

外籍配偶 成人基本識字 雙語教材

菲律賓

第3冊

Section 3

中一級

Intermediate 1

Foreign spouse
English-Chinese language
Adult basic literacy
Bilingual teaching materials



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簡_リ易_ク、日_ニ常_ク生_ク活_ク用_ク語_ク

Simple Expression of everyday life

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------|
| ● 一 _{ヒト} | One |
| ● 二 _ニ | Two |
| ● 三 _{サン} | Three |
| ● 四 _{ヨン} | Four |
| ● 五 _ゴ | Five |
| ● 六 _{ロク} | Six |
| ● 七 _{シチ} | Seven |
| ● 八 _{ハチ} | Eight |
| ● 九 _ク | Nine |
| ● 十 _{ジュ} | Ten |
| ● 十 _{ジュ} 一 _{ヒト} | Eleven |
| ● 十 _{ジュ} 二 _ニ | Twelve |



- 十^ア三^ハ Thirteen
- 十^ア四^ム Fourteen
- 十^ア五^メ Fifteen
- 十^ア六^ム Sixteen
- 十^ア七^シ Seventeen
- 十^ア八^ヤ Eighteen
- 十^ア九^ユ Nineteen
- 二^ニ十^ア Twenty
- 二^ニ十^ア一^一 Twenty-one
- 二^ニ十^ア二^ニ Twenty-two
- 二^ニ十^ア三^ハ Twenty-three
- 二^ニ十^ア四^ム Twenty-four



- 現_{ㄒㄩㄢˋ}在_{ㄗㄞˋ}幾_{ㄐㄩˇ}點_{ㄉㄩㄢˋ}?
What time is it?
- 現_{ㄒㄩㄢˋ}在_{ㄗㄞˋ}早_{ㄗㄞˋ}上_{ㄕㄨㄛˋ}九_{ㄐㄩˇ}點_{ㄉㄩㄢˋ}半_{ㄅㄢˋ}。
It is 9:30 in the morning.
- 你_{ㄋㄨˇ}今_{ㄐㄩㄥ}天_{ㄊㄩㄢˋ}要_{ㄩㄞˋ}去_{ㄑㄩˋ}哪_{ㄋㄚ}裡_{ㄌㄩˇ}?
Where are you going today?
- 我_{ㄨㄛˊ}要_{ㄩㄞˋ}去_{ㄑㄩˋ}婆_{ㄅㄛ}婆_{ㄅㄛ}家_{ㄐㄩㄞˋ}。
I am going to my mother in law's house.
- 你_{ㄋㄨˇ}幾_{ㄐㄩˇ}點_{ㄉㄩㄢˋ}要_{ㄩㄞˋ}出_{ㄨㄛˊ}門_{ㄇㄨㄢˊ}?
What time are you going out?
- 我_{ㄨㄛˊ}早_{ㄗㄞˋ}上_{ㄕㄨㄛˋ}八_{ㄅㄚˊ}點_{ㄉㄩㄢˋ}前_{ㄑㄩㄢˋ}要_{ㄩㄞˋ}出_{ㄨㄛˊ}門_{ㄇㄨㄢˊ}了_{ㄌㄞˊ}。
I will be going out at 8 o'clock in the morning.
- 你_{ㄋㄨˇ}等_{ㄉㄨㄥˊ}很_{ㄌㄩˊ}久_{ㄐㄩˇ}了_{ㄌㄞˊ}嗎_{ㄇㄚˊ}?
How long did you wait?
- 還_{ㄌㄩˊ}好_{ㄉㄞˊ}。
it's okay.



