HOME USE RULES

All Books subject to recall

All borrowers must register in the library to borrow books for home use.

Books must be returned at end of college year for inspection and repairs.

Limited books must be returned within the four week limit and not renewed.

Students must return all books before leaving town.

Officers should arrange for the return of books wanted during their absence from town.

Volumes of periodicals and pamphlets are held in the library as much as possible. For special purposes they are given out for a limited time.

Borrowers should not use their library privileges for the benefit of other persons.

Books of special value and gift books, when the giver wishes it, are not allowed to circulate.

Readers are asked to report all cases of books marked or mutilated.

Do not deface books by marks and writing.
The original of this book is in the Cornell University Library.

There are no known copyright restrictions in the United States on the use of the text.

http://www.archive.org/details/cu31924023357860
CHINESE-ENGLISH

MANDARIN PHRASE BOOK

(PEKING DIALECT)

—BY—

T. C. FULTON, M.A.

SHANGHAI:
PRINTED AT THE PRESBYTERIAN MISSION PRESS

1911
A GOOD many years ago, by request I issued manuscript copies of a few hundred simple household and other phrases suitable for the immediate needs of young missionaries from the very first day of their arrival in Manchuria. So useful were these phrases found to be that the Manchurian Conference of United Missions requested me to enlarge the collection and publish it. Having by bitter experience felt the need for such a help, within the first and second years of residence in China, and at present not being aware of any book which exactly supplies this need, I have complied with the request. I hope, however, that what was originally meant for the use of a smaller constituency may be helpful to a larger. Though I have here supplied over 3,000, there is really no limit to the number of useful everyday phrases that might be written, and the only difficulty in supplying them is to think back over past years and realise afresh the needs of new arrivals. This book has become much larger than originally intended, but, knowing the joy with which I should at one time have hailed such assistance as is here given, I have not thought it wise to curtail it.

No attempt has been made to provide phrases for continuous conversation, as it is impossible to foresee the line which any conversation might take. The phrases that have been provided are chiefly given as examples for the guidance of the student in forming others, and the separate elements of which each is composed can be detached and used in other connexions and about other subjects.

Though sometimes the treatment of any subject is in the form of question and answer, yet it must be remembered that
the sentences are to a large extent quite separate from one another, and therefore the meaning of any one of them is not necessarily to be determined by that which precedes or succeeds it.

The student should first read over the English translation that he may see at once the stock of language from which he can draw; and he is not to expect from the book what was never intended to be put into it.

I have to acknowledge my obligations to Rev. James Carson for valuable criticisms and suggestions.

T. C. Fulton.

Moukden, 1911.
Chapter I.

我 I, Me.
我們 We, Us.
咱們 We (in an intimate sense and including speaker and those addressed.)
你 You (sing.)
你們 You (pl.)
您 You (sing. Polite term.)
他 He, She, It, Him, Her.(do.)
他們 They, Them.
這個 This.
這裏 Here.
在那裏 Where?
在裏面 In the inside.
在上面 At or on the top.
在前面 Before, at the front.
在左邊 On the left side.
在底下 Underneath.
前面, 後面, 上面, 下面, 左面, 右面
Front side, back side, upper surface, under surface, left side, and right side (of any object).

一 One. 二 Two. 三 Three. 四 Four. 五 Five.
六 Six. 七 Seven. 八 Eight. 九 Nine. 十 Ten.
十一 Eleven. 十二 Twelve. 二十 Twenty. 三十 Thirty.
一百 One Hundred. 一千 One Thousand.
一万 Ten Thousand. 十万 One Hundred Thousand.
一分 One Cent. 半角 5 cents. 一角 10 cents.
一角五 15 cents. 二角 20 cents. 五角 50 cents.
半圆 Half a Dollar. 一圆 $1.
出来 Come out. 出来罢 Come out (imperative)!
出去 Go out. 出去罢 Go out (imperative)!
出不来 Cannot come out (because too big for opening or other cause).
出不去 Cannot go out (because too big for opening or other cause).
进来 Come in. 进来罢 Come in (imperative)!
进去 Go in. 进去罢 Go in (imperative)!
进来不进 Not coming in; He won’t come in.
进去不进 Not going in; He won’t go in.
你别进来 Don’t you come in.
你别进去 Don’t you go in.
你别出来 Don’t you come out.
你别出去 Don’t you go out.
不要他进来 Don’t let him come in.
别让他们进来 Don’t allow them to come in.
叫他们都进来 Tell them all to come in.
CHAPTER ONE.

