

## Appendix I

# How to Learn Chinese

### 十 端午節

中國舊曆的五月五月初五日，俗稱端午節。在這一天裏，中國人家家吃粽子，到河邊去看龍船比賽。

端午節的由來，是有一個歷史故事。在二千九百多年以前，正是我國戰國時代。當時楚國有位著名的文學家，名叫屈原。他非常愛自己的國家，想盡力去把國家弄好，以抵抗強暴的秦國。可惜楚懷王不聽信好臣的話，不肯接受他的富國強兵的計畫，使屈原覺得很傷心。有一次，秦王請楚懷王去開會議。屈原知道秦國是不懷好意的，

便力勸懷王不要冒險前去；但懷王不聽，結果懷王給秦王扣留了。勒索他許多土地，懷王終於氣死在秦國。懷王死後，他的長子繼位，仍不肯信任賢能，國勢就更加衰弱了。屈原這時對於楚國君王的行為，感到非常失望，就在湖南省的汨羅江投江自殺。投江的那一天，正是舊曆五月初五日，後人為了表示對屈原忠君愛國的懷念，每年到了這一天，便在江上投粽子，划龍船，以表示紀念。這種習俗相沿，便成為中國民間重要的節令了。

#### LESSON 10

#### DRAGON BOAT FESTIVAL

The fifth day of the fifth moon of the lunar calendar of the Chinese is observed as Dragon Boat Festival. On this day the people eat rice dumplings, and go to the rivers to see dragon boat races.

The origin of the Dragon Boat Festival is a well-known story in history. Over 2,900 years ago in the Era of the Warring States, a famous scholar named Chu Yuan lived in the state of Chu. He loved his country very much, and wanted to build it strong enough so that it could cope with the powerful and aggressive state of Chin. But King Huai of Chu, who easily believed the words of his treacherous subjects, brushed aside Chu Yuan's plans for making the country rich and strong. Chu Yuan was very disappointed. Once the king of Chin asked the king

of Chu to go to a meeting. Chu Yuan, knowing that the king of Chin was up to some evil plans, tried to stop King Huai from risking the trip. But the king went, and was kept prisoner by Chin. The king had to give Chin a lot of land, and finally died in anger as a prisoner. After King Huai's death, his eldest son, now a king, did not trust wise, capable people. The country became weaker and weaker. Chu Yuan at this time was so disappointed with the king of Chu that he drowned himself in Mi-lo River of present day Hunan Province. The day he killed himself was the fifth day of the fifth moon. In memory of his patriotic deeds, the people on the day each year throw rice dumplings into the river as offerings, and hold dragon boat races to symbolize an effort to save him. The custom has been handed down through the ages as an important festival.

#### 改正句內錯字

- 一、豐依足食直得誇。  
( ) ( )
- 二、萬里長城好像一條大蛇臥在北方地的地圖上。  
( ) ( ) ( )
- 三、成堡上的守兵就然起火了。  
( ) ( )
- 四、北海公園有隱見在樹蔭中

- 的自塔。  
( ) ( )
- 五、長備臥波列有一種麵米。  
( ) ( ) ( )
- 六、五曾樓是一坐當有歷史性的建築物。  
( ) ( ) ( )
- 七、後天晚上遊人很多熱門非常。  
( ) ( ) ( )
- 八、後問與鼓良與之問稱爲夏門港。  
( ) ( ) ( ) ( )

## 十一 武訓興學 (一)

清朝的時候，山東有個乞丐，叫做武訓。他的父親很早的就死了，家裏很窮，他就靠著討飯，養活他的母親。不幸到了七歲的時候，他的母親也去世了，從此他就是一個人過活，白天討飯，晚上織麻，不上幾年，竟積了六千多個銅錢。離開他家不遠的地方，有一個富翁，有一天，他跑到富翁家裏去

，要見主人。富翁聽見來了個乞丐，不肯見他。武訓見不到富翁，就跪在門前，六天六夜不去。富翁不得已，便出來問他道：「你要錢嗎？」武訓道：「我並不要錢，我是要把錢存在你家裏，取些利息，你答應嗎？」富翁心裏雖然覺得奇怪，但是因為他所能存的錢不多，也就答應了。