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



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^{ㄍㄨˋ}代^{ㄉㄞˋ}有^{ㄩˇ}「嫦娥^{ㄔㄥㄨㄛˊ ㄉㄜˊ}奔^{ㄅㄣ}月^{ㄩㄝˋ}」^ㄉ、^ㄉ「玉兔^{ㄩˋ ㄊㄨˋ}搗^{ㄉㄠ}藥^{ㄩˋ}」^ㄉ和^ㄉ「吳^ㄨ剛^{ㄍㄨㄥ}伐^{ㄝˊ}桂^{ㄍㄨㄞˋ}」^ㄉ的傳^ㄉ說^ㄉ。越^{ㄩㄝˋ}南^{ㄋㄢˊ}的^ㄉ中^{ㄓㄨㄥ}秋^{ㄑㄩㄟ}節^ㄉ，也^{ㄩˇ}有^{ㄩˇ}「兩^{ㄌㄨㄥˊ}姐^{ㄐㄩˊ}妹^{ㄇㄟˋ}」^ㄉ、^ㄉ「阿^ㄚ貴^{ㄍㄨㄟˋ}的^ㄉ故^{ㄍㄨˋ}事^{ㄕㄨˋ}」^ㄉ，而^ㄉ且^ㄉ還^ㄉ有^{ㄩˇ}舞^{ㄨㄨˋ}龍^{ㄌㄨㄥˊ}舞^{ㄨㄨˋ}獅^{ㄕㄨ}和^ㄉ提^{ㄊㄧ}燈^{ㄉㄥ}籠^{ㄌㄨㄥˊ}等^ㄉ慶^{ㄑㄩㄥˋ}祝^{ㄓㄨˋ}活^{ㄎㄨㄛˋ}動^ㄉ。

這^ㄓ洋^{ㄩㄝˋ}溢^{ㄩˋ}著^ㄓ歡^ㄉ樂^ㄉ回^ㄉ憶^ㄉ的^ㄉ中^{ㄓㄨㄥ}秋^{ㄑㄩㄟ}節^ㄉ，真^ㄓ是^ㄉ令^ㄉ人^ㄉ難^ㄉ忘^ㄉ啊^ㄚ！





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^{チゴ}

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^{シヨダ}
many
- 浪漫^{クワンマン}
romantic
- 月餅^{グヱツペイ}
mooncake
- 聊天^{カシヤン}
chat
- 停止^{テイジ}
stop
- 保佑^{バウホウ}
bless
- 祈求^{シクイウ}
prayer request
- 幸福^{シンフ}
happiness
- 奔月^{ベングヱツ}
the moon
- 姐妹^{ジメイ}
sisters
- 貴賓^{クワイビン}
VIP
- 故事^{クワシ}
story
- 而且^{ニジュ}
and
- 洋溢^{ヤウイ}
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」；正月初二，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_{ㄒㄩㄥˋ}潑_{ㄉㄨㄛˋ}水_{ㄕㄨㄛˋ}， 為_{ㄨㄟˊ}對_{ㄉㄨㄞˋ}方_{ㄈㄨㄥˋ}祈_{ㄑㄩ}福_{ㄈㄨˊ}； 東_{ㄉㄨㄥˋ}埔_{ㄆㄨˊ}寨_{ㄗㄞˋ}的_{ㄉㄛˊ}
新_{ㄒㄩㄥˋ}年_{ㄋㄨㄢˊ}也_{ㄟˊ}在_{ㄉㄞˊ}四_{ㄨㄟˋ}月_{ㄩㄝˋ}， 到_{ㄉㄠˊ}處_{ㄉㄨˊ}掛_{ㄍㄨㄚˋ}滿_{ㄇㄢˊ}五_{ㄨˊ}色_{ㄘㄨㄛˋ}
旗_{ㄑㄩ}， 慶_{ㄑㄩㄥˋ}祝_{ㄗㄞˋ}釋_{ㄕㄨㄛˋ}迦_{ㄑㄩ}牟_{ㄇㄨˊ}尼_{ㄋㄨㄢˊ}佛_{ㄈㄨˊ}誕_{ㄉㄢˊ}生_{ㄕㄨㄛˋ}。