请他们进来 Invite them all to come in.
有沒有 Is there any? 你有沒有 Have you got any?
有 Yes; there is. 沒有 No; have not got.
再看看, 不能沒有 Look again; there must be some.
你有現錢沒有 Have you any cash?
他有我沒有 He has some, I have none.
還有沒有 Have you any more? 有沒有 Is there any more?
還有 There is some more. 有多少 How much or many?
還有多少 How much more is there? 有多少 How many more are there?
還有 一個 There is still one more.
你要多少 How much do you want? 有多少 How many do you want?
你還要多少 How much more do you want? 有多少 How many more do you want?
還有多少 How much is there still left? 有多少 How many are there still left?
就是這麼些 Just this quantity?
這個叫 甚麼 What is this called?
你要 不要 Do you want? 不要 Don’t want.
不要拉 Don’t want (At first sought but afterwards not wanted; or something left over, no longer wanted.)
我也要 I also want.
他要甚麼 What does he want?
I want just a very little.
What has he come for?
He does not want anything.
Is it good? Do you like it? Will it do?
It is bad; won't do; don't like it.
Is it correct? Not correct; wrong.
You did, or made it wrongly; you were wrong in doing so.
You have made it badly.
What has he come to do?
Is it finished?
Not yet finished.
Tell him to do (or make) it quickly.
Tell him to go quickly.
What are you doing here?
Do you know? I don't know.
Who knows? Do you understand?
Now, at present.
In future.
The day before yesterday.
Three days ago.
Yesterday.
Today.
To-morrow.
The day after to-morrow.
Three days hence.
In five more days.
Five days ago; The first five days of a series.
早晨 Morning. 前半天 Forenoon. 午餐 Noon.

前半日 Afternoon. 下晚兒 Evening.

黑夜 Night. 半夜 Midnight.

前半夜 The first half of the night.

後半夜 The latter half of the night.

這個月 This month. 上月 Last month. 下月 Next month.

整一個月 Exactly a month. 個半月 A month and a half.

一天半 A day and a half. 隔一天 Every other day.

大前年 Three years ago. 前年 The year before last.

去年 Last year. 今年 This year. 明年 Next year.

前幾年 A few years ago. 再過幾年 In a few more years.

一個禮拜 A week. 上禮拜 Last week.

大上禮拜 The week before last. 這個禮拜 This week.

大下禮拜 The week after next. 下禮拜 Next week.

禮拜日, 星期, 星期日 Sunday. 禮拜一 Monday.

下禮拜六 The Saturday of next week.

起來罷 Get up! Rise!

叫他起來 Tell him to rise.

他起來 He can’t rise.

他還沒起來 He has not yet risen.

得一會兒起來 He won’t be up for some time yet.

站起來罷 Stand up! 我站不起來 I can’t stand up.

我站不住 I can’t stand.
Is it so or not?  No, it is not.

Is it this?  Is this?

It is not this; it is that.

This is good, that is bad.

This is better than that.

This is more suitable than that.

For instance (or example).  To speak figuratively.

He is better at it than I am.

This is not to be compared with that.

This kind is not so good as that.

After all this kind is the best.

That kind is still better than this.

I like this kind.

Are these two the same?

The same.

They are both the same.

How many kinds are there altogether?

In all there are just three kinds.

How many (much) of this kind are there?

How many (much) of each kind are there?
各樣的有十個 There are ten of each kind.
頭一樣的有八個 Of the first kind there are eight.
第二樣 The second kind.
其餘的都是各有各樣 Of the remainder, they are all different from one another.
有一樣有二十個 There is one kind of which there are twenty.
還有這一樣有一百個 There is another kind of which there are 100.
還有甚麼樣的 What other kinds are there?
再沒有別樣的 There are no other kinds.
就是這幾樣的 Just these few kinds.
那是又一樣的 That is a different kind.
大小一樣 Large and small, they are all the same kind.
你要甚麼樣的有甚麼樣的 You can have whatever kind you want.
那一樣的好 Which kind is the best?
隨便挑 Select, or choose as you please.
挑幾個好的 Pick a few good ones.
你不要動擇 Don’t move.
別動他 Don’t disturb it. 別摸他 Don’t touch it.
許看不許摸 You may look at it, but you must not touch it.
第二章 Chapter II.

