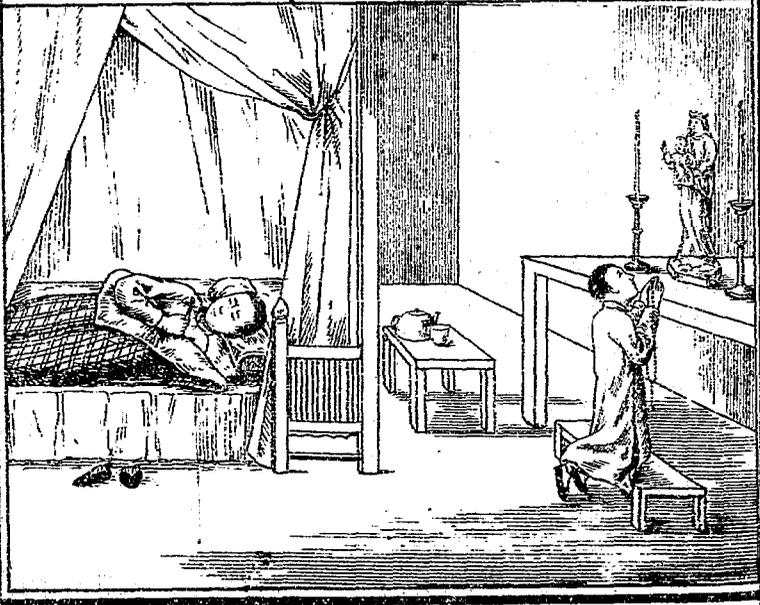
吳兒事親孝 每出必告

返必面一日 其母病

兒憂甚 虔心誦玫瑰經

求聖母保佑 不數日

母病果霍然愈



第三十四課

識字

共

歐

是

澳

唯

斐

陸

造句

歐洲多大國 陸地有高山

澳洲之北 斐洲之東

惟有吾國人 共有四萬萬

水之大者 是謂海洋

第三十四課 TI SAN-SHIH-SZŪ K-O.

LESSON XXXIV

- 共 KUNG⁴ — Together, finally, in short, and, with, alike.
(r. 12).
- 歐 OU³ — To vomit, to retch, Europe. (r. 76).
OU¹ — To sing, to chant, ballads. f. n.
- 是 SHIH⁴ — To be, this, correct, yes. (r. 72).
AO⁴ — Deep water. (r. 85).
澳 YŪ⁴ — A bay.
- 唯 WEI² — Only, but. (r. 30).
WEI³ — To consent, to agree.
- 斐 FEI³ — Adorned, gracious, veins. (r. 66).
FEI¹ — f. n.
- 陸 LU⁴ — Dry land, six, (r. 170). f. n.

歐洲多大國 OU CHOU to ta kuo. — (In) Europe (there are) many great nations.

陸地有高山 Lu ti yu kao shan. — (On the) dry land there are high mountains.

澳洲之北 AO CHOU chih pei. — To the north of Oceania.

斐洲之東 FEI CHOU chih tung. — To the east of Africa.

惟有吾國人 Wei yu wu kao jên. — There are only men of our country.

共有四萬萬 Kung yu szū wan wan. — In all there are four hundred million.

水之大者 Shui chih ta ché — The waters (that are) great

是謂海洋 shih wei hai yang. — are called oceans.

LESSON XXXIV

五大洲 WU TA CHOU — THE FIVE GREAT CONTINENTS.

1. 吾人所居 Wu jên so chū,
 是謂地球 shih wei ti ch'iu.
2. 地球之上 Ti ch'iu chih shang,
 共有五洲 kung yu wu chou.
3. 亞洲歐洲 YA CHOU, OU CHOU,
 斐洲澳洲 FEI CHOU, AO CHOU,
4. 皆東半球之 chieh tung pan ch'iu chih
 大陸唯有美 ta lu; wei yu MEI
5. 洲則爲西半 CHOU tsê wei hsi pan
 球之大陸也 ch'iu chih ta lu yeh.

1. (The place) which we men inhabit, is called the terrestrial globe.

2. On the terrestrial globe, in all there are five continents.

3. Asia, Europe, Africa, Oceania,

4. all of them are the great continents of the eastern hemisphere (and) only America

5. then forms the continent of the western hemisphere.

讀課 五大洲

吾人所居 是謂地球

地球之上 共有五洲

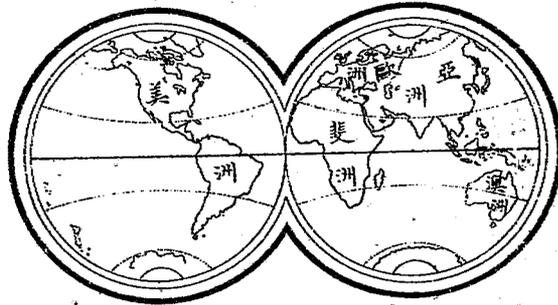
亞洲 歐洲 斐洲 澳洲

皆東半球之大陸 唯有美

洲 則為西半球之大陸也

球半西

球半東



第三十五課

識字

舞	扇		
縱	傷	毒	
蝶	釋	蝴	

造句

毒氣傷人	雙手舉扇	花間蝴蝶	往來飛舞
縱橫滿地	不能釋放		

第三十五課 TI SAN-SHIH-WU K'O.

LESSON XXXV

- 扇 SHAN⁴ — A fan, beating. (r. 63).
- 舞 WU³ — Pantomime, a dance, illegal means. (r. 136).
飛舞 FEI WU — to flutter, to fly about,
to vault on a slack rope.
- 毒 TU² — Poison, to hurt, to hate. (r. 80).
- 傷 SHANG¹ — To wound, to wrong, a wound. (r. 148).
- 縱 TSUNG⁴ — To loosen, to slacken, although. (r. 120).
- 縱 TSUNG¹ — The warp of cloth, from north to south,
vertical. 縱橫 TSUNG HUNG — from
north to south, from east to west, vertical
and horizontal.
- 蝴 HU² — A butterfly. (r. 142).
- 釋 SHIH⁴ — To let loose, to let go, to explain. (r. 165).
- 蝶 TIEH⁴ — A butterfly. (r. 142).

花間蝴蝶 Hua chien hu tieh. — A butterfly in the midst
of the flowers.

往來飛舞 Wang lai fei wu. — To go (and) come, to
fly (and) dance.

69 雙手舉扇 Chuang shou chü shan. — (With) the two
hands to raise a fan.

不能釋放 Pu néng shih fang. — Unable to loosen.

毒氣傷人 Tu chi shang jên. — Unhealthy exhalations
injure men.

縱橫滿地 Tsung hung man ti. — To cover the ground
far and wide.

LESSON XXXV

蝴蝶 HU TIEH — THE BUTTERFLIES.

1. 蝴蝶雙雙 Hu tieh chuang chuang
飛舞花間 fei wu hua chien.
2. 色甚美麗 Sè shén mei li.
弟舉扇撲得 Ti chū shan p'u tē
3. 之把玩不 chih; pa wan pu
釋手兄曰 shih shou. Hsiung yüeh:
4. 蝴蝶身有毒粉 "Hu tieh shén yu tu fēn
能傷人目 néng shang jēn mu;
5. 不可玩也 pu k'o wan yeh."
弟乃縱之去 Ti nai tsung chih ch'ü.

1. The butterflies fly two by two in the midst of the flowers.

2. (Their) color (is) very beautiful. The younger brother raising his fan catches

3. one; he takes (and) plays (with it) not leaving it from his hand. (His) older brother says:

4. "The butterfly has a poisonous powder on his body (and) can harm men's eyes;

5. (you) must not play (with it)." The younger brother then lets it go.

讀課 蝴蝶

蝴蝶雙雙 飛舞花間

色甚美麗 弟舉扇撲得

之 把玩不釋手 兄曰

蝴蝶身有毒粉 能傷人目

不可玩也 弟乃縱之去



第三十六課

識字

露	筮	
發	鎮	渤
鑑	現	
德	浴	嘗

造句

筮渤郡中有鎮曰露
 德是聖母發現之地
 靈池之水清可鑑
 人人嘗浴於其中

第三十六課 TI SAN-SHIH-LIU K'O.