各_{ㄍㄛˊ}國_{ㄍㄨㄛˋ}新_{ㄒㄩㄥˋ}年_{ㄋㄨㄢˊ}雖_{ㄨㄟˊ}然_{ㄖㄢˊ}有_{ㄩˊ}不_{ㄨˊ}同_{ㄊㄨㄥˋ}的_{ㄉㄛˊ}慶_{ㄑㄩㄥˋ}祝_{ㄗㄞˋ}
方_{ㄈㄨㄥˋ}式_{ㄕㄨㄛˋ}， 但_{ㄉㄞˊ}是_{ㄕㄨㄛˋ}， 都_{ㄉㄨ}有_{ㄩˊ}祝_{ㄗㄞˋ}福_{ㄈㄨˊ}大_{ㄉㄞˊ}家_{ㄑㄩ}平_{ㄆㄢˊ}安_{ㄢㄨㄢˊ}
順_{ㄕㄨㄢˊ}利_{ㄌㄩˊ}的_{ㄉㄛˊ}意_{ㄩˊ}義_{ㄩˊ}。 過_{ㄍㄨㄛˋ}年_{ㄋㄨㄢˊ}別_{ㄉㄞˊ}忘_{ㄨˊ}了_{ㄌㄞˊ}說_{ㄕㄨㄛˋ}聲_{ㄕㄨㄛˋ}新_{ㄒㄩㄥˋ}
年_{ㄋㄨㄢˊ}快_{ㄑㄨㄞˋ}樂_{ㄌㄞˊ}！





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 くわいねん
new year
- 歲末 さいま
end of the year
- 忙碌 マッロク
busy
- 採買 サイマイ
buy
- 年貨 ねんか
stocks
- 迎接 いげつ
welcome
- 除夕 としごひ
new years' eve
- 春聯 しゅんれん
spring scroll
- 守歲 しゅんざい
observe the year
- 互道 ごどう
mutual path
- 發財 はつさい
fortune
- 探望 たんぼう
visit
- 舞獅 まわし
lion dance
- 插桃花 さくとうか
insert peach flower
- 泰國 たいご
Thailand
- 對方 たいほう
other side
- 到處 たいちゆ
everywhere
- 國旗 こくき
flags
- 解釋 かいせつ
explain
- 快樂 くわいらく
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 到處聽到祝福聲和竹炮聲。

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



第三課

五月五日過端午

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 5th

May 5th 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^{ㄉㄨㄛˋ ㄩˊ}

Terms

- 端^{ㄉㄨㄢˋ}午^{ㄨˇ}
Dragon boat festival
- 雞^ㄐ蛋^{ㄉㄢˋ}
eggs
- 慶^ㄑ祝^{ㄓㄨˋ}
celebrate
- 運^ㄩ氣^ㄑ
luck
- 民^ㄇ間^ㄐ
folks
- 炎^ㄩ熱^ㄖ
hot/ torridity
- 划^ㄏ龍^ㄌ舟^ㄓ
Dragon boat racing
- 季^ㄐ節^ㄐ
season
- 粽^ㄓ子^ㄓ
rice dumpling
- 門^ㄇ口^ㄎ
gate / doorway
- 編^ㄅ成^ㄥ
compile
- 艾^ㄞ草^ㄘ
wormwood
- 各^ㄍ種^ㄓ
all kinds
- 戴^ㄉ上^ㄕ
wear
- 形^ㄒ式^ㄕ
form
- 喝^ㄏ酒^ㄐ
drink wine
- 表^ㄅ演^ㄢ
perform
- 充^ㄔ滿^ㄆ
full
- 能^ㄋ夠^ㄍ
can
- 傳^ㄊ奇^ㄑ
legend



造句

Sentences

1 端午^{ㄉㄨㄢˋ ㄨㄣˊ} 端午^{ㄉㄨㄢˋ ㄨㄣˊ}節^{ㄉㄩㄥˋ ㄉㄩㄥˋ}， 民^{ㄇㄧㄣˊ}間^{ㄐㄩㄢˋ}有^{ㄩˇ}各^{ㄍㄛˋ}種^{ㄓㄨㄥˋ}慶^{ㄑㄩㄥˋ}祝^{ㄓㄨˋ}。

