

第3冊

Section 3

中一級

Intermediate 1

# 成人基本識字 雙語教材

中菲語

Foreign spouse

English-Chinese language

Adult basic literacy

Bilingual teaching materials

Philippines



教育部 發行



## 使用說明

成人基本識字雙語教材，係依據民國108年教育部發行的成人基本識字教材修訂，係因應許多縣市升格、政府機關改組及社會發展趨勢專用名詞改變而修訂，目的是透過母國語言之輔助，減少文字障礙，增加新住民學習成效。本教材希望本國民眾及新住民的家庭也能夠閱讀，所以在課文也提供中文日常用語，並鼓勵新住民利用本教材指導其家人共同學習。本雙語教材亦規劃電子書，提供教師或學員線上學習。

編輯小組 112.10.30

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菲律賓

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# 簡<sub>ㄐㄩㄢˋ</sub>易<sub>ㄩˊ</sub>日<sub>ㄩˊ</sub>常<sub>ㄩˊ</sub>生<sub>ㄩˊ</sub>活<sub>ㄩˊ</sub>用<sub>ㄩˊ</sub>語<sub>ㄩˊ</sub>

Simple Expression of everyday life

- |                                   |        |
|-----------------------------------|--------|
| ● 一 <sub>ㄩˊ</sub>                 | One    |
| ● 二 <sub>ㄩˊ</sub>                 | Two    |
| ● 三 <sub>ㄩˊ</sub>                 | Three  |
| ● 四 <sub>ㄩˊ</sub>                 | Four   |
| ● 五 <sub>ㄩˊ</sub>                 | Five   |
| ● 六 <sub>ㄩˊ</sub>                 | Six    |
| ● 七 <sub>ㄩˊ</sub>                 | Seven  |
| ● 八 <sub>ㄩˊ</sub>                 | Eight  |
| ● 九 <sub>ㄩˊ</sub>                 | Nine   |
| ● 十 <sub>ㄩˊ</sub>                 | Ten    |
| ● 十 <sub>ㄩˊ</sub> 一 <sub>ㄩˊ</sub> | Eleven |
| ● 十 <sub>ㄩˊ</sub> 二 <sub>ㄩˊ</sub> | Twelve |



- 十<sup>ア</sup>三<sup>ミ</sup><sub>ウ</sub> Thirteen
- 十<sup>ア</sup>四<sup>ム</sup><sub>ハ</sub> Fourteen
- 十<sup>ア</sup>五<sup>イ</sup><sub>ウ</sub> Fifteen
- 十<sup>ア</sup>六<sup>ム</sup><sub>ウ</sub><sup>ハ</sup><sub>ニ</sub> Sixteen
- 十<sup>ア</sup>七<sup>シ</sup><sub>ウ</sub> Seventeen
- 十<sup>ア</sup>八<sup>ハ</sup><sub>チ</sub> Eighteen
- 十<sup>ア</sup>九<sup>ク</sup><sub>ウ</sub><sup>ニ</sup><sub>ニ</sub> Nineteen
- 二<sup>ニ</sup><sub>ニ</sub>十<sup>ア</sup> Twenty
- 二<sup>ニ</sup><sub>ニ</sub>十<sup>ア</sup>一<sup>ニ</sup> Twenty-one
- 二<sup>ニ</sup><sub>ニ</sub>十<sup>ア</sup>二<sup>ニ</sup> Twenty-two
- 二<sup>ニ</sup><sub>ニ</sub>十<sup>ア</sup>三<sup>ミ</sup><sub>ウ</sub> Twenty-three
- 二<sup>ニ</sup><sub>ニ</sub>十<sup>ア</sup>四<sup>ム</sup><sub>ハ</sub> Twenty-four



- 現<sub>ㄊ</sub>在<sub>ㄓ</sub>幾<sub>ㄉ</sub>點<sub>ㄉ</sub>？  
What time is it?
- 現<sub>ㄊ</sub>在<sub>ㄓ</sub>早<sub>ㄘ</sub>上<sub>ㄆ</sub>九<sub>ㄉ</sub>點<sub>ㄉ</sub>半<sub>ㄨ</sub>。  
It is 9:30 in the morning.
- 你<sub>ㄓ</sub>今<sub>ㄉ</sub>天<sub>ㄊ</sub>要<sub>ㄘ</sub>去<sub>ㄎ</sub>哪<sub>ㄓ</sub>裡<sub>ㄨ</sub>？  
Where are you going today?
- 我<sub>ㄨ</sub>要<sub>ㄘ</sub>去<sub>ㄎ</sub>婆<sub>ㄨ</sub>婆<sub>ㄨ</sub>家<sub>ㄉ</sub>。  
I am going to my mother in law's house.
- 你<sub>ㄓ</sub>幾<sub>ㄉ</sub>點<sub>ㄉ</sub>要<sub>ㄘ</sub>出<sub>ㄨ</sub>門<sub>ㄉ</sub>？  
What time are you going out?
- 我<sub>ㄨ</sub>早<sub>ㄘ</sub>上<sub>ㄆ</sub>八<sub>ㄨ</sub>點<sub>ㄉ</sub>前<sub>ㄎ</sub>要<sub>ㄘ</sub>出<sub>ㄨ</sub>門<sub>ㄉ</sub>了<sub>ㄨ</sub>。  
I will be going out at 8 o'clock in the morning.
- 你<sub>ㄓ</sub>等<sub>ㄎ</sub>很<sub>ㄨ</sub>久<sub>ㄨ</sub>了<sub>ㄨ</sub>嗎<sub>ㄨ</sub>？  
How long did you wait?
- 還<sub>ㄨ</sub>好<sub>ㄨ</sub>。  
it's okay.



- 不<sub>ㄉ</sub>好<sub>ㄟ</sub>意<sub>ㄩ</sub>思<sub>ㄩ</sub>，我<sub>ㄉ</sub>遲<sub>ㄟ</sub>到<sub>ㄩ</sub>了<sub>ㄟ</sub>。  
I am sorry I am late.
- 請<sub>ㄩ</sub>問<sub>ㄩ</sub>你<sub>ㄩ</sub>什<sub>ㄩ</sub>麼<sub>ㄩ</sub>時<sub>ㄩ</sub>候<sub>ㄩ</sub>有<sub>ㄩ</sub>空<sub>ㄩ</sub>？  
When do you have free time?
- 這<sub>ㄩ</sub>個<sub>ㄩ</sub>禮<sub>ㄩ</sub>拜<sub>ㄩ</sub>五<sub>ㄩ</sub>有<sub>ㄩ</sub>空<sub>ㄩ</sub>嗎<sub>ㄩ</sub>？  
Are you available this Friday?
- 我<sub>ㄉ</sub>這<sub>ㄩ</sub>個<sub>ㄩ</sub>禮<sub>ㄩ</sub>拜<sub>ㄩ</sub>五<sub>ㄩ</sub>有<sub>ㄩ</sub>空<sub>ㄩ</sub>。什<sub>ㄩ</sub>麼<sub>ㄩ</sub>事<sub>ㄩ</sub>嗎<sub>ㄩ</sub>？  
I am free this Friday. What's the matter?
- 我<sub>ㄉ</sub>最<sub>ㄩ</sub>近<sub>ㄩ</sub>很<sub>ㄩ</sub>忙<sub>ㄩ</sub>。  
I am busy recently.
- 明<sub>ㄩ</sub>天<sub>ㄩ</sub>晚<sub>ㄩ</sub>上<sub>ㄩ</sub>如<sub>ㄩ</sub>何<sub>ㄩ</sub>？  
How about tomorrow night?
- 我<sub>ㄉ</sub>們<sub>ㄩ</sub>改<sub>ㄩ</sub>天<sub>ㄩ</sub>再<sub>ㄩ</sub>約<sub>ㄩ</sub>。  
We can re-schedule the meeting.
- 我<sub>ㄉ</sub>還<sub>ㄩ</sub>想<sub>ㄩ</sub>睡<sub>ㄩ</sub>。  
I need to sleep.