LESSON XXXVI

- 筮 TA²—A basket. (r. 118). f. n.
露 LU⁴—Dew. (r. 173).
露 LO⁴—To expose, to transpire.
渤 P'O²—An arm of the sea, mist. (r. 85).
鎮 CHÊN⁴—A country town, to govern. (r. 167).
發 FA¹—To send, to put into circulation, to show.
(r. 105).
現 HSIEN⁴—At present, apparent, obvious. (r. 96).
鑑 CHIEN⁴—A mirror, history, to look at. (r. 167).
嘗 CH'ANG²—To taste, formerly, ordinarily. (r. 30).
浴 YŪ⁴—A bath, to wash. (r. 85).
德 TÊ²—Virtue. (r. 60). f. n.

筮渤郡中 TA-P'O chün chung — In the prefecture of
Tarbes

有鎮曰露德 yu chên yüeh LU-TÊ.—is a town called
Lourdes.

71 是聖母發現之地 Shih Shêng Mu fa hsien chih ti.—It is
the place where the Blessed Mother has
appeared.

靈池之水 Ling ch'ih chih shui—The water of the
miraculous pool (is so)

清可鑑人 ch'ing, k'e chien jên.—clear, (it) can serve
as a mirror for men.

人嘗浴於其中 Jên ch'ang yü yü ch'i chung.—Men
frequently bathe themselves in it.

LESSON XXXVI

露德聖母 LU-TÊ SHÊNG MU—OUR LADY OF
LOURDES.

1. 一生問師曰 I shêng, wên shih, yüeh:
何謂露德聖母 “Ho wei LU-TÊ Shêng Mu?”
2. 師曰露德法國 Shih yüeh: “LU-TÊ, FA KUO
宜渤郡之一 TA-P’O chün chih i
3. 鎮也聖母 chên yeh. Shêng Mu
嘗發現於此 ch’ang fa hsien yü tz’ü.
4. 其地有靈池 — “Ch’i ti yu ling ch’ih i;
水清可鑑 shui ch’ing k’o chien;
5. 病者浴之 ping chē yü chih,
往往立愈 wang wang li yü.”

1. A schoolboy asks the teacher, saying: “What do they call Our Lady of Lourdes?”

2. The teacher says: “Lourdes (is) a town in the prefecture of Tarbes in France.

3. The Blessed Mother formerly appeared in this (place).

4. In this place is a miraculous pool; the water (is) clear (and) can serve as a mirror; 72

5. (when) the sick bathe themselves there, they are often suddenly cured.”

讀課 露德聖母

一生問師曰何謂露德聖母

師曰露德法國笈勃郡之一

鎮也 聖母嘗發現於此

其地有靈池一 水清可鑑

病者浴之 往往立愈



第三十七課

識字

公 俞 賞 牆
 乎 喪 邊 薇
 留 蕃

造句

牆邊之花 是蕃薇乎
 伸手欲折 若果折之
 有喪公德 不如留之
 時時玩賞 俞生日善

第三十七課 TI SAN-SHIH CH'I K'O.

LESSON XXXVII

- 公 KUNG¹—Public, official, duke, mister, male. (r. 12).
公衆 KUNG CHUNG—public.
- 俞 YŪ²—Yes. (r. 11). f. n.
- 賞 SHANG³—To recompense, to take pleasure in. (r. 154).
- 牆 CH'IANG²—A wall. (r. 90).
- 邊 PIEN¹—The side, a border. (r. 162). f. n.
- 薇 WEI²—Herbs, a fern. (r. 140).
- 乎 HU²—At, in, towards, from. (r. 4). (Sign of interrogation).
- 喪 SANG¹—Sorrow, mourning. (r. 30).
SANG⁴—To lose, to destroy, to despond.
CH'IANG²—A red rose. (r. 140).
- 薔 薔薇 CH'IANG WEI— a climbing rose.
SE¹—Water pepper, knot-grass.
- 留 LIU²—To guard, to keep, to leave, to permit. (r. 102).

牆邊之花 Ch'iang pien chih hua.—The flower on the side of the wall,

72

是薔薇乎 shih ch'iang wei hu?—is it a climbing rose?

伸手欲折 Shên shou yü ché.—To extend the hand wishing to gather.

若果折之 Jo kuo ché chih,—If (one) actually gathers,

有喪公德 yu sang kung tê.—there is detriment to the civic good.

不如留之 Pu ju liu chih—It is best to leave it, (so that)

時時玩賞 shih shih wan shang.—at all time (one can) amuse oneself (and) take pleasure (in it).

俞生曰善 YŪ shêng yüeh shan.—The pupil Yü says: "Good!"

LESSON XXXVII

公德 KUNG TÊ — CIVIC VIRTUES.

1. 俞生與沈生 YÜ shêng yü SHÊN shêng,
同遊公園 t'ung yu kung yüan.
2. 見牆邊 Chien ch'iang pien
薔薇盛開 ch'iang wei shêng k'ai.
3. 俞生欲折之 YÜ sháng yü ché chih:
沈生曰 SHÊN shêng yüeh:
4. 公衆之物 "Kung chung chih wu,
不可折也 pu k'o ché yeh;
5. 折之喪公德 ché chih, sang kung tê.
何若留之 Ho jo liu chih,
6. 與人共賞乎 yü jên kung chang hu?"
俞生乃止 YÜ shêng nai chih.

1. The student Yü and the student Shên go to the public garden.

2. (They) see along the wall some climbing roses in full bloom.

3. The student Yü wishes to pluck one. The pupil Shên says:

4. "(They are) public things, (you) can not pick them.

5. to pick them hurts the common good. How about leaving them,

6. to people for (their) common enjoyment?"
The pupil Yü then stopped.

讀課 公德

俞生與沈生同遊公園

見牆邊薔薇盛開

俞生欲折之沈生曰

公眾之物不可折也

折之喪公德何若留之

與人共賞乎俞生乃止



第三十八課

識字

既 俟
割 鎌 箬
曬 乾

造句

箬葉甚大 曬衣庭中

持鎌而行 以刀割之

曬麥既乾 俟我同行

第三十八課 TI SAN-SHIIH-PA K'Ō.

LESSON XXXVIII

- 俟 SZŪ⁴ — To wait for. (r. 9).
既 CHI⁴ — Since, past, to finish. (r. 71)
箬 JO⁴ — The cuticle of bamboo, a slender variety of bamboo. (r. 118). (*Bambusa latifolia*).
鎌 LIEN² — Sickle, a reaping hook. (r. 167).
割 KO¹ — To cut, to deduct. (r. 18).
乾 CH'ÏEN² — The sky, male, constant. (r. 5).
乾 KAN¹ — Dry.
曬 SHAI⁴ — To expose to the sun, to dry. (r. 72).

-
- 箬葉甚大 Jo yeh shên ta. — The leaves of the "*Bambusa latifolia*" (are) very large.
曬衣庭中 Shai i t'ing chung. — To expose clothes to the sun in the court-yard.
持鎌而行 Ch'ih lien êrh hsing. — To walk holding a sickle.
以刀割之 I tao ko chih. — To cut with a knife.
曬麥既乾 Shai mai chi kan. — Since the wheat exposed to the sun (is) dry.
俟我同行 Szū wo t'ung hsing. — Wait for me, (we shall) go together.

LESSON XXXVIII

麥 · MAI — WHEAT, BARLEY, ETC.

1. 麥有多種 Mai yu to chung;
大麥小麥 ta mai, hsiao mai,
2. 種者最多 chung chē tsui to.
同熟於夏初 Tung shou yū hsia ch'ü.
3. 熟時農夫農婦 Shou shih, nung fu nung fu
頭戴箬笠 t'ou tai jo li,
4. 手持鎌刀 shou ch'ih lien tao,
同往割麥 tung wang ko mai.
5. 既畢擔之歸 Chi pi, tan chih kuei.
曬於場上 Shai yū ch'ang shang,
俟其乾而打之 szü ch'ü kan êrh ta chih.