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

2 粽子^{ㄗㄨㄥˋ ㄗㄩˋ} 除^{ㄘㄩˊ}了^{ㄌㄞˊ}包^{ㄅㄞ}粽子^{ㄗㄨㄥˋ ㄗㄩˋ}， 還^{ㄩˇ}會^{ㄕㄨㄞˋ}划^{ㄕㄨㄞˋ}龍^{ㄌㄨㄥˊ}舟^{ㄓㄨㄞˋ}。

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

3 艾^{ㄞˋ}草^{ㄘㄞˋ} 門^{ㄇㄣˊ}口^{ㄎㄨㄟˋ}掛^{ㄍㄨㄚˋ}艾^{ㄞˋ}草^{ㄘㄞˋ}， 小^{ㄒㄩㄥˊ}孩^{ㄏㄞˊ}戴^{ㄉㄞˋ}上^{ㄕㄨㄥˋ}香^{ㄒㄩㄥˊ}包^{ㄅㄞ}， 還^{ㄩˇ}喝^{ㄏㄜˋ}雄^{ㄒㄨㄥˊ}黃^{ㄏㄨㄤˊ}酒^{ㄐㄩˊ}。

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

4 能^{ㄋㄥˊ}夠^{ㄍㄨˋ} 中^{ㄓㄨㄥˊ}午^{ㄨㄣˊ}十^{ㄕㄨˊ}二^{ㄥˊ}點^{ㄉㄩㄢˋ}能^{ㄋㄥˊ}夠^{ㄍㄨˋ}把^{ㄅㄞˋ}生^{ㄕㄨㄥˊ}雞^{ㄐㄩˊ}蛋^{ㄉㄢˋ}直^{ㄓㄩˊ}立^{ㄌㄩˊ}， 會^{ㄕㄨㄞˋ}有^{ㄩˇ}好^{ㄏㄞˋ}運^{ㄩㄣˋ}氣^{ㄑㄩˋ}。

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

5 傳^{ㄇㄨㄢˊ}奇^{ㄑㄩˋ} 充^{ㄔㄨㄥˊ}滿^{ㄇㄢˋ}傳^{ㄇㄨㄢˊ}奇^{ㄑㄩˋ}的^{ㄉㄜˊ}節^{ㄉㄩㄥˋ}日^{ㄩˊ}。

Legend - Legendary festival.



第_二四_一課_ヲ

清_ク明_ク與_ニ祭_ヒ祖_ト

清_ク明_ク節_ニ那_ノ天_ヲ，為_ス了_{カセ}懷_ル念_ヲ祖_ト先_ト，大_ク家_ヲ都_ニ會_フ帶_シ著_セ鮮_ニ花_ヲ和_シ祭_ヒ品_ヲ去_ク墓_ノ園_ニ或_チ生_ル命_ニ紀_ス念_ヲ館_ニ祭_ヒ拜_フ。

到_ク墓_ノ園_ニ掃_ク墓_ノ時_ハ，要_ス先_ニ清_ク除_ク墳_ニ上_ノ的_{カセ}雜_ニ草_ヲ，再_ニ擺_ク設_ク祭_ヒ品_ヲ祭_ヒ拜_フ；到_ク生_ル命_ニ紀_ス念_ヲ館_ニ時_ハ，只_ニ要_ス拿_ク香_ヲ祭_ヒ拜_フ，環_ニ保_ク又_ニ健_ク康_ト。

祭_ヒ拜_フ時_ハ不_ク僅_ニ祈_ク求_ク祖_ト先_ト保_ク佑_ス，還_ニ要_ス心_ヲ存_ク感_ク恩_ヲ，表_ス示_ク飲_ク水_ヲ思_ク源_ヲ不_ク忘_ク本_ノ的_{カセ}態_ヲ度_ヲ。