第一課

團圓中秋夜

春節、元宵節、清明節、端午節和中秋節是我國重要的節慶。

農曆八月十五日是中秋節，因為「月圓」代表「團圓」，所以是全家人團圓的日子。

這一天，月亮又圓又亮，許多親朋好友聚在一起，在浪漫的月光下一邊賞月，一邊吃月餅，天南地北聊個不停。

中秋節不只吃月餅，還吃柚子，因為「柚子」與「佑子」諧音，有祈求月亮保佑家人平安幸福的意義。



## Lesson 1

## Reunion in Autumn

The most important festive events in Taiwan are : Spring Festival, Lantern Festival, Dragon Boat Festival and Mid-Autumn Festival.

August 15th, In Chinese Lunar calendar is the Mid-Autumn Festival, because the 「full moon」 represents 「reunion」 , so it is the reunion of the whole family.

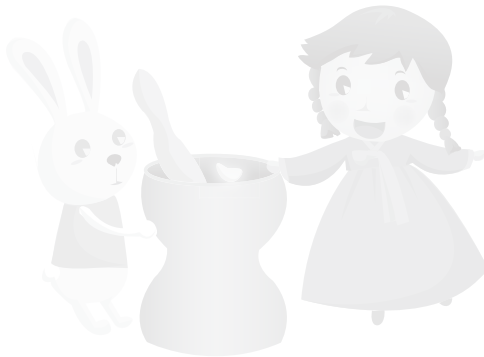
This day, the moon is so round and bright , many friends and relatives will gather together. While enjoying the full moon in a romantic moonlight, they'll be eating the mooncake, and chat incessantly from every part of the place.

Mid-Autumn Festival is not only about eating moon cake , but also eating grapefruits, taken from it's homonym “Yeo Tze” meaning pray to the moon to bless the family with peace and happiness.



古<sup>ㄍㄨˋ</sup>代<sup>ㄉㄞˋ</sup>有<sup>ㄩˇ</sup>「<sup>ㄉㄩㄥˊ</sup>嫦<sup>ㄇㄨˊ</sup>娥<sup>ㄉㄨˊ</sup>奔<sup>ㄇㄨㄣˊ</sup>月<sup>ㄩㄝˋ</sup>」<sup>ㄉㄨㄥˊ ㄉㄩㄥˊ ㄉㄩㄥˊ ㄉㄩㄥˊ</sup>、<sup>ㄉㄩㄥˊ ㄉㄩㄥˊ ㄉㄩㄥˊ ㄉㄩㄥˊ</sup>「<sup>ㄩㄝˋ</sup>玉<sup>ㄩㄝˋ</sup>兔<sup>ㄩㄝˋ</sup>搗<sup>ㄉㄞˋ</sup>藥<sup>ㄩㄝˋ</sup>」<sup>ㄩㄝˋ ㄩㄝˋ ㄩㄝˋ ㄩㄝˋ</sup>和<sup>ㄉㄩㄥˊ ㄉㄩㄥˊ</sup>「<sup>ㄩㄝˋ</sup>吳<sup>ㄩㄝˋ</sup>剛<sup>ㄉㄞˋ</sup>伐<sup>ㄉㄞˋ</sup>桂<sup>ㄉㄞˋ</sup>」<sup>ㄩㄝˋ ㄩㄝˋ ㄩㄝˋ ㄩㄝˋ</sup>的<sup>ㄉㄩㄥˊ ㄉㄩㄥˊ</sup>傳<sup>ㄉㄞˋ</sup>說<sup>ㄉㄞˋ</sup>。 越<sup>ㄩㄝˋ</sup>南<sup>ㄉㄞˋ</sup>的<sup>ㄉㄩㄥˊ ㄉㄩㄥˊ</sup>中<sup>ㄉㄩㄥˊ ㄉㄩㄥˊ</sup>秋<sup>ㄉㄩㄥˊ ㄉㄩㄥˊ</sup>節<sup>ㄉㄩㄥˊ ㄉㄩㄥˊ</sup>，<sup>ㄉㄩㄥˊ ㄉㄩㄥˊ</sup>也<sup>ㄉㄩㄥˊ ㄉㄩㄥˊ</sup>有<sup>ㄉㄩㄥˊ ㄉㄩㄥˊ</sup>「<sup>ㄉㄩㄥˊ ㄉㄩㄥˊ</sup>兩<sup>ㄉㄩㄥˊ ㄉㄩㄥˊ</sup>姐<sup>ㄉㄩㄥˊ ㄉㄩㄥˊ</sup>妹<sup>ㄉㄩㄥˊ ㄉㄩㄥˊ</sup>」<sup>ㄉㄩㄥˊ ㄉㄩㄥˊ</sup>、<sup>ㄉㄩㄥˊ ㄉㄩㄥˊ</sup>「<sup>ㄉㄩㄥˊ ㄉㄩㄥˊ</sup>阿<sup>ㄉㄩㄥˊ ㄉㄩㄥˊ</sup>貴<sup>ㄉㄩㄥˊ ㄉㄩㄥˊ</sup>的<sup>ㄉㄩㄥˊ ㄉㄩㄥˊ</sup>故<sup>ㄉㄩㄥˊ ㄉㄩㄥˊ</sup>事<sup>ㄉㄩㄥˊ ㄉㄩㄥˊ</sup>」<sup>ㄉㄩㄥˊ ㄉㄩㄥˊ</sup>，<sup>ㄉㄩㄥˊ ㄉㄩㄥˊ</sup>而<sup>ㄉㄩㄥˊ ㄉㄩㄥˊ</sup>且<sup>ㄉㄩㄥˊ ㄉㄩㄥˊ</sup>還<sup>ㄉㄩㄥˊ ㄉㄩㄥˊ</sup>「<sup>ㄉㄩㄥˊ ㄉㄩㄥˊ</sup>有<sup>ㄉㄩㄥˊ ㄉㄩㄥˊ</sup>舞<sup>ㄉㄩㄥˊ ㄉㄩㄥˊ</sup>龍<sup>ㄉㄩㄥˊ ㄉㄩㄥˊ</sup>舞<sup>ㄉㄩㄥˊ ㄉㄩㄥˊ</sup>獅<sup>ㄉㄩㄥˊ ㄉㄩㄥˊ</sup>和<sup>ㄉㄩㄥˊ ㄉㄩㄥˊ</sup>提<sup>ㄉㄩㄥˊ ㄉㄩㄥˊ</sup>燈<sup>ㄉㄩㄥˊ ㄉㄩㄥˊ</sup>籠<sup>ㄉㄩㄥˊ ㄉㄩㄥˊ</sup>等<sup>ㄉㄩㄥˊ ㄉㄩㄥˊ</sup>慶<sup>ㄉㄩㄥˊ ㄉㄩㄥˊ</sup>祝<sup>ㄉㄩㄥˊ ㄉㄩㄥˊ</sup>活<sup>ㄉㄩㄥˊ ㄉㄩㄥˊ</sup>動<sup>ㄉㄩㄥˊ ㄉㄩㄥˊ</sup>」<sup>ㄉㄩㄥˊ ㄉㄩㄥˊ</sup>。

這<sup>ㄉㄩㄥˊ ㄉㄩㄥˊ</sup>洋<sup>ㄉㄩㄥˊ ㄉㄩㄥˊ</sup>溢<sup>ㄉㄩㄥˊ ㄉㄩㄥˊ</sup>著<sup>ㄉㄩㄥˊ ㄉㄩㄥˊ</sup>歡<sup>ㄉㄩㄥˊ ㄉㄩㄥˊ</sup>樂<sup>ㄉㄩㄥˊ ㄉㄩㄥˊ</sup>回<sup>ㄉㄩㄥˊ ㄉㄩㄥˊ</sup>憶<sup>ㄉㄩㄥˊ ㄉㄩㄥˊ</sup>的<sup>ㄉㄩㄥˊ ㄉㄩㄥˊ</sup>中<sup>ㄉㄩㄥˊ ㄉㄩㄥˊ</sup>秋<sup>ㄉㄩㄥˊ ㄉㄩㄥˊ</sup>節<sup>ㄉㄩㄥˊ ㄉㄩㄥˊ</sup>，<sup>ㄉㄩㄥˊ ㄉㄩㄥˊ</sup>真<sup>ㄉㄩㄥˊ ㄉㄩㄥˊ</sup>是<sup>ㄉㄩㄥˊ ㄉㄩㄥˊ</sup>令<sup>ㄉㄩㄥˊ ㄉㄩㄥˊ</sup>人<sup>ㄉㄩㄥˊ ㄉㄩㄥˊ</sup>難<sup>ㄉㄩㄥˊ ㄉㄩㄥˊ</sup>忘<sup>ㄉㄩㄥˊ ㄉㄩㄥˊ</sup>啊<sup>ㄉㄩㄥˊ ㄉㄩㄥˊ</sup>！







In Ancient time , there are legends such as 「Chang E moon」 , 「Jade Rabbit pounding Medicine」 and 「Wugang cutting Gui」 . Moon cake Festival in Vietnam has 「Two Sisters」 , 「Akui's Story」 , they also have Dragon & Lion Dance and Lantern Festival Celebration.