### LESSON 11

#### WU HSUN'S EDUCATIONAL WORK (1)

Wu Hsun was a beggar in Shantung Province during the Ching dynasty. His father died early, and the family was very poor, so he had to beg in order to support his mother. But unfortunately his mother died when he was seven. Then he lived alone, begging in the day and weaving hemp cloth at night. Not many years later he saved over 6,000 copper coins. One day he went to see a rich man living not far away from his home. Knowing that a beggar had come to

see him, the rich man would not come out of the house. So Wu Hsun knelt at the rich man's doorway. He remained there for six days and six nights. Finally the rich man came out and asked: "Do you want money?" Wu Hsun answered: "No, I don't want money, but I want to keep some money at your place for interest. Will you do that for me?" The rich man felt it was strange, but agreed to keep Wu Hsun's money since it was not a large sum anyway.

## 十二 武訓興學 (二)

武訓就先把所有他的錢，以後每天織麻所得來的，也都存在富翁家裏。十年後，竟積了十萬個銅錢了。他說：「現在我可以實現我的志願了。」

因此，他租了一所廟來開辦學校，給窮人子弟讀書。他去請了有學問的人來做教師。如有不肯答應的，他就長跪不起

，等到教師答應了才敢起來。開學以後，教師和學生沒有偷懶的，他也對他們跪求下，有時還要流淚；教師和學生都受了感動，不得不悔改，振作起來。因此成績非常好，幾年以後，造就的人才，不知多或少。可是武訓仍仍然過著清苦的生活，決不亂用一個錢。後來他辦的學校，竟有三四十多間。

### LESSON 12

#### WU HSUN'S EDUCATIONAL WORK (II)

After depositing all the money he had, Wu Hsun began to bring to the rich man his earnings from weaving hemp cloth. In ten years he saved 100,000 copper coins. He then said: "Now I can realize my plan."

He rented a temple and started a school for poor children. He invited learned people to be teachers. When he met people who did not want to teach at

his school, he knelt on the floor until they said "yes". Whenever there was any student who played truant or any teacher who came to class late, he knelt down and pleaded, often in tears. The teachers and pupils, touched by his sincerity, worked very hard. The results were excellent. Countless people were educated and trained in this way. But Wu Hsun continued to lead a frugal life, and would not spend even a cent without proper reasons. He established more than 30 schools in this way.

二八四 愚公移山 (獨幕劇)

時間：古代

地點：太行山下

人物：愚公、智叟、愚公的兒子孫多子。(開幕時，愚公帶著兒子孫正不在掘山，智叟上。)

智叟：你老人家為什麼這樣辛辛苦苦地掘山呢？

愚公：因為這太行山阻擋著我家門口，使我們一家的人出入都要繞著很遠的路走，真是不便利，所以我一定要把這山掘去。

智叟：哈哈！你老人家，真是可笑。山這麼高，你的年紀這麼老，就是用完了你的氣力，也掘不了多少早。我勸你還是早

停手，不要自尋苦惱！

愚公：啊！你老哥的話錯了。我的年紀雖然老，要知道我死了以後，還有兒子，兒子以後，還有孫子，子子孫孫沒有窮盡，而山卻不會加高，不是總有一天會把山掘平的嗎？

智叟：好！老兄有這樣的毅力，真可佩服。祝你成功的一天。再會！再會！（下去）

愚公：（對兒子孫們說）現在不時候已經不早了，我們回家去休息，明天再來做工吧！（大家下）

LESSON 24 YU KUNG'S ATTEMPT TO MOVE A MOUNTAIN (ONE-ACT PLAY)

Time: One day in an ancient time

Place: At the foot of Tai-hung Mountain

Characters: Yu Kung, Chih Sou, and Yu Kung's many children and grand-children

(As the curtain rises, Yu Kung and his children and grand-children are seen digging at the mountain. Chih Sou enters.)

Chih Sou: What are you old man digging so hard for?

Yu Kung: This Tai-hung Mountain is blocking our way. We have to go around the hill and take such a long walk when we want to go somewhere or go home. It's too much trouble, so we want to get rid of this mountain.

Chih Sou: (Laughs) Ha, ha! You are a really funny old man. The hill is so high, and you are so old. You can't dig much even if you use up all your energy. So why

bother? I think you had better stop digging and getting yourself too much trouble.