近_ク年_ヲ來_ル，臺_ノ灣_ノ葬_ヒ儀_ノ習_ニ俗_ヲ有_ス很_ニ大_ク的_{カセ}改_メ變_ク，除_メ了_{カセ}土_ノ葬_ヒ、火_ノ葬_ヒ以_テ外_ニ，並_ニ且_ニ有_ス將_ク骨_ヲ灰_ヲ埋_ク在_ク樹_ノ下_ノ的_{カセ}植_ク葬_ヒ，或_チ灑_ク向_ク大_ク海_ノ的_{カセ}海_ノ葬_ヒ等_ニ選_ク擇_ト。

我_レ們_ハ從_ク清_ク明_ク祭_ヒ祖_ト活_ク動_ク，可_ク以_テ看_ク出_ク國_ノ人_ノ慎_ク終_ニ追_ク遠_ノ的_{カセ}傳_ク統_ヲ美_ク德_ト。



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^ト

Terms

- 祭^ヒ祖^ム
worship
- 節^ヒ日^ヒ
festival
- 鮮^ア花^ハ
fresh flower
- 墓^ハ園^ヅ
graveyard
- 紀^ヒ念^ニ館^{カン}
memorial
- 雜^ヤ草^{クサ}
weeds
- 擺^ウ設^セ
furnishing
- 不^ク僅^ハ
not only
- 表^ウ示^シ
show
- 忘^ス本^ク
forgetting
- 臺^タ灣^{ワン}
Taiwan
- 心^{ココロ}存^{ゾン}
feelings
- 飲^{イン}水^{スイ}思^シ源^{ゲン}
grateful
- 習^{ナリ}俗^{ゾク}
customs
- 儀^ギ式^{シキ}
ceremony
- 並^{ナド}且^モ
and also
- 骨^{ハネ}灰^{ハイ}
bone ashes
- 埋^ウ在^ゼ
buried
- 選^{セン}擇^{タク}
select / choice
- 美^ミ德^{トク}
virtues



造句

Sentences

- 1 祭_ㄉ拜_ㄩ 清_ㄑ明_ㄇ節_ㄉ是_ㄟ祭_ㄉ拜_ㄩ已_ㄟ過_ㄛ世_ㄟ的_ㄟ親_ㄉ人_ㄉ。

Worship - Qingming Festival is worshipping our deceased love ones.

- 2 祭_ㄉ祖_ㄉ 祭_ㄉ祖_ㄉ表_ㄩ示_ㄟ不_ㄟ忘_ㄛ本_ㄩ。

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

- 3 墓_ㄉ園_ㄉ 如_ㄟ果_ㄛ是_ㄟ土_ㄩ葬_ㄉ， 到_ㄟ墓_ㄉ園_ㄉ掃_ㄩ墓_ㄉ。

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

- 4 骨_ㄉ灰_ㄉ 是_ㄟ火_ㄩ葬_ㄉ， 到_ㄟ放_ㄩ置_ㄩ骨_ㄉ灰_ㄉ罈_ㄩ之_ㄩ塔_ㄩ祭_ㄉ拜_ㄩ。

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

- 5 飲_ㄩ水_ㄩ思_ㄩ源_ㄩ 臺_ㄩ灣_ㄩ祭_ㄉ祖_ㄉ儀_ㄩ式_ㄩ習_ㄩ俗_ㄩ， 不_ㄟ僅_ㄩ是_ㄟ飲_ㄩ水_ㄩ思_ㄩ源_ㄩ也_ㄟ是_ㄟ美_ㄩ德_ㄩ。

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



第_カ五_メ課_ヲ

傳_イ統_メ藝_ノ術_ノ

宗_{ソウ}翰_{ハン}和_ワ秋_{シュ}香_{カウ}夫_フ妻_{ツメ}倆_ニ去_キ宜_イ蘭_{ラン}傳_イ
統_イ藝_ノ術_ノ中_{チュウ}心_{シン}看_{カン}表_{ビョウ}演_{エン}。