1. There are many kinds of wheat; barley (and) wheat
2. are cultivated the most. They ripen at the same time at the beginning of summer.
3. When ripe, the farmers, men and women, wearing hats of split bamboo,
4. with sickles in their hands, go together to cut the wheat.
5. After they have finished, they return carrying it on their shoulder. They expose it to the sun on the threshing floor,
6. wait till it dries and (then) thresh it.

讀課 麥

麥有多種 大麥小麥

種者最多 同熟於夏初

熟時 農夫農婦 頭戴簑笠

手持鎌刀 同往割麥

既畢 擔之歸 曬於場上

俟其乾而打之



識字

第三十九課

呂³ 到⁴
 悅⁴ 患⁴ 施⁴
 頓⁴ 談⁴ 動⁴ 媿⁴

造句

雲行雨施	心中歡悅	並坐談心	吾友呂某
風吹草動	憂患頓忘	媿媿不倦	偶患微疾

第三十九課 TI SAN-SHIH-CHIU K'0.

LESSON XXXIX

- 到 TAO⁴ — To arrive, up to or until. (r. 18).
呂 LÜ³ — Notes of music, a musical pipe. (r. 30). f.n.
施 SHIH¹ — To give, to gratify, to spill, to distribute.
(r. 70). f. n.
患 HUAN⁴ — Misfortune, unhappiness; to suffer. (r. 61).
患病 HUAN PING — to be afflicted
with sickness, to fall sick.
憂患 YU HUAN — chagrin, desolation.
悅 YÜEH⁴ — Content, satisfied, to please. (r. 61).
歡悅 HUAN YÜEH — jovial, happy.
媿 WEI³ — Accomodating, active, indefatigable. (r. 38).
動 TUNG⁴ — To stir, to move, to arouse (feelings). (r. 19).
談 T'AN² — To chat, to talk. (r. 149). f. n.
頓 TUN⁴ — To bow the head, to lay aside, once, sudden,
a ton weight (phonetisation). (r. 181).

吾友呂某 Wu yu LÜ mu, — My friend, a certain Lü
偶患微疾 ou huan wei chi. — suffers a little sickness
by chance.

77 並坐談心 Ping tso t'an hsin. — (We) sit side by side
for a private chat.

媿媿不倦 Wei wei pu chüan. — Active, (he) does not
feel tired.

心中歡悅 Hsin chung huang yüeh. — A happy heart.

憂患頓忘 Yu huan tun wang. — Sorrow immediately
forgotten.

雲行雨施 Yün hsing, yü shih. — The clouds advance,
the rain falls.

風吹草動 Fêng ch'ui, ts'ao tung. — (When) the wind
blows, the grass is moved.

LESSON XXXIX

好同學 HAO T'UNG HSÜEH — GOOD COMPANIONS.

1. 呂兒與施兒 LÜ êrh yü SHIH êrh.
同校讀書 t'ung hsiao tou shu.
2. 親愛如兄弟 Ch'in ai ju hsiung ti.
一日施兒患病 I jih, SHIH êrh huan ping.
3. 不能到校 pu nêng tao hsiao.
呂兒往視之 LÜ êrh wang shih chih,
4. 爲談校中事 wei t'an hsiao chung shih.
娓娓動聽 Wei wei tung t'ing;
5. 施兒大悅 SHIH êrh ta yüeh,
頓忘所苦 tun wang so k'u.

1. The boy Lü and the boy Shih study in the same school.

2. (They) love each other like brothers. One day, the Shih boy falls sick;

3. he can not go to school. The Lü boy goes to see him,

4. to chat about things at school. (This) actively stimulates him to listen.

5. the Shih boy is very happy (and) suddenly forgets what he suffers.

讀課 好同學

呂兒與施兒 同校讀書

親愛如兄弟 一日 施兒患病

不能到校 呂兒往視之

為談校中事 娓娓動聽

施兒大悅 頓忘所苦

第四十課

識字

窗 厚
 杷 謝 累
 枇 結 嗜 實

造句

小窗之前 種有枇杷
 開花結果 累累滿枝
 實心敬主 感謝聖德
 棉衣厚而暖 人各有嗜好

第四十課 TI SZŪ-SHIH K'O.

LESSON XL

- 窗 CH·UANG¹—A window. (r. 116).
 厚 HOU⁴—Thick, much, generous. (r. 27).
 耙 P·A²—A rake. (r. 75).
 謝 HSIEH⁴—To thank, to refuse, to quit, to decline.
 (r. 149). f.n. 感謝 KAN HSIEH—
 to thank.
 繫 LEI²—To bind, a suite (of rooms), retinue, succes-
 sion. (r. 120).
 枇 P·I²—A fruit, the loquat. (r. 75).
 枇耙 P·I P·A—
 the same.
 結 CHIEH²—A knot, to bind, to conclude, a contract.
 (r. 120), 結果 CHIEH KUO—
 to produce fruit, to knot, to kill. 結實 CHIEH
 SHIH—solid, firm, to knot (of fruits).
 嗜 SHIH⁴—To love, to be devoted to, to covet. (r. 30).
 嗜好 SHIH HAO—
 to love, to have a
 taste for.
 實 SHIH²—True, solid, useful, effect, fruit. (r. 40).

小窗之前 Hsiao ch'uang chih sh'ien—In front of a
little window

種有枇耙 chung yu p'p'a.—(Some) loquats are planted.
79 開花結果 K'ai hua, chieh kuo,—Flowers bloom, fruit
knots,

纍纍滿枝 lei lei man chih.—they accumulate (and)
cover the branches.

實心敬主 Shih hsin ching Chu.—To adore God with
a sincere heart.

感謝聖德 Kan hsieh shêng tē.—To thank (Him for
His) holiness.

棉衣厚而暖 Mien i hou êrh nuan.—Padded clothes
(are) thick and warm.

人各有嗜好 Jên ko yu shih hao.—Every man has
his likes.

LESSON XL

枇杷 PI P'A — THE LOQUAT

1. 窗外枇杷兩株 Ch'uang wai p'i p'a liang chu
高數尺 kao shu ch'ih.
2. 葉大而厚 Yeh ta erh hou.
冬日開花 Tung jih k'ai hua.
3. 花謝結實 Hua hsieh, chieh shih
纍纍滿樹 lei lei man chu.
4. 至夏初乃成熟 Chih hsia ch'u, nai ch'eng shou:
其色微黃 chi sé wei huang.
5. 味甘可口 wei kan k'o k'ou;
兒童嗜之 erh t'ung shih chih.

1. Outside the window (are) two loquat trees some feet high.

2. The leaves (are) large and thick. In winter they blossom.

3. The flowers fall, (the fruits) form, accumulating (and) covering the trees.

4. Towards the beginning of summer, they become ripe: their color is yellow,

5. their taste is sweet (and) savory; the children are fond of them.