This joy-filled memory of Mid-Autumn Festival that really is memorable.





# 詞語

## Terms

- 團圓 クワンエン  
reunion
- 中秋 チュウシュウ  
mid-autumn
- 端午 クワンヌ  
Dragon boat
- 代表 ダイビョウ  
represent
- 又要 ユウヤウ  
also want
- 許多 シヤド  
many
- 浪漫 ロマン  
romantic
- 月餅 グヱツペイ  
mooncake
- 聊天 チヤンチヤウ  
chat
- 停止 テイジ  
stop
- 保佑 ホウヨウ  
bless
- 祈求 シヨウク  
prayer request
- 幸福 シヤクフク  
happiness
- 奔月 ホンゲツ  
the moon
- 姐妹 シイメイ  
sisters
- 貴賓 キヒン  
VIP
- 故事 コトワザ  
story
- 而且 ニハヤ  
and
- 洋溢 ヤウエキ  
filled



# 造句

## Sentences

- 1 團圓 八月十五，月亮又圓又亮，是代表團圓。

Reunion - On August 15th, the moon is round and bright, which represents reunion.

- 2 中秋 中秋節，吃月餅，聽嫦娥奔月故事。

Mid-autumn - During Mid-Autumn Festival, we eat moon cake and listen to Chang-E story.

- 3 浪漫 還有許多浪漫愛情故事。

Romantic - There are so many romantic love stories.

- 4 祈求 祈求神明保佑平安。

Pray - Prayer request for peace from God.

- 5 姐妹 姐妹團圓，聊天忘記了時間。

Sisters - They chat during the sisters' reunion that they forgot the time.



## 第二課

# 歡喜過新年

歲末年終，家家戶戶忙著大掃除，採買年貨，迎接新年的到來。

除夕那天，祭拜祖先和貼春聯，晚上全家團圓吃年夜飯、發紅包和守歲；正月初一，大家見面互道「恭喜發財」；初二，嫁出去的女兒回娘家探望家人；正月十五元宵節，人們提燈籠和吃元宵，還能欣賞五光十色的燈會活動。

其他國家也有過新年的習俗，例如：越南新年在正月，人們看舞獅和插桃花，還吃粽子；泰國和緬甸四月過新年，大家互



## Lesson 2

# Joyful New Year

On the end of the year, every family is busy cleaning, buying stocks, welcoming the approaching New Year.

On New Year's Eve, everyone will worship the ancestors and paste couplet on the door or walls. Gather together to eat New year's eve dinner, distribute "ampao" red envelopes and stay up. On Chinese New Year, each and everyone will meet and greet "Kong Xi Fa Cai". Then on the second day, the married daughter will go to her parent's home to visit her family. The 15th day is the Lantern Festival, Everyone will light lanterns and eat sweet dumplings, then enjoy the colorful lantern festival.

On other countries, they also celebrate the New Year's custom. For example: Vietnam's New Year is on January, everyone watches the Lion dance, setting of peach flower and also eat Zong-zhi (glutinous rice wrapped in dried leaves);



相<sub>一</sub>潑<sub>二</sub>水<sub>三</sub>， 為<sub>一</sub>對<sub>二</sub>方<sub>三</sub>祈<sub>一</sub>福<sub>二</sub>； 東<sub>一</sub>埔<sub>二</sub>寨<sub>三</sub>的<sub>一</sub>  
新<sub>一</sub>年<sub>二</sub>也<sub>一</sub>在<sub>一</sub>四<sub>一</sub>月<sub>一</sub>， 到<sub>一</sub>處<sub>二</sub>掛<sub>一</sub>滿<sub>二</sub>五<sub>一</sub>色<sub>一</sub>  
旗<sub>一</sub>， 慶<sub>一</sub>祝<sub>二</sub>釋<sub>一</sub>迦<sub>二</sub>牟<sub>三</sub>尼<sub>一</sub>佛<sub>一</sub>誕<sub>一</sub>生<sub>一</sub>。

各<sub>一</sub>國<sub>二</sub>新<sub>一</sub>年<sub>二</sub>雖<sub>一</sub>然<sub>一</sub>有<sub>一</sub>不<sub>一</sub>同<sub>二</sub>的<sub>一</sub>慶<sub>一</sub>祝<sub>二</sub>  
方<sub>一</sub>式<sub>一</sub>， 但<sub>一</sub>是<sub>一</sub>， 都<sub>一</sub>有<sub>一</sub>祝<sub>一</sub>福<sub>二</sub>大<sub>一</sub>家<sub>二</sub>平<sub>一</sub>安<sub>一</sub>  
順<sub>一</sub>利<sub>二</sub>的<sub>一</sub>意<sub>一</sub>義<sub>一</sub>。 過<sub>一</sub>年<sub>二</sub>別<sub>一</sub>忘<sub>一</sub>了<sub>一</sub>說<sub>一</sub>聲<sub>二</sub>新<sub>一</sub>  
年<sub>二</sub>快<sub>一</sub>樂<sub>一</sub>！





Thailand and Myanmar celebrate their New Year in the month of April, they are splashing water with each other, and praying for each other; While Cambodia also celebrates their New Year on the same month of April, they will hang different colors of flags everywhere, celebrating the birth of Sakyamuni Buddha.

Although there are different ways of celebrating New Years' in different countries, everyone is wishing you blessings and peace. Do not forget to greet everyone a Happy New Year!





# 詞語

## Terms

- 過年 ㄍㄨㄛˋ ㄋㄧㄢˊ  
new year
- 歲末 ㄙㄨㄟˋ ㄇㄨˋ  
end of the year
- 忙碌 ㄇㄨˋ ㄌㄨˋ  
busy
- 採買 ㄘㄞ ㄇㄞ  
buy
- 年貨 ㄋㄧㄢˊ ㄏㄨㄚˋ  
stocks
- 迎接 ㄩㄥ ㄐㄟ  
welcome
- 除夕 ㄘㄨˊ ㄒㄩˊ  
new years' eve
- 春聯 ㄘㄨㄥ ㄌㄩㄢˊ  
spring scroll
- 守歲 ㄕㄨㄚˇ ㄙㄨㄟˋ  
observe the year
- 互道 ㄏㄨˋ ㄉㄠˋ  
mutual path
- 發財 ㄈㄚˋ ㄘㄞ  
fortune
- 探望 ㄊㄢ ㄨㄤˋ  
visit
- 舞獅 ㄨㄩˇ ㄕㄨ  
lion dance
- 插桃花 ㄘㄞ ㄊㄠˊ ㄏㄨㄚˊ  
insert peach flower
- 泰國 ㄊㄞ ㄎㄨㄟˋ  
Thailand
- 對方 ㄉㄨㄞˋ ㄈㄨㄚˊ  
other side
- 到處 ㄉㄠˋ ㄘㄨˊ  
everywhere
- 國旗 ㄍㄨㄛˋ ㄑㄩㄥˊ  
flags
- 解釋 ㄒㄩㄝ ㄕㄨㄟˋ  
explain
- 快樂 ㄎㄨㄞˋ ㄌㄞˋ  
happy





## 造句

## Sentences

1 年貨年貨街熱鬧滾滾。

New Year - New Year bustling street.