他來了沒有 Has he come? 沒來 He has not come.
他没有来 He has not come yet.
他回來了沒有 Has he returned?
他还没有回来 He has not returned. 他不回来 He will not return.
他甚麼時候回來 When will he return?
他是甚麼時候回來的 When did he return?
他黑姑洞兒的來的
He came when it was still dark (before daybreak).
纔回來了 He has just returned.
你走了不大工夫他就回來了
You had not gone long when he returned.
你看點燈的時候就回來
I will be back about lamp-lighting time.
當天去當天就回來
To go and come back the same day.
誰來了 Who has come?
這一位是誰 Who is this gentleman?
這個是誰 Who is this man?
這是誰來了 Who is this that has come?
誰叫門 Who is calling at the gate?
誰叩門 Who is knocking at the gate?
你去看門外是誰 Go and see who is outside the gate.
CHAPTER TWO.

Who was sent?
What messenger has come?
How long is it since he went away?
How many days were you away?
A year and three months.
When did he go?
He has just gone.
At what time should (must) we go?
It would be well to go at once.
After all it would be better not to go.
He ought to have been back long ago.
Who ought (whose turn is it) to go this time?
Go away!  Begone!
Mind (or go about) your own business!
I have gone and come.  I have been there.
Has he gone?  (Destination is definite.)
Gone long ago.
Has he gone?  (Destination is indefinite.)
Has not gone yet.
Tell him to wait a little before going.
他說不能等著 He says he can't wait.
這個事情等不得 This affair can't wait.
他回去了沒有 Has he gone back? 同去了 Gone back.
他回家去了沒有 Has he gone home?
他幾時從家來的 When did he come from his home?
他多償再來 When will he come again?
再去一頓 Go again; go another time.
這些夠不夠 Is this much enough? 夠了 Enough.
不夠,還要一點兒 Not enough, I want a little more.
若不夠還有一點兒 If it is not enough, there is still some more.
再拿一點兒 Bring a little more.
一多半 More than half. 一少半 Less than half.
不夠一半 Less than half.
連一半也沒有 There is not even a half.
大的小的都有 There are both big ones and small ones.
薄的厚的 Thick ones and thin ones (solids).
濃的淡的 Thick and thin (fluids).
快的慢的 Fast ones and slow ones.
長的短的 Long ones and short ones.
寬的窄的 Broad ones and narrow ones.
高的 矮的 High ones and low ones.
粗的 细的 Coarse ones and fine ones.
我要大的 不要小的 I want big ones, I don’t want small ones.

What o’clock is it now?
正晌午 Exactly noon. 晌午過了 Past noon.
纔過了十點鐘 It is just after 10 o’clock.
纔到了十點鐘 It is just 10 o’clock.
十點少五分 9.55. 十點多鐘 It is past 10 o’clock.
還沒到十點鐘 It is not quite (or not yet) 10 o’clock.
快到十點鐘 It will soon be 10 o’clock.
不夠十點鐘 It is not 10 o’clock yet.
剛纔打了十點鐘 It has just struck 10 o’clock.
午前八點鐘 8. a.m. 午後八點鐘 8. p.m.
這個鐘準不準 Is this clock correct?
快五分昨日晚的 It is fast 5 minutes, it was compared (with some standard) yesterday.

What time do you eat food?

Infuse the tea at 4 o’clock.

Set the table before 7 o’clock.

He came before 7 o’clock.
今天初幾
Which of the first ten days of the month is it to-day?

今日是幾兒 What date is it to-day?

他幾月來的 In what month did he come?

他去了幾個月 How many months was (or is) he away?

他去了幾個月 He has not been here for several months.

得幾個 How many will be required?

他多偕來的 When did he come?

得了多少 How many (much) did you get?

西曆正月二十日，中國曆月二十五
Foreign Calendar January 20th; Chinese Calendar 25th of 12th month.