讀課 枇杷

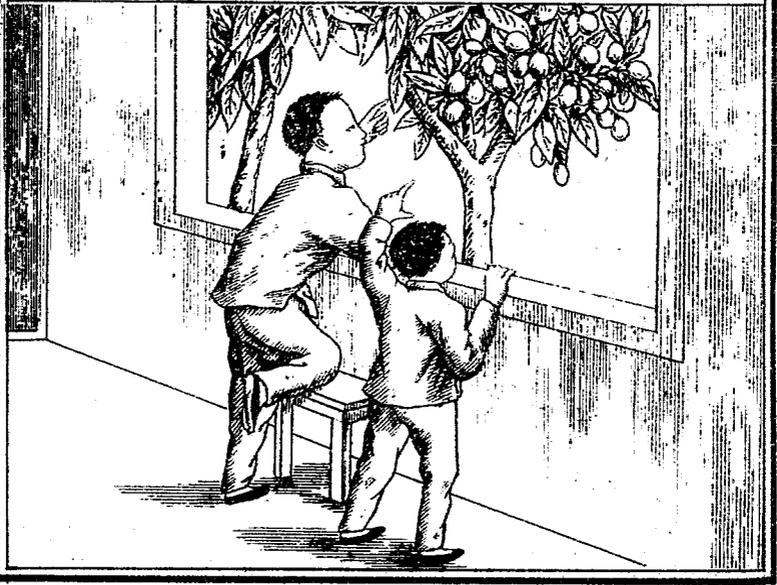
窗外枇杷兩株 高數尺³

葉大而厚 冬日開花

花謝結實 累累滿樹

至夏初乃成熟 其色微黃

味甘可口 兒童嗜之



第四十一課

識字

類 ^{ㄌㄨˋ}	椎 ^{ㄓㄨㄟ}	抵 ^{ㄉㄧˇ}	富 ^{ㄈㄨˋ}
族 ^{ㄓㄨˊ}	脊 ^{ㄐㄩˇ}	鱗 ^{ㄌㄩˊ}	馬 ^{ㄇㄚˇ}
業 ^{ㄩˋ}	鰓 ^{ㄉㄨㄟ}	血 ^{ㄒㄩㄝˋ}	吸 ^{ㄒㄧˊ}
			鰭 ^{ㄇㄨˊ}

造句

業捕魚者	用鰓呼吸	背上有脊 ^{ㄐㄩˇ}	水族動物
類能知之	用鰭 ^{ㄇㄨˊ} 行動	皮外有鱗	鱗族最繁

第四十一課 TI SZŪ-SHIH-I K'Ō.

LESSON XLI

- 富 FU⁴ — Rich, riches, wealth. (r. 40). f. n.
 焉 YEN¹ — How? where? (r. 86). (Final affirmative particle).
 鱈 CH'Ū² — The dorsal fin. (r. 195).
 抵 TI³ — To oppose, to substitute for, to arrive. (r. 64).
 大抵 TA TI — in resumé, as a general rule, all.
 鱗 LIN² — The scales of fish, a shell. (r. 195).
 吸 HSI¹ — To inhale, to suck in. (r. 30). 呼吸 HU HSI — to exhale (and) inhale, to breathe.
 椎 CH'UI² — A mallet, a hammer. (r. 75).
 脊 CHI² — The spine, comb of a cock, ridge. (r. 130).
 脊椎 CHI CH'UI — the spine, vertebral column.
 鰓 SAI¹ — Gills. (r. 195).
 類 LEI⁴ — Genus, species, kind. (r. 181).
 種類 CHUNG LEI — kind, sort.
 族 TSU² — A tribe, family, class. (r. 70).
 業 YEH⁴ — Office, work, patrimony, already. (r. 75).

- 水族動物 Shui tsu tung wu. — Aquatic animals.
 鱗族最繁 Lin tsu tsui fan. — The species with scales (are) most numerous.
 背上有脊 Pei shang yu chi. — On the back they have a fin.
 皮外有鱗 Pi wai yu lin. — On the exterior (of the) skin they have scales.
 用鰓呼吸 Yung sai hu hsi. — They use gills to breathe.
 用鱈行動 Yung chi hsiang tung. — They use dorsal fins to move themselves.
 業捕魚者 Yeh pu yü chē, — (Those whose) trade (is) to catch fish,
 類能知之 lei nēnh chih chih. — are able to recognise their species.

LESSON XLI

魚 yŭ — FISH.

1. 魚水族之一 Yŭ, shui tsu chih i.
2. 脊椎動物中 Chi ch'ui tung wu chung,
種類最繁者也 chung lei tsui fan chē yeh.
3. 大抵有鱗有鱗 Ta ti yu lin, yu ch'í.
冷血卵生 Léng hsüeh, luan shēng,
4. 而以鰓爲呼吸 êrh i sai wei hu hsi.
捕而食之 Pu êrh shih chih,
5. 其味鮮美 ch'í wei hsien mei.
故業魚者 Ku yeh yŭ chē
6. 往往致富焉 wang wang chih fu yen.

1. The fish is one of the aquatic species.
2. Among the vertebrate animals, (they furnish) the greatest number of kinds.
3. All have scales and fins. (They have) cold blood, (and are) oviparous;
4. they use gills to breathe. (If) man catches and eats them,
5. their taste is excellent. Therefore those whose trade is to fish
6. often become rich.

讀課魚

魚 水族之一

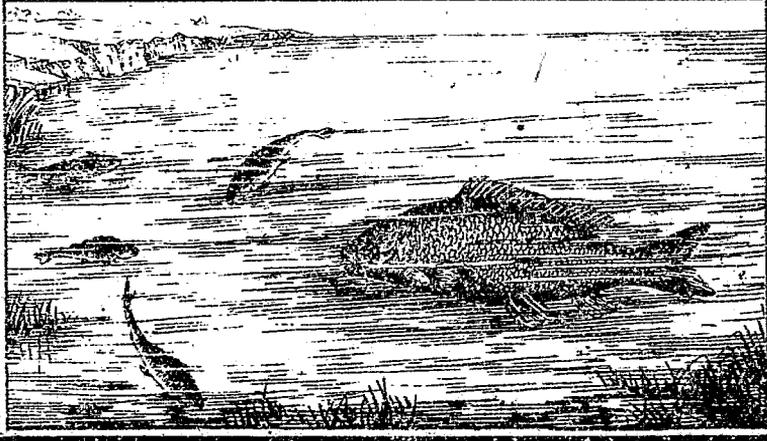
脊椎動物中種類最繁者也

大抵有鱗有鰭 冷血卵生

而以鰓為呼吸 捕而食之

其味鮮美 故業漁者

往往致富焉



第四十二課

識字

垂² 亟⁴ 曲⁴ 吞⁴

餌³ 繫⁴ 線⁴

陳⁴ 鍼⁴ 置⁴ 鈎⁴

造句

置鈎於竿

攜往垂鈎

游魚見餌

張口亟吞

以線穿鍼

陳列桌上

河流曲折

繫舟河邊

第四十二課 TI SZŪ-SHIH-ÉRH K'Ō.

LESSON XLII

- 吞 T'UN¹ — To swallow, to devour. (r. 30).
 曲 CH'Ū¹ — Sinuous, winding, to bend, songs. (r. 73).
 曲折 CH'U CHĒ — to detour continually,
 winding, details.
 亟 CHI² — Prompt, extremely. (r. 7).
 垂 CH'UI² — To hang, to lower, to condescend. (r. 32).
 垂釣 CH'UI TIAO — to lower to catch
 with a hook, to fish with a line.
 線 HSIEN⁴ — A thread, a line, wires, a stroke. (r. 120).
 繫 HSI⁴ — To attach, to fasten, a cord. (r. 120).
 餌 ÊRH³ — A sea-biscuit, to eat. (r. 184).
 ÊRH⁴ — Bait, temptation.
 鈎 KOU¹ — A hook, to unite, bent around. (r. 167).
 置 CHIH⁴ — To place, to establish, to buy. (r. 122).
 鍼 CHĒN¹ — A needle, spur, incentive. (r. 167).
 CHĒN² — To arrange, old. (r. 170). f. n. 陳列
 CH'ĒN LIEH — to arrange, to expose.
 陳 CHĒN⁴ — An army, a row, a shower of rain, puffs
 of wind.

置鈎於竿 Chih kou yü kan. — To put a hook on a pole.
 攜往垂釣 Hsi wang ch'ui tiao. — To carry (it and) go
 fishing.

83 游魚見餌 Yu yü chien êrh, — The fish (while) swimming
 see the bait.

張口亟吞 chang k'ou, chi t'un. — open the mouth (and)
 swallow promptly.

以線穿鍼 I hsien ch'uan chĕn. — With a thread to
 thread a needle.

陳列桌上 Ch'ĕn lich cho shang. — To lay out on a table.
 河流曲折 Ho liu ch'ü chĕ. — The course of the canal
 is winding.

繫舟河邊 Hsi chou ho pien. — To fasten the boat to
 the bank of the canal.

LESSON XLII

釣魚 TIAO YŪ — FISHING.