2 春聯臺灣除夕祭拜祖先、貼春聯。

Spring Festival couplets - Taiwan New Year's Eve is worshipping the ancestors and put on scroll.

3 守歲吃豐盛團圓飯和守歲。

Stay up late - Eat bountiful dinner and stay up late.

4 迎接快樂迎接新年。

Greet - Welcome the New Year with gladness.

5 到處聽得到祝福聲和竹炮聲。

Everywhere - You can hear greetings and bamboo cannon sound everywhere.



### 第三課

## 五月、五過端午

農曆五月五日，是端午節。端午節有許多慶祝活動、傳說故事和民間習俗。

划龍舟和包粽子是為了解要紀念愛國詩人——屈原；著名的民間故事——《白蛇傳》，常常被改編成各種形式的戲劇表演。此外，如果在端午節正午十二點鐘，能夠把生雞蛋直立起來的人，據說整年都會有好運氣。

端午節前後，天氣炎熱，是疾病開始流行的季節。民間習俗中，家家戶戶在門口掛菖蒲和艾草，身上戴香包，還會喝雄黃酒，都有避邪和保平安的作用。

端午節是個熱鬧又充滿傳奇色彩的節日！



## Lesson 3

# Dragon Boat Festival – May 5<sup>th</sup>

May 5<sup>th</sup> in Chinese Calendar is Dragon Boat Festival. It has many celebrations, legendary stories and folk customs.

Dragon Boat racing and wrapping zong-zhi is to commemorate the patriotic poet — Qu Yuan; famous folk story — 《white snake》, often adapted into various forms of theatrical performances. Besides, if one can put the raw egg in upright position on 12:00 noon of the Dragon Boat Festival, it's been a saying that you will be lucky throughout the year.

Weather is still hot before and after the dragon Festival, that is the season of epidemic. As folk customs, every home will hang calamus and mugmart, put a scented sachet on the body, and drink realgar wine (xionghuang wine), that can be used to avoid any evil and be at peace.

Dragon Boat Festival is a lively and legendary festival.



# 詞語

## Terms

- 端午 クワンノヒメ  
Dragon boat festival
- 慶祝 ケイシツ  
celebrate
- 民間 ミンカン  
folks
- 划龍舟 カクリウセン  
Dragon boat racing
- 粽子 ゾウジ  
rice dumpling
- 編成 ヘンセイ  
compile
- 各種 カクシツ  
all kinds
- 形式 ケイシキ  
form
- 表演 ヘンギョウ  
perform
- 能夠 ノウリウ  
can
- 雞蛋 チンタン  
eggs
- 運氣 ウナキ  
luck
- 炎熱 エンネツ  
hot/ torridity
- 季節 キセツ  
season
- 門口 カウ  
gate / doorway
- 艾草 アイソウ  
wormwood
- 戴上 カキアゲル  
wear
- 喝酒 カクサウ  
drink wine
- 充滿 チウマン  
full
- 傳奇 チウキ  
legend



# 造句

## Sentences

1 端午節，民間有各種慶祝。

Dragon Boat festival - During Dragon Boat Festival, There are a variety of celebrations.

2 除了包粽子，還會有划龍舟。

Zong zi (glutinous rice wrapped in leaves) - Aside from wrapping zongzi, will also have a dragon boat race.

3 艾草掛門口，小孩戴上香包，還喝雄黃酒。

Wormwood - Hang “wormwood” on the door, children wear scented sachet and also drink Xionghuang wine.

4 能夠中午十二點能夠把生雞蛋直立，會有好運氣。

Can able - If you can put a raw egg in upright position at 12:00 noon, you will have good luck.

5 傳奇充滿傳奇的節日。

Legend - Legendary festival.



## 第<sub>カ</sub>四<sub>ム</sub>課<sub>ヲ</sub>

# 清<sub>ク</sub>明<sub>メ</sub>與<sub>ニ</sub>祭<sub>ヒ</sub>祖<sub>メ</sub>

清<sub>ク</sub>明<sub>メ</sub>節<sub>セ</sub>那<sub>ノ</sub>天<sub>カ</sub>，為<sub>ス</sub>了<sub>カセ</sub>懷<sub>メ</sub>念<sub>ヲ</sub>祖<sub>メ</sub>  
先<sub>ト</sub>，大<sub>カ</sub>家<sub>カ</sub>都<sub>ト</sub>會<sub>ハ</sub>帶<sub>シ</sub>著<sub>セ</sub>鮮<sub>シ</sub>花<sub>ハ</sub>和<sub>ニ</sub>祭<sub>ヒ</sub>品<sub>ヲ</sub>去<sub>リ</sub>  
墓<sub>ノ</sub>園<sub>ヲ</sub>或<sub>ハ</sub>生<sub>ク</sub>命<sub>ノ</sub>紀<sub>ニ</sub>念<sub>ヲ</sub>館<sub>ニ</sub>祭<sub>ヒ</sub>拜<sub>フ</sub>。

到<sub>キ</sub>墓<sub>ノ</sub>園<sub>ヲ</sub>掃<sub>ク</sub>墓<sub>ノ</sub>時<sub>ハ</sub>，要<sub>ス</sub>先<sub>ニ</sub>清<sub>ク</sub>除<sub>ク</sub>墳<sub>ノ</sub>  
上<sub>ノ</sub>的<sub>カ</sub>雜<sub>ヤ</sub>草<sub>ヲ</sub>，再<sub>ハ</sub>擺<sub>ク</sub>設<sub>ク</sub>祭<sub>ヒ</sub>品<sub>ヲ</sub>祭<sub>ヒ</sub>拜<sub>フ</sub>；到<sub>キ</sub>  
生<sub>ク</sub>命<sub>ノ</sub>紀<sub>ニ</sub>念<sub>ヲ</sub>館<sub>ニ</sub>時<sub>ハ</sub>，只<sub>シテ</sub>要<sub>ス</sub>拿<sub>リ</sub>香<sub>ヲ</sub>祭<sub>ヒ</sub>拜<sub>フ</sub>，  
環<sub>ニ</sub>保<sub>ツ</sub>又<sub>ハ</sub>健<sub>ク</sub>康<sub>ヲ</sub>。

祭<sub>ヒ</sub>拜<sub>フ</sub>時<sub>ハ</sub>不<sub>レ</sub>僅<sub>ニ</sub>祈<sub>ク</sub>求<sub>ク</sub>祖<sub>メ</sub>先<sub>ト</sub>保<sub>ツ</sub>佑<sub>ス</sub>，  
還<sub>ハ</sub>要<sub>ス</sub>心<sub>ヲ</sub>存<sub>ク</sub>感<sub>ス</sub>恩<sub>ヲ</sub>，表<sub>ス</sub>示<sub>ス</sub>飲<sub>ム</sub>水<sub>ノ</sub>思<sub>ム</sub>源<sub>ヲ</sub>不<sub>レ</sub>  
忘<sub>ル</sub>本<sub>ノ</sub>的<sub>カ</sub>態<sub>度</sub>。

近<sub>シ</sub>年<sub>ヲ</sub>來<sub>ル</sub>，臺<sub>タ</sub>灣<sub>ワ</sub>葬<sub>フ</sub>儀<sub>ノ</sub>習<sub>フ</sub>俗<sub>ム</sub>有<sub>レ</sub>  
很<sub>ク</sub>大<sub>カ</sub>的<sub>カ</sub>改<sub>メ</sub>變<sub>フ</sub>，除<sub>キ</sub>了<sub>カセ</sub>土<sub>ノ</sub>葬<sub>フ</sub>、火<sub>ノ</sub>葬<sub>フ</sub>以<sub>テ</sub>  
外<sub>ニ</sub>，並<sub>ニ</sub>且<sub>ニ</sub>有<sub>レ</sub>將<sub>リ</sub>骨<sub>ノ</sub>灰<sub>ヲ</sub>埋<sub>ム</sub>在<sub>リ</sub>樹<sub>ノ</sub>下<sub>ノ</sub>的<sub>カ</sub>植<sub>ム</sub>  
葬<sub>フ</sub>，或<sub>ハ</sub>灑<sub>ム</sub>向<sub>リ</sub>大<sub>カ</sub>海<sub>ノ</sub>的<sub>カ</sub>海<sub>ノ</sub>葬<sub>フ</sub>等<sub>ヲ</sub>選<sub>ビ</sub>擇<sub>ム</sub>。