他_カ們_ニ先_マ看_ミ到_キ印_{イン}尼_ニ的_ノ皮_カ影_{カク}戲_シ。
皮_カ影_{カク}戲_シ偶_ニ是_{シテ}用_ヒ動_{カク}物_ノ的_ノ皮_カ， 雕_カ刻_セ成_ル
各_{カク}種_ノ造_セ型_ノ， 只_{シテ}要_ス拉_キ動_{カク}綁_フ在_ニ戲_シ偶_ニ身_ニ
上_ニ的_ノ繩_ノ子_ヲ， 戲_シ偶_ノ的_ノ手_ヲ腳_ヲ就_{シテ}會_ス跟_テ著_テ
動_{カク}， 靠_キ著_テ燈_ノ光_ヲ造_セ成_ル的_ノ影_ノ子_ヲ就_{シテ}能_ル演_ズ
出_ル精_{カク}彩_ノ的_ノ戲_シ劇_ヲ。

宗_{ソウ}翰_{ハン}覺_{カク}得_セ很_ク親_シ切_ク， 因_ニ為_ス和_ワ臺_{タイ}
灣_{ワン}傳_イ統_メ的_ノ布_フ袋_{カク}戲_シ很_ク相_シ似_ム。 布_フ袋_{カク}戲_シ
是_{シテ}利_カ用_ヒ靈_{カク}活_{カク}的_ノ十_{シウ}指_ヲ操_セ控_セ戲_シ偶_ニ， 表_ヒ
演_ズ者_ヲ扮_ワ演_ズ說_{ハク}書_ノ人_ノ的_ノ角_ノ色_ヲ， 配_セ上_ニ鑼_ノ
鼓_ヲ齊_ニ鳴_ク， 就_{シテ}能_ル營_ス造_セ千_{セン}軍_ノ萬_{マン}馬_ノ的_ノ氣_ノ
勢_ヲ。



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^{ㄉㄨㄛˋ ㄩˋ}

Terms

- 藝^{ㄩˋ}-術^{ㄩˋ}
arts
- 夫^{ㄉㄨ}妻^ㄩ
husband & wife or couple
- 宜^ㄩ-蘭^{ㄉㄨ}
llan
- 皮^{ㄉㄨ}影^ㄩ戲^ㄩ
Shadow play
- 雕^{ㄉㄨ}刻^ㄩ
curved
- 造^{ㄉㄨ}型^ㄩ
mold
- 拉^{ㄉㄨ}動^ㄩ
pull
- 綁^{ㄉㄨ}在^ㄩ
tied
- 跟^{ㄉㄨ}著^ㄩ
follow
- 燈^{ㄉㄨ}光^ㄩ
lights
- 覺^{ㄉㄨ}得^ㄩ
feel
- 布^{ㄉㄨ}袋^ㄩ戲^ㄩ
puppet
- 相^{ㄉㄨ}似^ㄩ
similar
- 指^{ㄉㄨ}定^ㄩ
designated
- 千^{ㄉㄨ}軍^ㄩ萬^ㄩ馬^ㄩ
mighty force
- 舞^{ㄉㄨ}蹈^ㄩ
dance
- 怡^{ㄉㄨ}情^ㄩ
cheer
- 瞭^{ㄉㄨ}解^ㄩ
understand
- 特^{ㄉㄨ}色^ㄩ
characteristic



造句

Sentences

- 1 布袋戲 和 皮影戲 很相似。
Hand puppet show - Puppetry and Shadow Play have similarities.
- 2 我覺得 水上木偶 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 下的舞蹈 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、龜笑鰲無尾 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. Fruits worship Trees