1. 陳兒善釣魚 Ch'én êrh shan tiao yŭ.
曲鍼爲鉤 Ch'ü chên wei kou,
繫以線 hsi i hsien,
懸於竿上 hsüan yŭ kan shang.
2. 釣時鉤上置餌 Tiao shih, kou shang chih êrh;
垂入水中 ch'ui ju shui chung;
魚來吞食 yŭ lai, t'un, shih.
3. 則鉤微動 Tsé kou wei tung.
亟舉之 Chi chü chih;
得魚一尾 té yŭ i wei

1. The Ch'én boy is good at fishing. He bends a needle to make a hook, fastens it with a thread, (and) hangs it from a pole.

2. When fishing, he puts bait on the hook, lets it descend into the water; a fish comes, swallows, eats.

3. Then the hook is lightly shaken. Quickly the boy raises it; he gets a fish.

讀課 釣魚

陳兒善釣魚，曲鐵為鉤，繫以線，懸於竿上。

釣時，鉤上置餌，垂入水中，魚來吞食。

則鉤微動，亟舉之，得魚一尾。

第四十三課

識字

云 責 妄 再
 證 犯 規 再
 豈 慚 罪 再
 敢

造句

為惡則犯罪 立志不妄證
 受責於人 心中大慚
 敬順規誡 不敢為惡
 豈有善人 再為惡事

第四十三課 II SZŪ-SHIH-SAN K'Ō.

LESSON XLIII

- 云 YŪN²—To say. (r. 7). (An expletive).
責 TSÉ²—To growl, to grumble, debt. (r. 154).
證 CHĒNG⁴—To testify, to prove. (r. 149).
妄 WANG⁴—False, a rash person. (r. 38).
犯 FAN⁴—To violate, to fall into a fault. (r. 94).
 犯罪 FAN TSUI—to commit a sin.
豈 CH'Ī³—How? (r. 151).
規 KUEI¹—A rule, a custom, a pair of compasses.
 (r. 147). 規誡 KUEI CHIEH—rules,
 precepts, laws.
慚 TS'AN²—To have shame, to be ashamed. (r. 61).
再 TSAI⁴—Yet, again. (r. 13).
罪 TSUI⁴—Sin. (r. 122).
敢 KAN³—To dare. (r. 66).

爲惡則犯罪 Wei o, tsé fan tsui.—To do evil is to
commit sin.

立志不妄證 Li chih pu wang chêng.—To take a reso-
lution not to give false testimony.

85

受責於人 Shou tsé yü jên.—To suffer the reproaches
of men.

心中大慚 Hsin chung ta ts'an.—In the heart to be
greatly ashamed.

敬順規誡 Ching shun kwei chieh.—Attentive to observe
the commandments.

不敢爲惡 Pu kan wei o.—Not to dare do evil.

豈有善人再爲惡事 Ch'i yu shan jên tsai wei o shih.—How
could there be a virtuous man yet doing
an evil action?

LESSON XLIII

毋妄證 WU WANG CHENG—DO NOT GIVE FALSE TESTIMONY.

1. 張兒出言不實 CHANG êrh ch'u yen pu shih;
其師責之曰 chí shih tsé chih yüeh:
2. 爾知天主十誡 "Êrh chih T'ien Chu shih chieh
乎誠云毋妄證 hu? Chieh yün: 'Wu wang chêng'.
3. 妄證有罪 "Wang chêng yu tsui.
言不實 Yen pu shih,
亦妄證之一也 i wang chêng chih i yeh.
4. 爾既爲教友 "Êrh, chí wei chiao yu,
豈可不守規誡 chí k'o pu shou kuei chieh?"
5. 張兒大慚 CHANG êrh ta ts'an;
遂不敢再犯 sui pu kan tsai fan.

1. The Chang boy in speaking is not sincere; his teacher scolds him, saying:

2. "Do you know the Ten Commandments of God? One of them says: "Do not give false testimony".

3. (If one) gives false testimony he has sinned. (If your) words are not sincere, it is also a kind of false testimony.

4. You, since you are a Christian, how (is it) you can not observe the commandments?"

5. The Chang boy is very ashamed; henceforth he will not dare to sin again.

讀課 毋妄證

張兒出言不實 其師責之曰

爾知天主十誡乎 誠云 毋妄證

妄證有罪 言不實 亦妄證之一也

爾既為教友 豈可不順規誠

張兒大慚 遂不敢再犯

第四十四課

識字

禽² 鳥¹
 彈² 墮¹
 獵² 獸¹

造句

飛者曰禽 走者曰獸
 有一獵人 舉槍射擊
 一鳥著彈 墮於地上

第四十四課 TI SZŪ-SHIH-SZŪ K'Ō.

LESSON XLIV

- 梟 HSIAO¹ — The owl, a scoundrel. (r. 196).
禽 CHIN² — Birds in general. (r. 114).
墮 TO⁴ — To let down, a fall, ruin. (r. 32).
彈 T'AN² — To pinch, to press, to card wool. (r. 57).
彈 TAN⁴ — A ball, a shot, a bullet.
獸 SHOU⁴ — Quadrupeds, savage beasts. (r. 96).
獵 LIEH⁴ — To hunt. (r. 96).

飛者曰禽 Fei ché yüeh ch'in, — (The beings) which fly
are called birds,

走者曰獸 tsou ché yüeh shou. — (those) which walk
are called quadrupeds.

有一獵人 Yu i lieh jên, — There is a hunter, (who)

舉槍射擊 chü ch'iang, shé chi. — raises (his) rifle,
fires, hits.

一梟著彈 I hsiao ché tan, — An owl is hit (by) the
ball, (and)

墮於地上 to yü ti shang. — falls to the ground.

LESSON XLIV

獵人 LIEH JĒN — THE HUNTER.

1. 一獵人 I lieh jĕn,
負槍攜犬 fu ch'iang hsi ch'üan.
2. 入深林中 ju shĕn lin chung.
往來覓禽獸 Wang lai, mi chin shou.
3. 勿見一梟 Hu chien i hsiao
從樹間飛出 ts'ung shu chien fei ch'u.
4. 獵人大喜 Lieh jĕn ta hsi.
亟發彈擊之 Chi fa tan chi chih
5. 梟應聲而墮 Hsiao, ying shĕng ěrh to.
獵人乃攜 Lieh jĕn nai hsi
6. 之歸 chih, kuei.

1. A hunter, carrying his rifle (and) leading (his) dog,

2. enters a deep forest. He goes and comes, hunting for animals.

3. Suddenly he sees an owl flying out from a tree.

4. The hunter is very happy. Quickly he discharges a ball (and) hits it.

5. The owl, as if answering the noise, falls. The hunter takes it with him

6. (and) returns.

讀課 獵人

一獵人 負槍攜犬

入深林中 往來覓禽獸

忽見一梟 從樹間飛出

獵人大喜 亟發彈擊之

梟應聲而墮 獵人乃攜

之歸



第四十五課

識字

沒原

濕卑

螢處
爍

倏

造句

數螢飛來 沒入草中

流光閃爍 倏有倏無

卑下之處 其地多濕

第四十五課 TI SZŪ-SHĪH-WU K'Ō.

LESSON XLV

- 倏 SHU⁴—Suddenly, rapidly. (r. 9).
螢 YING²—A glow-worm, firefly. (r. 142).
沒 MU²—Not, to plunge, to disappear. (r. 85).
濕 SHĪH¹—Humid, damp. (r. 85).
處 CH·U³—To reside at, to decide, to punish. (r. 141).
處 CH·U⁴—A place, an affair, business, to stop, to rest.
卑 PEI¹—Low, vile, humble, my. (r. 24).
爍 SHOU⁴—To shine, bright. (r. 86).
原 YŪAN²—A plain, origin, principle, really, to pardon.
(r. 27).

數螢飛來 Shu ying fei lai;—Some fireflies come flying;
沒入草中 mu ju ts'ao chung.—they disappear going
into the grass.