我<sub>レ</sub>們<sub>ハ</sub>從<sub>テ</sub>清<sub>ク</sub>明<sub>メ</sub>祭<sub>ヒ</sub>祖<sub>メ</sub>活<sub>ク</sub>動<sub>ク</sub>，可<sub>レ</sub>以<sub>テ</sub>  
看<sub>テ</sub>出<sub>ル</sub>國<sub>ノ</sub>人<sub>ノ</sub>慎<sub>ム</sub>終<sub>ニ</sub>追<sub>ク</sub>遠<sub>ノ</sub>的<sub>カ</sub>傳<sub>フ</sub>統<sub>ヲ</sub>美<sub>ク</sub>德<sub>ヲ</sub>。



## Lesson 4

## All Souls' Day and Worshipping the Ancestors

On the particular day of Qingming festival, we remember our ancestors, bring flowers and offerings to the cemetery to worship or to commemorate.

When going to the graveyard to clean, one must first cut off the weeds around the grave, before placing the ceremonial sacrifices. We also bring the incense when going to memorial life to worship, where the surrounding is environmentally friendly and healthy.

We worship the ancestors not only to pray for blessings, but also not to forget to have a grateful attitude and be thankful.

In the recent years, the burial ceremony in Taiwan has changed dramatically. Aside from burial and cremation, they also have the choices of burying the ashes under the tree or sprinkling the ashes into the sea.

We can see through Qingming worship activity that the people are very reverent to their ancestor's traditional virtues.



# 詞語

## Terms

- 祭<sup>ヒ</sup>祖<sup>ソ</sup>  
worship
- 節<sup>ヒ</sup>日<sup>ヒ</sup>  
festival
- 鮮<sup>ヒ</sup>花<sup>ハ</sup>  
fresh flower
- 墓<sup>ハ</sup>園<sup>エン</sup>  
graveyard
- 紀<sup>ヒ</sup>念<sup>ニ</sup>館<sup>カン</sup>  
memorial
- 雜<sup>ヤ</sup>草<sup>クサ</sup>  
weeds
- 擺<sup>ウ</sup>設<sup>セ</sup>  
furnishing
- 不<sup>ク</sup>僅<sup>ヒ</sup>  
not only
- 表<sup>ウ</sup>示<sup>シ</sup>  
show
- 忘<sup>ス</sup>本<sup>ン</sup>  
forgetting
- 臺<sup>タ</sup>灣<sup>ワン</sup>  
Taiwan
- 心<sup>ココロ</sup>存<sup>ゾン</sup>  
feelings
- 飲<sup>イン</sup>水<sup>スイ</sup>思<sup>シ</sup>源<sup>ゲン</sup>  
grateful
- 習<sup>ナリ</sup>俗<sup>ゾク</sup>  
customs
- 儀<sup>ギ</sup>式<sup>シキ</sup>  
ceremony
- 並<sup>ナリ</sup>且<sup>ク</sup>  
and also
- 骨<sup>ハネ</sup>灰<sup>ハイ</sup>  
bone ashes
- 埋<sup>ウ</sup>在<sup>ゼ</sup>  
buried
- 選<sup>セン</sup>擇<sup>ゼク</sup>  
select / choice
- 美<sup>ミ</sup>德<sup>トク</sup>  
virtues





# 造句

## Sentences

- 1 祭<sub>ㄉ</sub>拜<sub>ㄟ</sub> 清<sub>ㄑ</sub>明<sub>ㄇ</sub>節<sub>ㄉ</sub>是<sub>ㄟ</sub>祭<sub>ㄉ</sub>拜<sub>ㄟ</sub>已<sub>ㄟ</sub>過<sub>ㄛ</sub>世<sub>ㄟ</sub>的<sub>ㄟ</sub>親<sub>ㄑ</sub>人<sub>ㄉ</sub>。

Worship - Qingming Festival is worshipping our deceased love ones.

- 2 祭<sub>ㄉ</sub>祖<sub>ㄆ</sub> 祭<sub>ㄉ</sub>祖<sub>ㄆ</sub>表<sub>ㄟ</sub>示<sub>ㄟ</sub>不<sub>ㄟ</sub>忘<sub>ㄛ</sub>本<sub>ㄟ</sub>。

Worship - Worshipping the ancestor that means they are not forgotten.

- 3 墓<sub>ㄇ</sub>園<sub>ㄩ</sub> 如<sub>ㄟ</sub>果<sub>ㄑ</sub>是<sub>ㄟ</sub>土<sub>ㄊ</sub>葬<sub>ㄆ</sub>，到<sub>ㄟ</sub>墓<sub>ㄇ</sub>園<sub>ㄩ</sub>掃<sub>ㄟ</sub>墓<sub>ㄇ</sub>。

Cemetery - We go to the graveyard to sweep, if it was buried beneath the earth.

- 4 骨<sub>ㄑ</sub>灰<sub>ㄑ</sub> 是<sub>ㄟ</sub>火<sub>ㄑ</sub>葬<sub>ㄆ</sub>，到<sub>ㄟ</sub>放<sub>ㄟ</sub>置<sub>ㄟ</sub>骨<sub>ㄑ</sub>灰<sub>ㄑ</sub>罈<sub>ㄊ</sub>之<sub>ㄟ</sub>塔<sub>ㄊ</sub>祭<sub>ㄉ</sub>拜<sub>ㄟ</sub>。

Bone ashes - We worship to the place where the urn is placed after it was cremated.

- 5 飲<sub>ㄉ</sub>水<sub>ㄟ</sub>思<sub>ㄟ</sub>源<sub>ㄩ</sub> 臺<sub>ㄊ</sub>灣<sub>ㄩ</sub>祭<sub>ㄉ</sub>祖<sub>ㄆ</sub>儀<sub>ㄟ</sub>式<sub>ㄟ</sub>習<sub>ㄟ</sub>俗<sub>ㄩ</sub>，不<sub>ㄟ</sub>僅<sub>ㄟ</sub>是<sub>ㄟ</sub>飲<sub>ㄉ</sub>水<sub>ㄟ</sub>思<sub>ㄟ</sub>源<sub>ㄩ</sub>也<sub>ㄟ</sub>是<sub>ㄟ</sub>美<sub>ㄟ</sub>德<sub>ㄟ</sub>。

Gratitude - Taiwan's ceremonial custom of worshipping is not only for gratitude but also for virtues.



## 第五課

# 傳統藝術

宗翰和秋香夫妻倆去宜蘭傳統藝術中心看表演。

他們先看到印尼的皮影戲。  
皮影戲偶是用動物皮的皮，雕刻成各種造型，只要拉動綁在戲偶身上的繩子，戲偶的手腳就會跟著動，靠著燈光造成的影子就能演出精彩的戲劇。

宗翰覺得很親切，因為和臺灣傳統布袋戲很相似。布袋戲是利於用靈活的手指操控戲偶，表演者扮演說書人的角色，配上鑼鼓齊鳴，就能營造千軍萬馬的氣勢。



## Lesson 5

## Traditional Arts

Zonghan and Chiu xiang are a couple who went to Ilan to watch the show at the Traditional Arts Center.

They first watched the Indonesian Shadow Play. The Shadow Play uses the skin of animals, carved into a variety of shapes, by pulling up the puppet tied in a rope, they will follow the movement of the hands and feet, relying on the shadow caused by the lights, and it will come up as a wonderful drama.

Zonghan felt it was so familiar because the puppetry is similar to Taiwan's show. Puppetry show is using flexible fingers to manipulate the puppet, the performer plays the roles of the story teller accompanied by drums and gongs, you can create a mighty force of momentum.