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、人咧做，天咧看

ngin` cai zo tien` cai kon

善有善報，惡有惡報，提醒人們不要做壞事。

五、一粒米，百粒汗

id` liab mi` bag` liab hon

以農人工作的辛苦做比喻，想要有收穫，就必須努力付出。

六、有容乃大

做人要有肚量，才能有福氣。



4. God sees what everyone is doing

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^チ慧^ヱ
wisdom
- 句^ク子^コ
sentence
- 突^ト然^{ゼン}
suddenly
- 簡^{カン}短^{ダン}
brief
- 包^ク含^{カン}
contain
- 幾^{カウ}則^{ゼツ}
few principles
- 飯^{カン}店^{テン}
hotel
- 拜^{カウ}託^{トク}
please
- 避^{カウ}免^{ケン}
avoid
- 感^{カン}恩^{オン}
gratitude
- 結^{ケツ}尾^ビ
ending
- 知^チ足^{ジュ}
contentment
- 過^カ度^ド
excessive
- 抬^{カウ}舉^{ジュ}
lift
- 惡^ク有^ユ惡^ク報^{ホウ}
evil begets evil
- 農^{ノウ}人^{ジン}
farmer
- 努^{カウ}力^{カク}
make effort
- 付^{ツキ}出^デ
pay
- 有^ユ容^{ヨウ}乃^{ノウ}大^{ダイ}
tolerance
- 度^ド量^{リヤウ}
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 簡短句子，意義非凡。

Brief - Brief sentence, but significant meaning.

- 3 模範 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 努力付出才有收穫。

Strive - You reap what you sow.

- 5 感恩 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。北部因風化而遍布奇形怪狀的岩石；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^{トクゴ}

Terms

- 包^ウ括^ク
include
- 金^{カネ}門^{カド}
Jinmen
- 馬^{ウマ}祖^ソ
Matsu
- 板^{イタ}塊^{クワイ}
plate
- 交^{カウ}界^{カイ}
junction
- 台^{ダイ}地^チ
tableland
- 盆^{ハシ}地^チ
basin ground
- 環^{カン}海^{カイ}
sea
- 遍^{ヘン}佈^フ
spread all over
- 北^{キョウ}部^ブ
Northern part
- 岩^{イワ}石^{シタ}
rock
- 陡^{トウ}直^{ジツ}
steep
- 斷^{タン}層^{サウ}
fault/ chasm
- 沙^サ岸^{ガン}
sand
- 百^{ヒャク}花^カ齊^{サイ}放^{ホウ}
flower blossom
- 冬^{フユ}天^{テン}
winter
- 省^{セウ}力^{リキ}
save effort
- 風^{フウ}味^ミ
flavor
- 呈^{テイ}現^{ゲン}
appear
- 多^タ姿^サ多^タ采^{サイ}
colorful



造句

Sentences

- 1 金門馬祖 金門、馬祖是臺灣的守護神。
Jinmen and Matsu - Jinmen and Matsu are Taiwan's patron saint.
- 2 岩石 北部著名的女王頭岩石。
Rock - Queen's Head is the popular rock in the Northern Part.
- 3 百花齊放 春天欣賞百花齊放。
All flowers are in bloom - Enjoy the flourishing flower in spring.
- 4 夏天 夏天到墾丁戲水。
Summer - Visit Kenting's splashing water in summer.
- 5 冬天 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

臺北市是中華民國的首都，
搭乘台北捷運（MRT）轉乘公
車，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，到高雄只要
90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。
除了大眾交通工具，自行開車行
駛高速公路也能上山下海。現在
還流行騎機車或自行車環島。

離島風光真迷人，但是交通



Lesson 8

Running Around Taiwan

Taipei is the Capital City of the Republic of China, riding 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 ride HSR (High Speed Railway) to depart from Taipei to Kaohsiung which only takes 90 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.