流光閃爍 Liu kuang shan shuo,—Shedding light (and)
flashing brilliancy,

89 倏有倏無 shu yu, shu wu.—they appear suddenly,
they disappear suddenly.

卑下之處 Pei hsia chih ch'u,—Low places,
其地多濕 ch'i ti to shih.—the majority of them are
damp.

LESSON XLV

螢 YING — THE FIREFLIES.

1. 螢小飛蟲也 Ying hsiao fei chung yeh
其腹有光 Chi fu yu kuang,
2. 倏明倏暗 shu ming, shu an.
多生於卑濕之處 To shêng yü pei shih chih chü.
3. 夏夜每見水邊 Hsia yeh, mei chiên shui pien
草際閃爍若流星 ts'ao chi, shan shuo ju liu hsing,
4. 出沒無常 ch'u mu wu ch'ang:
卽螢光也 chi ying kuang yeh.

1. Fireflies (are) little flying insects. On their stomachs they have a light,

2. (which) suddenly shines, (and) suddenly (is) darkened. Many of them are born in low, humid places.

3. On summer nights, (one) often sees near the water, among the grasses, flashing (and) shining like a shooting star,

4. appearing (and) disappearing irregularly: it is the light of the fireflies.

讀課 螢

螢 小飛蟲也 其腹有光

倏明倏暗 多生於卑濕之處

夏夜 每見水邊草際 閃爍若流星

出沒無常 即螢光也

第四十六課

識字

凡² 貴⁴ 易² 改³
 棄⁴ 算⁴ 況⁴ 蔣³
 難² 論⁴ 戒⁴

造句

蔣生習算學 改正其錯誤

凡事無論難易 宜力戒無恆

畏難中止 前功盡棄

沉在學問 尤貴有恆

第四十六課 TI SZŪ-SHIH-LIU K'Ō.

LESSON XLVI

凡 FAN²—Whoever, it does not matter who, vulgar.
(r. 16). 凡人 FAN JĒN—all, whoever.

貴 KUEI⁴—Noble, precious, dear. (r. 154).

棄 CH'I⁴—To reject, to abandon. (r. 75).

I⁴—Easy, peaceable. (r. 72).

易 I¹—To change. f. n.

算 SUAN⁴—To count, to regard as. (r. 118). 算學
SUAN HSŪEH—mathematics, calculus.

NAN²—Difficult, tiresome. (r. 172).

NAN⁴—Pain, to maltreat.

况 HUANG³—Icy water, to lead, to compare, so much
the more. (r. 85).

論 LUN²—To speak, to tell, Lun Yu (Analects of
Confucius). (r. 149).

LUN⁴—To discuss, to consider, an essay.

改 KAI³—To change, to correct. (r. 66). 改正
KAI CHĒNG—to rectify to correct.

蔣 CHIANG³—A kind of rice. (r. 140). f. n.

戒 CHIEH⁴—To renounce, to avoid, precaution, to warn,
(r. 62).

蔣生習算學 CHIANG shēng hsi suan hsüeh—The pupil
Chiang practices (his) mathematics

改正其錯誤 kai chēng ch'i tso wu.—to correct his
mistakes.

91 凡事無論難易 Fan shih, wu lun nan i,—Whatever the
affair, without discussing (whether it
is) difficult (or) easy,

宜力戒無恆 i li chieh wu hēng.—(one) must forcibly
renounce a lack of constancy.

畏難中止 Wei nan, chung chih.—Fearing the difficulty,
to stop in the middle (of one's task),

前功盡棄 ch'ien kung chin ch'i.—former merits (are)
completely lost.

况在學問 Huang tsai hsüeh wēn.—So much the more
(since one) treats of science, (it is)

尤貴有恆 yu kuei yu hēng.—still more precious to
have perseverance.

LESSON XLVI

戒無恆 CHIEH WU HÉNG—A WARNING TO THE INCONSTANT.

1. 蔣生在家 CHIANG shéng tsai chia.
嘗習畫不成 ch'ang hsi hua pu ch'éng.
棄而演算 Ch'i érh yen suan.
2. 苦其難又棄去 K'u ch'i nan, yu ch'i ch'ü.
其父戒之曰 Ch'i fu chieh chih yüeh:
凡人作事 "Fan jén tso shih,
3. 無論難易 wu lun nan i,
貴有恆心若無恆 kuei yu héng hsin. Jo wu héng.
則百事難成 tsé pai shih nan ch'éng;
4. 况學問乎 huang hsüeh wén hu."
兒自是力改前非 Êrh, tzü shih, li kai ch'ien fei;
學遂大進 Ísüeh sui ta chin.

1. The student Chiang practices drawing at home with no success. He gives it up and practices calculation.

2. He suffers from the difficulty of it and abandons it also. His father warns him, saying: "Whoever undertakes an affair,

3. without discussing (whether it be) difficult (or) easy, (it is) good to have perseverance. If (he is) without perseverance, then everything is difficult to achieve;

4. so much the more (when it is a question of) learning." The boy, from this moment applies himself to correct his former faults; in study he henceforth (makes) great progress.

讀課 戒無恆

蔣生在家 嘗習畫 不成 棄而演算
苦其難 又棄去 其父戒之曰 凡人作事
無論難易 貴有恆心 若無恆 則百事難成
況學問乎 兒自是力改前非 學遂大進

第四十七課

識字

痛 姜 忍
 雜 脹 害
 屬 貪 哭

造句

姜翁之兒 腹中脹滿
 痛不可忍 放聲大哭
 貪食雜物 果餅之屬

第四十七課 TI SZŪ-SHĪH-CH'Ī K'Ō.

LESSON XLVII

- 忍 JĒN³ — To endure, hard, fortitude, patience. (r. 61).
姜 CHIANG¹ — A distinguished woman. (r. 38). f. n.
痛 T'UNG⁴ — Pain, sorrow, very. (r. 104).
害 HAI⁴ — To hurt, to suffer from. (r. 40).
脹 CHANG⁴ — An inflated stomach, a swelling of any kind, to swell. (r. 130).
雜 TSA² — Mixed, of all kinds, confused, varied. (r. 172).
雜誌 TSA CHIH — magazines, reviews.
哭 K'U¹ — To cry, to weep, to groan. (r. 30).
貪 T'AN¹ — To covet, to worry for, avaricious of. (r. 154).
屬 SHU³ — To depend, a kind, a species. (r. 44).

姜翁之兒 CHIANG wêng chih êrh, — The son of Mr. Chiang, (with)

腹中脹滿 fu chung chang man, — a full (and) inflated stomach, (had)

93 痛不可忍 tung pu k'o jên — insupportable pain (and)

放聲大哭 fang shêng ta k'u, — cried with great cries.

貪食雜物 T'an shih tsa wu. — To desire to eat various things.

果餌之屬 Kuo êrh chih shu. → Kinds of fruits (and) cakes.

LESSON XLVII

戒貪食 CHIEH T'AN SHIH—A WARNING TO GLUTTONS.

1. 姜兒喜雜食 CHIANG êrh hsi tsa shih.
一日食瓜過多 I jih, shih kua kuo to,
2. 腹脹而痛 fu chang êrh t'ung.
兒不能忍乃大哭 Êrh pu nêng jên, nai ta k'u.
3. 母曰瓜果之屬 Mu yüeh: "Kua kuo chih shu
不宜多食 pu i to shih.
4. 多食則有害 "To shih, tsê yu hai.
今汝貪食 Chin ju t'an shih,
5. 宜有此苦 i yu tz'ü k'u,
後其戒之 hou ch'i chieh chih."

1. The Chiang boy likes all sorts of things to eat.
One day, having eaten too much melon,

2. (his) stomach was inflated and he suffered.
The boy could not endure (the pain) and he cried much.

3. His mother said: "Melons (and) fruits are a
kind (of edible of which) it is good not to eat too much.

4. (If you) eat too much, then you are inconvenienced.
Now you have been gluttonous,

5. it is good that you have this suffering; after
this be cautious.