第三章 Chapter III.

把這一封信交給王先生
Take this letter and give it to Mr. Wang.

信送去了沒有
Has the letter been sent? (By a special messenger.)

信捎去了沒有
Has the letter been sent? (By some one who happened to be going in that direction.)

有同信沒有 Is there a reply?

沒有同信 There is no reply.

這是誰的信 Whose letter is this?
For whom is this letter?

Who wrote this letter?

Where has this letter come from?

To whom is this letter to be written?

I will just now write him an answer.

I have not yet written the reply.

I will send a man with the reply.

He will bring the reply in a short time.

Is this written by him?

It is written by him.

I recognise his handwriting.

I can tell or recognise his handwriting (at any time).

What name is written on the envelope?

When you return, invite the teacher to come over as I want to write characters.

Please Sir, write me a letter to Mr. Li.

This letter was not written with his own hand.
可以寫誰的口氣
   In whose name shall I write the letter?

信上寫我的口氣  Write the letter in my name.

我可以寫甚麼話  What shall I write?

先寫一個稿兒給我看看
   First write out a draft and let me see it.

裝信封兒裏頭先別封上
   Put it in the envelope, but don't close it at present.

我寫不好  I am not a good writer.

我寫的不好  I have written it badly.

我不會寫字  I can't write (at all).

這個寫的不對  This is written wrongly.

裏外的裏字怎麼寫
   How is the character 里 (that means inside as opposed to outside) written?

這個字是減寫的
   This character is written in the abbreviated form.

一共有多少筆畫
   How many strokes are there altogether?

去字母有多少筆畫
   Excluding the radical how many strokes are there?

這個字是甚麼字母
   What is the radical of this character?

是木字傍  It is (the character for) wood at the side.

王先生在家沒有  Is Mr. Wang at home?

沒在家  He is not at home.
He is often not at home.

Is the master at home?

When will he be at home?

Go in and announce me, or intimate that I am here.

I did not bring a card with me.

Just say that Pastor Fu has come and wants to see him.

If he is not at home, leave the letter there.

Did you leave the letter for him?

Did you leave a message?

You should have left a message so that when he returns he might know.

Go yourself and fetch it.

By and by I’ll send a man for it.

When I go back I’ll send a man to come for it?

Did he say that he would send it, or that we ourselves were to go for it?

I will go back and consult with him.
At what time was this statement made?

It is a good many days since he made this statement.

Hire a labourer for me.

What work do you want him to do for you?

What wages per day will you give him?

How much ought I to give him per day? (There is a fixed rate.)

How much may I give him per day?

Too little, give him a little more.

I won’t give him more.

How much money do you owe him?

How much are you still short him?

What is the name of this character?

With what other character is this synonymous (i.e., what is the meaning of this character)?

Take the Dictionary and find it for me.

I can’t find it. I have not found it.

Have you found it?
CHAPTER THREE.

I have found it.

Go and look for him.

Difficult to find.

If you can’t find him just come back.

Have you found it and brought it back?

Search again.

Is the food ready?

Not yet ready, it will require a little longer.

When the food is ready, bring it in.

What food is there?

Has he had his food?

He has had his food.

He has not had his food?

He will not be eating his food for some time yet.

How many meals a day do you eat?

Three meals in summer and two in winter.

Tell him that I’ll go when I have finished eating.

Boil “dry” rice, don’t boil “watery” rice (i.e., steam it don’t boil it in water).

After breakfast, I want to study.
吃早飯前他常看新報
Before breakfast he often reads the newspaper.

他先去我等一會兒去
Let him go on ahead, I'll go in a little while.

明天吃早飯你就來
Come to-morrow morning after breakfast.

吃點心的時候用湯盤子
Use soup plates for the pudding.

大菜盤子底下你沒有墊子
You have not put the mat under the sidedish.

你給客遞菜甚麼的在他左邊兒遞給他不要在右邊兒遞給
When you are handing food and other things to a guest, hand it to him on his left side, not on his right.

切兩片兒麪包烤一烤
Cut and toast two slices of bread.

烤的太硬我嚼不動
You have toasted it too hard, I can’t break it with my teeth.