展覽場還有越南的水上木  
偶、泰國的舞蹈和臺灣的歌仔  
戲。欣賞這些傳統戲劇或藝文，  
不僅可以怡情養性，也能感受民  
眾的生活點滴，還能瞭解當地文  
化的特色。



In the exhibition grounds, there are also Vietnamese Water Puppetry, Thai Dance and Taiwan Opera. We appreciated this kind of Traditional Theatre and Arts, and you will not only build character, but you can also feel the life of the people, and understand the cultural characteristic of local culture.





# 詞語

## Terms

- 藝-術ア、ス  
arts
- 夫-妻フ、ウ  
husband & wife or couple
- 宜-蘭イ、ラン  
Ilan
- 皮-影-戲カ、ウ、シ  
Shadow play
- 雕-刻カ、ク  
curved
- 造-型ゾウ、ケイ  
mold
- 拉-動カ、ドウ  
pull
- 綁-在カ、ゼ  
tied
- 跟-著カ、シ  
follow
- 燈-光カ、ウ  
lights
- 覺-得カ、ク  
feel
- 布-袋-戲フ、タ、シ  
puppet
- 相-似カ、シ  
similar
- 指-定カ、テイ  
designated
- 千-軍-萬-馬セン、グン、マン、バ  
mighty force
- 舞-蹈カ、ドウ  
dance
- 怡-情カ、セイ  
cheer
- 瞭-解カ、カク  
understand
- 特-色カ、シキ  
characteristic



# 造句

## Sentences

- 1 布袋戲、布袋戲和皮影戲很相似。  
Hand puppet show - Puppetry and Shadow Play have similarities.
- 2 覺得我覺得上木偶很有特色。  
Feel - I feel that the Water Puppet has a distinguished feature.
- 3 宜蘭空氣清新。  
Ilan - Ilan has fresh air.
- 4 燈光下舞蹈更迷人。  
Lights - To dance under the light is more attractive.
- 5 怡情、欣賞藝術，不只怡情還瞭解文化。  
Cheer - Not only to cheer and appreciate Arts, but also to understand the culture.



第六課

智慧的諺語

諺語是指民間流傳的俗語，  
句子雖然簡短，卻包含重要的人  
生道理，以下介紹幾則有趣的諺語。

一、食飯皇帝大 Tsiáh-pńg hông-tè tuā

吃飯時要專心，避免一邊吃  
一邊做其他的事，影響食慾  
和消化，有礙健康。

二、食果子拜樹頭

Tsiáh kué-tsí pài tshiū-thâu

人要飲水思源，懂得感恩知足，  
不可忘本。

三、龜笑鰐無尾 Ku tshiò pih hô bué

不要過度抬舉自己而去譏笑  
別人。





## Lesson 6

**Proverbs**

Proverbs are hand down sayings from our folk lord , although it is brief, it contains important lessons in life. Below introduces some other interesting proverbs.

## 1. The Emperor's big meals

Concentrate on your meal, and avoid doing anything while eating, or it will affect your appetite and digestion which is unhealthy.

## 2. No root, no fruit.

People should be grateful and contented. Do not forget where you came from.

## 3. Turtles laugh at turtles without tails

Do not over- flatter yourself while laughing at others.



四、人<sub>ㄩ</sub>咧<sub>ㄌㄟ</sub>做<sub>ㄉㄨㄛˋ</sub>，天<sub>ㄊㄩㄢ</sub>咧<sub>ㄌㄟ</sub>看<sub>ㄎㄨㄢ</sub>

ngin<sup>ˇ</sup> cai zo tien<sup>ˊ</sup> cai kon

善<sub>ㄕㄢˋ</sub>有<sub>ㄩ</sub>善<sub>ㄕㄢˋ</sub>報<sub>ㄅㄠˋ</sub>，惡<sub>ㄜˋ</sub>有<sub>ㄩ</sub>惡<sub>ㄜˋ</sub>報<sub>ㄅㄠˋ</sub>，提<sub>ㄊㄩ</sub>醒<sub>ㄩㄥ</sub>  
人<sub>ㄩ</sub>們<sub>ㄇㄣˊ</sub>不<sub>ㄨ</sub>要<sub>ㄩ</sub>做<sub>ㄉㄨㄛˋ</sub>壞<sub>ㄏㄨㄞˋ</sub>事<sub>ㄕㄨㄚˋ</sub>。

五、一<sub>ㄩ</sub>粒<sub>ㄌㄧˊ</sub>米<sub>ㄇㄩ</sub>，百<sub>ㄅㄞˋ</sub>粒<sub>ㄌㄧˊ</sub>汗<sub>ㄏㄢ</sub>

id<sup>ˋ</sup> liab mi<sup>ˋ</sup> bag<sup>ˋ</sup> liab hon

以<sub>ㄩ</sub>農<sub>ㄨㄥ</sub>人<sub>ㄩ</sub>工<sub>ㄍ</sub>作<sub>ㄉㄨㄛˋ</sub>的<sub>ㄉㄜ</sub>辛<sub>ㄩ</sub>苦<sub>ㄎㄨ</sub>做<sub>ㄉㄨㄛˋ</sub>比<sub>ㄅㄩ</sub>喻<sub>ㄩ</sub>，  
想<sub>ㄒㄩㄥ</sub>要<sub>ㄩ</sub>有<sub>ㄩ</sub>收<sub>ㄕ</sub>穫<sub>ㄉㄨㄛˋ</sub>，就<sub>ㄐㄩ</sub>必<sub>ㄅㄩ</sub>須<sub>ㄩ</sub>努<sub>ㄋㄨ</sub>力<sub>ㄌㄩ</sub>付<sub>ㄉㄨㄛˋ</sub>  
出<sub>ㄔㄨ</sub>。

六、有<sub>ㄩ</sub>容<sub>ㄨㄥ</sub>乃<sub>ㄋㄞˊ</sub>大<sub>ㄉㄞˊ</sub>

做<sub>ㄉㄨㄛˋ</sub>人<sub>ㄩ</sub>要<sub>ㄩ</sub>有<sub>ㄩ</sub>肚<sub>ㄉㄨ</sub>量<sub>ㄌㄩㄥ</sub>，才<sub>ㄘㄞ</sub>能<sub>ㄋㄥ</sub>有<sub>ㄩ</sub>福<sub>ㄉㄨ</sub>  
氣<sub>ㄑㄩ</sub>。



4. The Lord sees everything you do

What goes around comes around, remind everyone to do good.

5. A hundred sweat on a grain of rice

It is compared to a farmer who works hard. If you want a good harvest, you should strive hard.

6. Big tolerance

One should know how to measure his tolerance in order to achieve blessings.



# 詞語

## Terms

- 智慧 チ 慧  
wisdom
- 句子 コトバ  
sentence
- 突然 トウゼン  
suddenly
- 簡短 カンタン  
brief
- 包含 ホウガン  
contain
- 幾則 ケツ  
few principles
- 飯店 カンテン  
hotel
- 拜託 ハイダク  
please
- 避免 ヒカン  
avoid
- 感恩 カンイン  
gratitude
- 結尾 ケツビ  
ending
- 知足 チシク  
contentment
- 過度 カド  
excessive
- 抬舉 タイキョ  
lift
- 惡有惡報 アクハクアクハク  
evil begets evil
- 農人 ノウジン  
farmer
- 努力 ドクリカ  
make effort
- 付出 ツクシ  
pay
- 有容乃大 ユウヨウノウダイ  
tolerance
- 度量 ドクリカ  
measure



# 造句

## Sentences

- 1 智慧、俗語、諺語包含祖先的智慧和經驗。

Wisdom - Sayings and proverbs including ancestral's wisdom and experience.

- 2 簡短句子，意義非凡。

Brief - Brief sentence, but significant meaning.

- 3 模範與勸導子孫做人。

Model - Be a good model example, give advice and teach your offsprings to become better people.

- 4 努力付出才有收穫。

Strive - You reap what you sow.

- 5 要心懷感恩知足。

Thanksgiving - To harbour thanksgiving and contentment.