讀課 戒貪食

姜兒喜雜食一日食瓜過多
腹脹而痛兒不能忍乃大哭
母曰瓜果之屬不宜多食
多食則有害今汝貪食
宜有此苦後其戒之

第四十八課

識字

浪徒

寡睡速

驚懼哉斥

造句

大哉天主 十二門徒

力斥異端 寡有信德

風大浪高 舟行甚速

倦而思睡 心中驚懼

第四十八課 TI SZŪ-SHIH-PA K'Ō.

LESSON XLVIII

徒 T'U² — Disciple, apprentice, novice, temporary exile.
(r. 6). 門徒 MĒN T'U — disciple.

浪 LANG⁴ — A wave, a billow, prodigious. (r. 85).

速 SU² — Quickly. (r. 162).

睡 SHUI⁴ — To sleep, to die. (r. 109).

寡 KUA³ — A tittle, alone, abandoned. (r. 40).

斥 CH'IH⁴ — To hunt, to blame, to disapprove of. (r. 69).

哉 TSAI¹ — To begin. (r. 30). (Particle of praise or surprise, an expletive).

懼 CHŪ⁴ — To fear. (r. 61).

驚 CHING¹ — To be afraid, to frighten. (r. 187).

大哉天主 Ta tsai T'ien Chu. — How great God is!

十二門徒 Shih êrh mên t'u. — Twelve disciples.

力斥異端 Li ch'ih i tuan. — Forcefully to censure superstitions.

寡有信德 Kua yu hsin té. — To have little faith.

95 風大浪高 Fêng ta, lang kao. — The wind (is) great, the waves high.

舟行甚速 Chou hsing shên su. — The ship advances very quickly.

倦而思睡 Chuan êrh szū shui. — Tired, (they) think of sleeping.

心中驚懼 Hsin chung ching chū. — To be afraid in (one's) heart.

LESSON XLVIII

戒寡信 CHIEH KUA HSIN — A WARNING TO MEN OF LITTLE FAITH.

1. 耶穌與門徒過海 YEH-SU yü mén t'u kuo hai.
2. 風浪大作 Fêng lang ta tso:
舟爲浪蔽 chou wei lang pi.
3. 耶穌睡 YEH-SU shui.
門徒喚之曰 Mén t'u huan chih yüeh:
4. 師速救我 "Shih! su chiu wo!"
耶穌曰 YEH-SU yüeh:
5. 寡信哉 "Kua hsin tsai!
何驚懼爲乃起 ho ching chü wei?" Nai chi.
6. 斥風與浪 ch'ih fêng yü lang;
風浪立止 fêng lang li chih.

1. Jesus with (His) disciples crosses the sea.
2. The wind (and) waves are greatly roused: the boat is covered by the waves.
3. Jesus sleeps. The disciples call Him, saying:
4. "Master! quick, save us" Jesus says:
5. "O (men) of little faith! why are you afraid?"
hen (He) rises,
6. reproves the wind and waves; the wind (and) waves immediately cease.

讀課 戒寡信

耶穌與門徒過海

風浪大作 舟為浪蔽

耶穌睡 門徒喚之曰

師 速救我 耶穌曰

寡信哉 何驚懼為 乃起

斥風與浪 風浪立止



第四十九課

識字

蒸¹ 汗⁴
 極²
 薰¹ 汗¹
 懶³ 潔²

造句

洗去垢汗	熱氣上蒸	日光薰灼	天熱多汗
以求潔淨	行路極苦	猶如火灼	懶於動作

第四十九課 TI SZŪ-SHIH-CHIU K'Ō.

LESSON XLIX

- 汗 HAN⁴—Perspiration, sweat. (r. 85).
蒸 CHĒNG¹—The twigs of hemp, small faggots, to evaporate. (r. 140).
極 CHI²—Very, anxious, pole (arctic, etc.). (r. 75).
薰 HSŪN¹—Aromatic plants, to perfume. (r. 140).
汙 WU¹—Dirty, to dirty. (r. 85).
潔 CHIEH²—To purify, pure, chaste. (r. 85).
潔淨 CHIEH CHING—pure, clean.
懶 LAN³—Sloth, a lazy person. (r. 61).

-
- 天熱多汗 T'ien jê, to han.—(In) warm weather (one) perspires much.
懶於動作 Lan yū tung tao.—Sluggish in work.
日光薰灼 Jih kuang hsün shao.—The light (of) the sun heats (and) burns.
猶如火灼 Yu ju huo shao.—Just as fire burns.
熱氣上蒸 Jê ch'í shang chēng.—The hot air rises in vapor.
97 行路極苦 Hsing lu chi k'u.—To travel (is) very troublesome.
洗去垢汙 Hsi ch'ü kou wu.—To wash (and) remove the ordure of dirt.
以求潔淨 I ch'iu chieh ching.—To try to obtain cleanliness.

LESSON XLIX

洗浴 HSI YÜ — TO TAKE A BATH.

1. 某兒性不潔 Mu êrh hsing pu chieh;
又懶於浴 yu lan yü yü.
2. 其母謂之曰 Ch'i mu wei chih yüeh:
天寒時 'T'ien han shih,
人身無汗 jên shên wu han;
3. 不浴猶可 pu yü yu k'o.
若在夏天 Jo tsai hsia t'ien,
暑氣薰蒸 shu chi hsün chêng;
4. 汗出必多 han ch'ü pi to.
汗多則必有垢汗 Han to, tsê pi yu kou wu;
5. 不洗去之 pu hsi ch'ü chih,
久將致病 chiu chiang chih ping.

1. A certain child is naturally unclean; (he is) also lazy as regards bathing.

2. His mother speaks to him, saying: "(When) the weather (is) cold, man's body does not perspire;

3. (if) he doesn't bathe it can pass. If it is the summer time, the warm air forms a burning vapor;

4. the perspiration necessarily comes out in abundance. (When) the perspiration is in abundance, then necessarily there is uncleanliness.

5. not to bathe to remove it, will in time cause sickness.

讀課

洗浴

某兒性不潔 又懶於浴

其母謂之曰 天寒時 人身無汗

不浴猶可 若在夏天 暑氣薰蒸

汗出必多 汗多則必有垢汗

不洗去之 久將致病

第五十課

識字

遙	梢	
乘	蟬	柳
霽	野	

造句

遙聞蟬聲	乘車而去	雨過天霽
柳揚有致	散步野外	日上林梢

第五十課 TI WU-SHIH K'Ō.

LESSON L

梢 SHAO¹ — The end, a tip, a terminal branch, a stern.
(r. 75).

遙 YAO² — Far, distant. (r. 162).

抑 I⁴ — Or, more, to repress, to let down. (r. 64).

蟬 CH'AN² — A grasshopper, the cicada. (r. 142).

乘 CH'ENG² — To profit, to ascend, to multiply. (r. 4).

野 YEH³ — The country, rustic, savage, a desert. (r. 166).

霽 CHI⁴ — End of the rain, clear sky (r. 173).

雨過天霽 Yü kuo, t'ien chi. — The rain has passed,
the sky is clear.

日上林梢 Jih shang lin shao. — The sun mounts (to)
the top (of the) forest.

乘車而去 Ch'eng ch'ê êrh ch'ü. — To get into a carriage
and leave.

39 散步野外 San pu yeh wai. — To walk abroad in the
country.

遙聞蟬聲 Yao wên ch'an shêng. — To hear the singing
of grasshoppers in the distance.

抑揚有致 I yang yu chih. — The rising (and) falling
has harmony.

LESSON I

聽 蟬 TING CH'AN — TO LISTEN TO THE GRASSHOPPERS.

1. 夏雨初霽 Hsia yü ch'u chi;
夕陽在山 hsi yang tsai shan.
羣小兒 Ch'ün hsiao êrh
2. 乘涼門前 ch'êng liang mén ch'ien.
遙聞樹梢野蟬 Yao mén shu shao yeh ch'an,
3. 千百齊鳴 ch'ien pai ch'i ming.
微風吹來 Wei fêng ch'ui lai
抑揚可聽 i yang k'o t'ing.
4. 羣兒大樂 Ch'ün êrh ta lê;
唱歌以和之 ch'ang ko i ho chih.