拿切菜刀把肉切碎碎的
Take the meatchopper and chop the meat into very small pieces.

把粳米煮爛了Boil the rice thoroughly.

地蛋皮兒要薄一點兒剝
Pare the skin of the potatoes a little thinner.

明天晌午我要請客
I am inviting guests for to-morrow at noon.

今天四點鐘有三位客來喝茶
There are three guests coming to tea to-day at four o’clock.
CHAPTER THREE.

This evening after dinner I'll be engaged; I have some business.

Change this water; it is not clean.

Bring another basin of water (in exchange for the one that has been used).

This water is cold, bring another kett'eful.

This water is good for drinking.

Put a kettle of water on the stove in preparation for making tea.

I want hot water for a bath.

Put the bath tub in the bedroom.

The bath tub is leaking, tell the tinsmith to solder it.

What will you have to eat to-morrow?

In the morning make porridge, fry ham and eggs, and toast bread.

Scramble eggs. Poach eggs.

At noon make soup, and roast mutton.

Kill a chicken in preparation for the day after to-morrow.
下晚兒會牛肉煮粳米
   In the evening stew beef and boil rice.

預備夠三個人吃 Prepare enough food for three people.

鋪台的時候預備三個人的地方
   In setting the table, lay places for three.

吃飯的手巾摺起來可以這麼摺
   In folding the serviettes, fold them thus (showing him how).

先把瓶架子擦擦 First clean the cruet stand.

看看胡椒麪兒, 芥末麪兒, 鹹鹽夠用不夠用
   See if the pepper, mustard, and salt are enough.

東西都好了 Everything is ready.

東西都預備妥了 Everything is quite prepared.

請客來吃飯 Invite the guest to come to food.

少用牛奶多擱白糖 Use less milk and more sugar.

牧師分菜, 我分點心
   The pastor will carve, and I'll serve the pudding.

你把盛菜的盤子挨著哇兒遞給客讓他各人舀
   Hand the vegetable dishes to the guests one by one and let them help themselves.

把這些傢什都撿了去
   Remove all these utensils, clear the table.

好吃不好吃 Is it nice or good for eating?

頂好吃 Exceedingly nice.

今天我不舒服Tank我不要吃甚麼飯
   I am not well to-day and I don’t want to eat anything.

你嘗一嘗對口不對口
   Try it and see if it suits your taste.
CHAPTER THREE.

It is rather peppery, and does not suit my taste.

If it suits your taste, drink a little more.

If I were to eat this it would not agree with me.

Fat pork does not agree with me.

I can't eat all this.

I have never eaten that kind of food.

This quantity of meat and vegetables is enough for three.

In future prepare a little less.

The last time you prepared too little.

This time prepare a little more.

To-morrow morning as soon as you rise make the food.

As soon as you have finished your food go and give him word.

Heat the cold meat that was left yesterday.

Cut off a piece of that leg of mutton that is in the ice chest and stew it.

Buy a catty of peaches and stew them.
第四章  Chapter IV.

這個牛肉没煎透再煎一会儿。
This beef is not sufficiently fried, fry it over again.

多煎一会儿
Fry it for a longer time (than usual). Let it be well done.

少煎一会儿 Fry it less (than usual). Don't fry it too long.

多煎一点儿 Fry a little more (quantity than usual).

少煎一点儿 Fry a little less (quantity).

這個牛肉煎老了煎的工夫多了
This steak is overdone, you have fried it too long.

這個羊肉太老不好吃
This mutton is old and tough and is not nice to eat.

烤老了 Roasted too much.

這個羊肉太肥我没法子吃
This mutton is too fat and I can't eat it.

鴨子要煮老了 Don't boil the eggs too hard.

鴨子煮老了一点儿 The eggs are boiled rather hard.

煮鴨子要煮老一点儿 Boil the eggs a little hard.

煮鴨子要煮嫩一点儿 Boil the eggs a little soft.

這個茶太髒你再沏茶少搁葉子
This tea is too strong: when you infuse the tea again put in less tea leaves.

這個茶淡葉子少
This tea is weak, you did not put in enough tea leaves.
If it is not because you put in too little tea, then it is because the water was not boiling.

Infuse another pot of tea (instead of this one).