第七課

臺灣面面觀

臺灣除了本島以外，還包括澎湖、綠島、蘭嶼、金門和馬祖等離島。

臺灣位在歐亞板塊和菲律賓板塊的交界處，地震頻繁，有高山、台地、平原、盆地和峽谷等多樣地形。

臺灣本島四面環海，海岸也有差異。北部因風化而遍佈奇形怪狀的岩石；南部以珊瑚礁為主；東部是陡直的斷層海岸；西部則比較平坦，多為沙岸。

臺灣四季有不同的美景，春天時百花齊放，夏天適合玩水，



## Lesson 7

# Taiwan Panorama

Aside from Taiwan's main island, there are also Penghu, Green Island, Lanyu, Jinmen, Mazhu islands etc.

Taiwan is located at the junction of Eurasia and Philippines plates, where there are frequent earthquakes, with high mountain, tableland, plain, basin, valley and different terrain.

Taiwan is surrounded by seas and there are also differences in coast. Due to changes of weather in the northern part that forms grotesque rocks; Coral reefs in Southern part; Steep fault coast in Northern part ; Western Part is relatively flat and mostly sandy.

Taiwan has 4 seasons with different views Spring blossom flowers, Summer is suitable for splashing on the water, enjoy



秋天可以賞楓，冬天是泡湯的好時機。

臺灣融合閩南、客家、外省、原住民和新住民等族群，在宗教信仰、建築、語言、生活習慣及飲食風味上，呈現和諧且多姿多彩的人文色彩。臺灣真是名符其實的寶島啊！





watching the Maple Tree in Fall (Autumn); Winter is a time for hot spring.

Taiwanese language is a mix of Minnan, Hakka, dialects, aboriginal and New Immigrants languages. Religion, architectures, languages, lifestyle and delicacies, presenting harmonious and colorful humanities. Taiwan is really a symbol of its name.



# 詞語

## Terms

- 包<sup>ウ</sup>括<sup>ク</sup>  
include
- 金<sup>リ</sup>門<sup>ン</sup>  
Jinmen
- 馬<sup>マ</sup>祖<sup>ゾ</sup>  
Matsu
- 板<sup>イ</sup>塊<sup>ク</sup>  
plate
- 交<sup>ウ</sup>界<sup>カイ</sup>  
junction
- 台<sup>ダイ</sup>地<sup>チ</sup>  
tableland
- 盆<sup>ヘン</sup>地<sup>チ</sup>  
basin ground
- 環<sup>カン</sup>海<sup>カイ</sup>  
sea
- 遍<sup>ヘン</sup>佈<sup>フ</sup>  
spread all over
- 北<sup>キョウ</sup>部<sup>ブ</sup>  
Northern part
- 岩<sup>イ</sup>石<sup>シ</sup>  
rock
- 陡<sup>トウ</sup>直<sup>ジ</sup>  
steep
- 斷<sup>タン</sup>層<sup>ソウ</sup>  
fault/ chasm
- 沙<sup>シャ</sup>岸<sup>カン</sup>  
sand
- 百<sup>ヒャク</sup>花<sup>カ</sup>齊<sup>サイ</sup>放<sup>ホウ</sup>  
flower blossom
- 冬<sup>トウ</sup>天<sup>テン</sup>  
winter
- 省<sup>ショウ</sup>力<sup>リキ</sup>  
save effort
- 風<sup>フウ</sup>味<sup>ミ</sup>  
flavor
- 呈<sup>テイ</sup>現<sup>ゲン</sup>  
appear
- 多<sup>タ</sup>姿<sup>サ</sup>多<sup>タ</sup>采<sup>サイ</sup>  
colorful



# 造句

## Sentences

- 1 金門、馬祖是臺灣的守護神。

Jinmen and Matsu - Jinmen and Matsu are Taiwan's patron saint.

- 2 北部的著名女王頭岩石。

Rock - Queen's Head is the popular rock in the Northern Part.

- 3 春天欣賞百花齊放。

All flowers are in bloom - Enjoy the flourishing flower in spring.

- 4 夏天到墾丁戲水。

Summer - Visit Kenting's splashing water in summer.

- 5 冬天全國都有溫泉可泡。

Winter - The whole country is enjoying the hot spring in winter.



第八課

繞著臺灣跑

臺北是中華民的首都，搭乘臺北捷運（MRT）、轉乘公車，或騎乘U Bike，吃喝玩樂都方便。

高雄市是南臺灣人口最多的都市，有便利的高雄捷運和公車，也適合自行開車或騎車。

臺灣旅遊真方便，從臺北搭高鐵（HSR）出發，目前到高雄最快只要94分鐘，平穩又快速。搭乘臺鐵（TR）東部幹線自強號火車到花蓮，就可欣賞太平洋海天一色。除了搭乘大眾交通工具，自行開車駕駛也能上山下海，甚至現在還流行騎機車或自行車環島。



## Lesson 8

## Running Around Taiwan

Taipei is the Capital City of the Republic of China, riding the Taipei MRT or bus, getting food and drinks, and finding entertainments are very convenient.

Kaohsiung is the largest population in urban city of Southern Taiwan. There are MRT and buses. It is also suitable for driving and cycling.

Transportation in Taiwan is really convenient. You can take the HSR (High Speed Railway) from Taipei to Kaohsiung for only 94 mins. So smooth and fast. You may also take the TRA (Taiwan Railway) Northern Line Tze-chiang Limited express to Hualien, you can enjoy the Pacific Ocean & the sky. Aside from public transportations, you can travel by driving your own car through the highway up to the mountain and sea. It is also popular nowadays to drive motorcycles or to bike around the island.



離<sup>カ</sup>島<sup>カ</sup>風<sup>コ</sup>光<sup>ク</sup>真<sup>チ</sup>迷<sup>メ</sup>人<sup>ニ</sup>， 但<sup>カ</sup>是<sup>ハ</sup>交<sup>ウ</sup>通<sup>ツ</sup>  
要<sup>ニ</sup>安<sup>ク</sup>排<sup>ス</sup>， 綠<sup>カ</sup>島<sup>カ</sup>、 蘭<sup>カ</sup>嶼<sup>ウ</sup>要<sup>ニ</sup>坐<sup>セ</sup>船<sup>ネ</sup>， 金<sup>ウ</sup>  
門<sup>カ</sup>、 馬<sup>ウ</sup>祖<sup>ウ</sup>和<sup>ハ</sup>澎<sup>タ</sup>湖<sup>ウ</sup>， 搭<sup>カ</sup>乘<sup>セ</sup>飛<sup>キ</sup>機<sup>キ</sup>比<sup>ヒ</sup>較<sup>ス</sup>  
快<sup>ク</sup>。