要_一安_二排_三，綠_カ島_カ、蘭_カ嶼_ロ要_一坐_二船_三，金_カ門_ロ、馬_マ祖_ソ和_ロ澎_ペ湖_ホ，搭_カ乘_イ飛_ヒ機_キ比_ヒ較_カ快_ク。

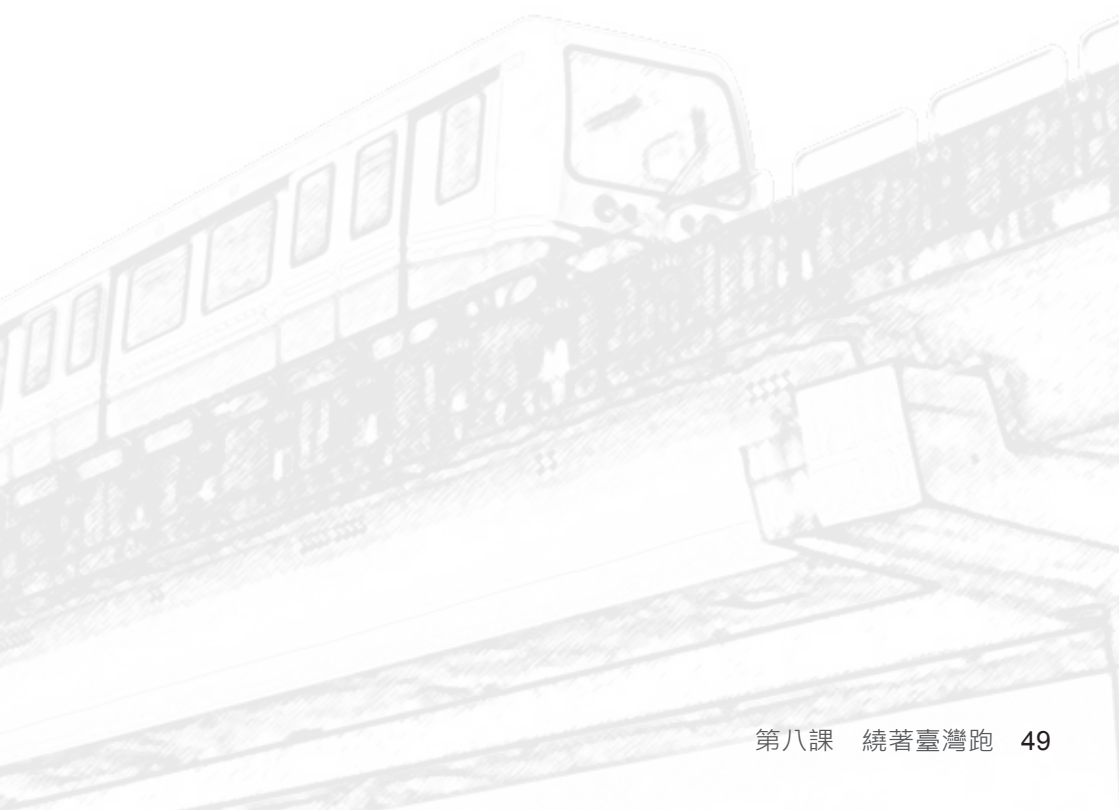
臺_タ灣_{ワン}交_カ通_{ツウ}真_マ發_{ハツ}達_{ダツ}，拜_ハ訪_{ホウ}臺_タ灣_{ワン}
五_ゴ都_ト十_{ジュ}七_{シチ}縣_{ケン}市_シ自_ジ在_{ザイ}又_{マタ}便_{ベン}捷_{テイ}。





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 transportation is really well-developed. You can visit Taiwan WuTuo, 17 Cities and countries are really comfortable and convenient.





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 りょび
travel
- 只要 しよえい
just
- 幹線 かんせん
route
- 火車 くわちやう
train
- 除了 ちゆりやう
aside
- 大眾 たいじやう
crowd
- 流行 りやうぎやう
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 べんぐ
Penhu
- 飛機 ひげき
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... Oh! 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 (けいけい) plan
- 環島 (けんとう) hike
- 白菜 (ばいさい) cabbage
- 紀念 (きねん) commemorate
- 城市 (けいし) city
- 沿著 (えんしやく) along
- 知名 (ちせいちめい) famous
- 景點 (けいけんてん) attractions
- 野柳 (やれりゅう) Yehliu
- 蜜餞 (みつせん) candied
- 泡溫泉 (うまづみ) hot spring
- 花蓮 (けんれん) Hualien
- 太魯閣 (たろく) Taroko Gorge
- 峽谷 (けつこく) canyon
- 最後 (さいご) final
- 阿里山 (あlishan) Alishan
- 遊艇 (ゆうてい) yacht
- 古都 (こと) ancient capital
- 恐怕 (おそわ) afraid
- 期待 (きたい) 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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