1. The summer rain (has) just stopped; the setting sun (is) on the mountain. A group of small children

2. enjoy the fresh air in front of the gate. In the distance they hear the grasshoppers (of the) country (in) the tree tops,

3. singing together in countless numbers. A light breeze blows and carries (their song which) lowers (and) raises itself (in a manner which) is agreeable to hear.

4. The group of children are very happy; they sing to accompany them (the grasshoppers).

讀課 聽蟬

夏雨初霽 夕陽在山 羣小兒

乘涼門前 遙聞樹梢野蟬

千百齊鳴 微風吹來 抑揚可聽

羣兒大樂 唱歌以和之

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Lo ⁴	樂	10	19
Lu ⁴	綠	21	41
Lu ⁴	陸	34	67
Lu ⁴	露	36	71
Lü ⁴	率	29	57

Lü ³	呂	39	77
Luan ³	卵	20	29
Lun ^{2,4}	論	46	91
Lung ⁴	弄	10	19
Mao ¹	貓	6	11
Mao ²	矛	18	37
Mao ²	毛	20	39
Mei ³	每	9	17
Mei ²	煤	26	51
Mei ²	玫	33	65
Mieh ⁴	滅	4	7
Mien ³	勉	3	5
Mu ³	某	13	25
Mu ²	沒	45	89
Nan ^{2,4}	難	46	91
Ni ¹	呢	25	49
Ni ^{2,4}	泥	25	49
Nien ⁴	念	14	27
No ⁴	諾	4	7
O ⁴	惡	4	7
O ⁴	厄	29	57
Ou ³	偶	27	53
Ou	歐	34	67
P'a ²	杷	40	79
Pan ⁴	絆	30	59
Pei ⁴	輩	14	27
Pei ¹	悲	17	33
Pei ⁴	倍	18	35

Pei ¹	卑	45	89
Pi ³	比	1	1
Pi ⁴	必	5	9
Pi ⁴	蔽	7	13
Pi ⁴	畢	10	19
Pi ⁴	斃	15	29
Pi ²	枇	40	79
P'iao ¹	飄	2	3
Pien ¹	邊	37	73
Ping ³	稟	24	47
Ping ⁴	病	33	65
Po ¹	玻	32	63
P'o ⁴	破	20	39
P'o ⁴	渤	36	71
Sa ³	灑	23	45
Sai ¹	鯉	41	81
Sang ¹	桑	21	41
Sang ^{1,4}	喪	37	73
Sao ³	掃	23	55
Sê ¹	蕎	37	73
Shai ⁴	麴	38	75
Shan ⁴	善	4	7
Shan ⁴	扇	35	69
Shang ¹	傷	35	69
Shang ³	賞	37	73
Shao ²	掃	23	45
Shao ³	稍	28	55
Shao ¹	梢	50	99

Shê ⁴	瑟	29	57
Shê ⁴	射	32	63
Shên ¹	深	8	15
Shên ⁴	慎	27	53
Shêng ²	繩	30	59
Shih ⁴	適	5	9
Shih ⁴	視	6	11
Shih ⁴	師	13	25
Shih ²	拾	15	29
Shih ³	矢	18	35
Shih ¹	失	20	39
Shih ²	射	32	63
Shih ⁴	是	34	67
Shih ⁴	釋	35	69
Shih ¹	施	39	77
Shih ²	嗜	40	39
Shih ¹	濕	45	89
Shou ⁴	首	2	3
Shou ²	熟	11	21
Shou ⁴	獸	44	87
Shu ³	鼠	6	11
Shu ²	叔	12	73
Shu ⁴	倏	45	89
Shu ³	屬	47	93
Shuai ¹	率	29	57
Shuang ¹	雙	14	27
Shui ⁴	睡	48	95
Shuo ⁴	爍	45	89

So ³	所	5	9	Tieh ⁴	蝶	35	69
Su ⁴	肅	2	3	Tien ³	點	26	51
Su ²	速	48	95	To ²	奪	14	27
Suan ⁴	算	46	91	To ⁴	墮	44	87
Sui ²	遂	27	53	T'o ⁴	籜	28	55
Sun ³	筍	28	55	Tou ⁴	鬪	17	33
Szü ⁴	似	6	11	Tsa ²	雜	47	93
Szü ⁴	餉	21	41	Tsai ⁴	再	43	85
Szü ⁴	俟	38	75	Tsai ¹	哉	48	95
Ta ²	筴	36	71	Ts'ai ⁴	茶	26	51
T'a ¹	他	31	61	Ts'an ²	蠶	21	44
Tan ⁴	但	1	1	Ts'an ²	慚	43	85
Tan ⁴	但	5	9	Tsê ²	責	43	85
Tan ⁴	彈	44	87	Ts'êng ²	層	7	43
T'an ²	談	39	77	Ts'o ^{4,1}	錯	3	5
T'an ²	彈	44	87	Tsu ²	卒	29	37
T'an ¹	貪	47	93	Tsu ²	族	41	84
Tang ^{1,4}	當	1	1	Tsui ⁴	罪	43	85
Tang ⁴	蕩	2	3	Tsung ⁴	從	9	17
Tao ^{3,4}	倒	10	19	Tsung ^{4,1}	縱	35	69
Tao ⁴	到	39	77	Ts'ung ¹	聰	3	5
Tê ²	得	4	7	Ts'ung ^{2,1}	從	9	17
Tê ²	德	36	71	Tu ⁴	豆	26	51
Têng ³	等	1	1	Tu ⁴	渡	29	57
Têng ¹	燈	26	51	Tu ²	毒	35	69
Ti ³	抵	41	81	T'u ²	塗	32	63
T'i ²	啼	20	39	T'u ²	徒	48	95
T'iao ⁴	跳	11	21	Tuan ⁴	斷	9	17

Tuan ¹	端	28	55
T'ui ¹	推	10	19
Tun ⁴	頓	39	77
T'un ¹	吞	42	83
Tung ⁴	動	39	77
T'ung ⁴	痛	47	93
Tzü ¹	孜	3	5
Tzü ³	帚	23	45
Tz'ü ²	雌	20	39
Wa ³	瓦	7	13
Wa ¹	蛙	15	29
Wan ⁴	玩	10	19
Wan ²	完	17	33
Wang ⁴	忘	14	27
Wang ⁴	妄	43	35
Wei ⁴	謂	1	1
Wei ²	惟	4	7
Wei ⁴	衛	23	45
Wei ^{2,3}	唯	34	67
Wei ²	薇	37	73
Wei ³	媿	39	77
Wên ⁴	問	19	37
Wu ⁴	誤	3	5
Wu ⁴	護	4	7
Wu ⁴	勿	14	27
Wu ⁴	喔	20	39
Wu ²	吳	33	65
Wü ³	舞	35	69

Wu ¹	污	49	97
Yang ²	陽	8	15
Yao ⁴	樂	10	19
Yao ²	遙	50	99
Yeh ³	也	10	19
Yeh ⁴	業	41	81
Yeh ³	野	50	99
Yen ²	嚴	2	3
Yen ⁴	燕	25	49
Yen ²	言	27	53
Yen ¹	焉	41	81
Yin ¹	因	4	7
Yin ²	銀	32	63
Ying ^{1,4}	應	13	25
Ying ²	營	17	33
Ying ³	影	32	63
Ying ²	螢	45	89
Yu ²	游	11	21
Yu ⁴	幼	12	23
Yu ²	油	26	51
Yu ²	尤	26	51
Yu ²	猶	29	57
Yu ¹	佑	33	65
Yu ⁴	愈	33	65
Yü ⁴	禦	7	13
Yü ²	於	12	23
Yü ³	羽	20	39
Yü ^{3,4}	語	25	49

Yü ²	愈	33	65
Yü ⁴	浴	36	71
Yü ²	俞	37	73
Yüan ²	圓	16	31
Yüan ⁴	院	24	47
Yüeh ⁴	躍	16	31
Yüeh ⁴	悅	39	77
Yün ²	云	43	85

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