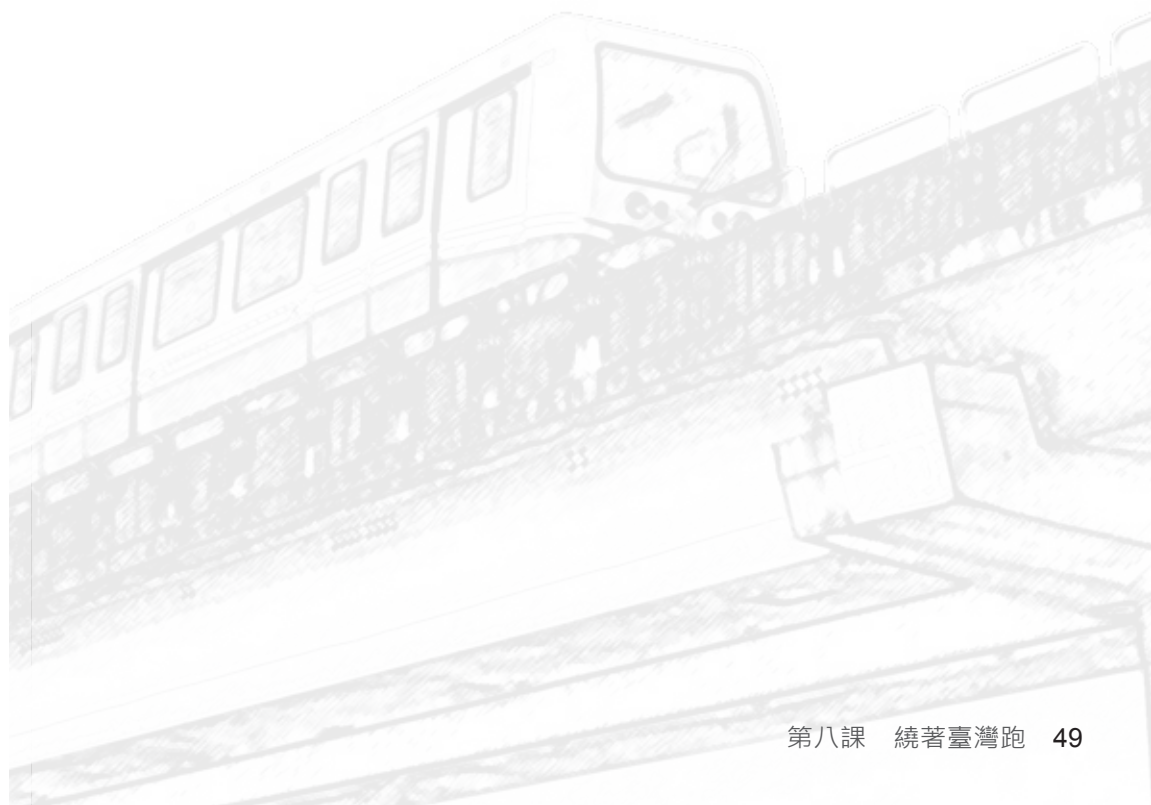
臺<sup>チ</sup>灣<sup>ウ</sup>交<sup>ウ</sup>通<sup>ツ</sup>真<sup>チ</sup>發<sup>フ</sup>達<sup>トク</sup>， 拜<sup>ウ</sup>訪<sup>フ</sup>臺<sup>チ</sup>灣<sup>ウ</sup>  
六<sup>カ</sup>都<sup>ウ</sup>十<sup>ニ</sup>四<sup>ニ</sup>縣<sup>ケン</sup>市<sup>シ</sup>自<sup>ジ</sup>在<sup>ニ</sup>又<sup>ハ</sup>便<sup>ベ</sup>捷<sup>トク</sup>。





Scenery in Offshore Island is also an attraction, but transportation is arranged by schedule, Green Island, and Orchid Island need a boat ride to get there, while going to Jinmen and Matsu is much faster via airplane.

Taiwan's transportation is really well-developed. You can visit Taiwan's six capitals, fourteen cities and counties comfortably and conveniently.





# 詞語

## Terms

- 臺灣 たいわん  
Taiwan
- 首都 しゅと  
capital
- 捷運 じえん  
MRT
- 轉乘 てんじやう  
transfer ride
- 玩樂 わんがく  
play
- 適合 しあうごう  
suitable
- 騎車 きしや  
drive car
- 旅遊 りょと  
travel
- 只要 しよやう  
just
- 幹線 かんせん  
route
- 火車 かきしや  
train
- 除了 じゆた  
aside
- 大眾 たいじゆう  
crowd
- 流行 りゆうぎやう  
fashion
- 風光 ふうくわう  
scene
- 迷人 めいじん  
attractive
- 安排 あんぱい  
arrange
- 澎湖 べんほ  
Penhu
- 飛機 ひきき  
aircraft
- 比較 ひかく  
compare





## 造句

## Sentences

- 1 臺灣交通最方便。  
Taiwan - Transportation in Taiwan is the most convenient.
- 2 首都 臺灣首都是台北。  
Capital - Taipei city is the capital of Taiwan.
- 3 大眾運輸工具，轉乘更方便。  
Public - Public transportation and interchanging is much more convenient.
- 4 捷運、火車、公車真方便。  
MRT- MRT、Train and buses are really convenient.
- 5 旅遊、玩樂，只要安排好就可以出發。  
Travel- Traveling is fun, as long as you have arranged it properly, you can depart.
- 6 小吃 — 臺灣小吃真的很好吃。  
Snacks - Taiwan's snacks are really good to eat.



第九課

計畫去旅行

家豪一家，人計畫暑假去環島旅行。

兒子提議去故宮博物院看翠玉白菜，再去參觀101大樓、中正紀念堂和國父紀念館。女兒建議到淡水看紅毛城、買鐵蛋，並沿著北海岸到野柳拜訪知名景點——女王頭。太太想想先去宜蘭買蜜餞、泡溫泉，再到花蓮吃麻薯，接著到太魯閣看鬼斧神工的峽谷，最後去探望住在臺東的小阿姨。

家豪說他還想去阿里山看日出，日月潭坐遊艇，臺南古都小吃，高雄愛河看夜景……哇！再想想下去，恐怕要七十天才可以回到家，全家笑成一團，期待暑假趕快來臨。



## Lesson 9

# Travel Planning

The whole family of Jia Hao is planning to have a vacation and travel around the island.

The son suggests to go to the National Palace Museum to see the Jade Cabbage, then visit the 101 building, Chiang Kai Shek Memorial Hall and Sun Yat Sen Memorial Hall. But the daughter's opinion is to go to Tamsui to see the Fort San Domingo, buy eggs at the train, and also to go along the North seaside to Yehliu to visit the Queen's head. The wife wants to go first to Ilan to buy preserved sweets, go to the hot spring, then go to Hualien and eat Muachi and to see the Seven Wonders of the Taroko Gorge. Lastly, to visit their aunt in Taichung.

Howard said that he also wanted to see the sunrise in Alishan, Sun Moon Lake ride, eat snacks at ancient Tainan, see the Lake at night .....Wow! Come to think of it, I am afraid that we will spend 7 to 10 days to go home. They all laughed together, and looking forward for the summer that's coming soon.



# 詞語

## Terms

- 計畫 計<sup>ケ</sup>畫<sup>カ</sup>  
plan
- 環島 環<sup>ケ</sup>島<sup>カ</sup>  
hike
- 白菜 白<sup>カ</sup>菜<sup>サイ</sup>  
cabbage
- 紀念 紀<sup>キ</sup>念<sup>ネン</sup>  
commemorate
- 城市 城<sup>シ</sup>市<sup>シ</sup>  
city
- 沿著 沿<sup>ジ</sup>著<sup>セ</sup>  
along
- 知名 知<sup>チ</sup>名<sup>メイ</sup>  
famous
- 景點 景<sup>ケイ</sup>點<sup>テン</sup>  
attractions
- 野柳 野<sup>ヤ</sup>柳<sup>リウ</sup>  
Yehliu
- 蜜餞 蜜<sup>ミ</sup>餞<sup>セン</sup>  
candied
- 泡溫泉 泡<sup>ウ</sup>溫<sup>オン</sup>泉<sup>セン</sup>  
hot spring
- 花蓮 花<sup>カ</sup>蓮<sup>レン</sup>  
Hualien
- 太魯閣 太<sup>タイ</sup>魯<sup>ロ</sup>閣<sup>カク</sup>  
Taroko Gorge
- 峽谷 峽<sup>キョウ</sup>谷<sup>コ</sup>  
canyon
- 最後 最<sup>サイ</sup>後<sup>ゴ</sup>  
final
- 阿里山 阿<sup>ア</sup>里<sup>リ</sup>山<sup>サン</sup>  
Alishan
- 遊艇 遊<sup>ユ</sup>艇<sup>テイ</sup>  
yatch
- 古都 古<sup>コ</sup>都<sup>ト</sup>  
ancient capital
- 恐怕 恐<sup>コウ</sup>怕<sup>パ</sup>  
afraid
- 期待 期<sup>キ</sup>待<sup>タイ</sup>  
expect



# 造句

## Sentences

1 計畫一起計畫環島。

Plan - Plan to go hiking together.

2 景點北部野柳景點或宜蘭吃鴨賞泡溫泉。

Attractions - The attraction in Northern Part of Yehliu is to eat duck's meat or enjoy the hot spring.

3 阿里山中部阿里山看日出。

Alishan - To see the sunrise in Central Part of Alishan.

4 古都南部古都億載金城。

Ancient capital - Southern Part of ancient capital - Eternal Golden Castle.

5 峽谷最後花蓮太魯閣峽谷。

Grand Canyon - Finally, to Taroko Gorge in Hualien.

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