Yu Kung: No, you are wrong. I am old, yes, but my children will still be here when I die. There will be grand-children and great grand-children. There will be no end; they will keep on coming. But the mountain will not grow higher. So one day the mountain will be gone if we keep on working.

Chih Sou: That's really something. I must say I respect you for your determination. Wish you succeed one day! Well, good-bye! Good-bye, all of you! (Goes off)

Yu Kung: (To his children and grand-children) It's getting late now. Let's all go home and rest. We can come back tomorrow for more work. (All go off).

讀一讀 講一講

槍炮 炮火 精緻 細緻 誇獎  
誇張 希望 希奇 紀念 紀元  
飽滿 飽足 眼睛 眼光 藝術  
學術 欽佩 佩服 智慧 聰慧  
臂膀 臂助 維護 維持 倡導  
提倡 浪漫 散漫 習慣 習俗

污穢 貪污 獎勵 鼓勵 名譽  
信譽 範圍 模範 錯誤 失誤  
宇宙 宇內 離鄉別井  
披荆斬棘 拓地墾荒 維護和平  
反抗侵略 爭取自由 挽救危亡  
禮義廉恥

## 二八五 中國人的半身銅像

新加坡萊佛士博物館的大門外，草地上，有一條石柱，柱上有一個華人的半身銅像，精神飽滿，一對有威嚴的眼睛，好像歡迎著每一個來院參觀的人。石柱面上刻著一些字，是解釋建立這華人的銅像的意義。大意是說：「這半身銅像，是一位英國藝術家史德齡先生在一九三九年從英國寄來，送給新加坡的。因為華人的性耐勞，早已名聞世界。新加坡、檳榔嶼、馬六甲和馬來亞各處，能夠有現

在這樣樣的發達，華人的功勞實在不小。史德齡對於華人的這種優良的特性，非常欽佩，所以鑄這銅像表示敬意。」但我們都知道，這個銅像並不是紀念某一個人的，而是紀念全體華人的。馬來亞的開發，華人實在盡了很大的力量，所以史德齡先生送這銅像來做紀念，真是很有意義的事。我們對著這座銅像，應該從心裏發出最真誠的敬意，更應該發揚著我們的祖先的堅忍耐勞的精神。

### LESSON 25 BUST OF A CHINESE

On the lawn in front of the Sir Thomas S. Raffles Museum in Singapore is a stone column with the bust of a Chinese man on its top. The bust shows a high-spirited expression. The eyes, full of dignity, show welcome to museum visitors. The column bears inscribed words explaining the significance of the bust. The gist of the inscription is as follows:

"This bronze bust of a Chinese was presented to the city of Singapore by British artist Mr. Sterling in 1939. The indomitable will and hard-working spirit of the Chinese people are known throughout the world. The growth of

Singapore, Penang, Malacca and other places in Malaya owes a great deal to the Chinese. The artist has cast this bust in admiration of the splendid character of the Chinese."

We all know that the bust is there not just to commemorate a certain man. It is there as a tribute to all the Chinese people. The Chinese have done a great deal in the development of Malaya. It is significant that Mr. Sterling made the bust for the commemoration. We should pay our heart-felt respects to this bronze bust, and further exalt the indomitable, hard-working spirit of our ancestors.

## 二八六 愛國華僑的歌

離鄉別井，  
遠渡重洋，  
我們有冒險的精神！  
我們有奮鬥的力量！  
披荆斬棘，  
拓地墾荒，  
我們有高超的智慧！  
我們有堅強的臂膀！

維護和平，  
反抗侵略，  
我們有愛國的熱情！  
我們有遠大的志向！  
爭取自由，  
挽救危亡，  
我們有勝利的信心！  
我們有成功的希望！

### LESSON 26 PATRIOTISM OF OVERSEAS CHINESE

Coming far away from home, Across the wide oceans, We are full of the spirit of adventure! We have the strength to struggle on!  
Cutting our way through thorns, Turning wilderness into farms, We have wisdom surpassed by none! We have muscles strongest of all!

Standing in protection of peace, Fighting against the aggressors, We are full of patriotic ardor! We have aspirations noble and great!  
Struggling to gain freedom, Endeavoring to save people, We have confidence in victory! We have great hope for success!