Infuse another pot of tea.

Do you want to eat it cold or hot?

Is it nicer to eat it cold than to eat it hot?

Do you wish to eat it cold or hot (i.e., Which best suits your taste)?

Never infuse tea in a cold pot.

When you infuse tea, first pour in a little boiling water to heat the pot.

Water that is used for infusing tea must always be boiling. Water that has not come to the boil is not good for making tea.

The water is not yet boiling.

I want tepid or warm water to wash my hands.

It is too hot, and scalds the hands, put a little cold water in it.

The weather is cold, come to the fire and heat yourself.
烤火的時候他把手燒了
He burnt his hand when he was warming it at the fire.

這個麪包竟烤煳了
This bread is all burnt (in baking or toasting).

用水淋子的水 Use the water that is in the filter.

水淋出來了把這個水罐子盛滿了
When the water is filtered, fill this jug with it.

燒一鍋水後來涼一涼倒水淋子裏頭
Boil a pot of water and afterwards cool it and pour it into the filter.

水熱的時候萬不可澆水淋子裏頭等他涼了纔可以往裏添
On no account put the water when it is hot into the filter; wait till it is cool and then you may put it in.

拿昨天剩的冷肉作地豆捲子
Make rissoles with the cold meat that was left yesterday.

醃牛舌頭你知道不知道怎樣醃
Do you know how to pickle ox tongue?

得用硝白糖和鹹鹽
You require to use (a certain quantity of) saltpetre, sugar and salt.

得泡十四天每天把他翻過來
They should be steeped for fourteen days and turned over every day.

牛奶油先澆水洗一洗 First wash the butter in water.

把牛奶油做成小團兒 Make the butter into little patties.

今天天氣怎麼樣 How is the weather to-day?

今天很熱 It is very hot to-day.
CHAPTER FOUR.

今天比昨天凉一點兒
It is a little cooler to-day than yesterday.

把門關上 Shut the door.
門關不上 The door won’t close.
你關不住 The door won’t stay shut.

你進來的時候把門關上
When you come in, shut the door after you.

你出去的時候把門帶上
When you go out, pull the door to after you.

把門廠著罷不用關
Leave the door open; there is no necessity to shut it.

他沒有籤匙門怎麼開的
How did he open the door when he had no key?

窗戶板子頂上了他怎麼進去的
How did he get in when the shutters were all nailed up?

把門鎖上 Lock the door. 開開門 Open the door.

他把門踹開了 He broke open the door.
這個門開不開 This door won’t open.
因為甚麼開不開 Why won’t it open?

使勁拽 Pull it with all your force.
使勁推 Push it with all your force.

推不開 Can’t push it open.

好開無非是緊一點兒就是了
It is easy to open, it is merely a little tight.

鎖頭壞了沒壞 Is the lock broken?
鎖頭不好使喚 The lock won’t act properly.
Call a carpenter to come and mend it.

Set a chair against the door to keep it from closing.

Is there anything left over?

There is no surplus.

There was not much (many) left over?

How much (many) was left over?

All used up.

By the time everybody has finished eating there will be none left.

Use whatever was left.

Whatever is left over put it in the kitchen and use it to-morrow.

Where is the cook?

He has just gone out.

Where has he gone to?

He has gone to the street.

What has he gone to do?

To buy some things.

What things has he gone to buy?

When he returns come and let me know.
CHAPTER FOUR.

What is it that he says?

What did he say?

He has nothing which he might say.

Such language is not fit to be spoken.

Do you understand his speech?

Do you understand what he said just now?

I don't in the least understand.

I understand a little.

Do you understand?

He speaks very fast and I can't understand him.

He speaks indistinctly and I can't understand him.

If you speak a little more slowly I'll be able to understand you.

If you speak very slowly, possibly he will be able to understand you.

He understands a great deal but he can't express himself in connected sentences.

I don't understand this book (it is difficult).

This character is not printed clearly, I can't make it out.
Teacher, please read this sentence again.

Bring my shoes.

Bring my boots when you have finished brushing them.

Have you bought (and brought) the door curtain?

I have bought (and brought) it.

Bring it and let me see it.

When a guest arrives, lift up the door curtain or screen.

Lift up the door curtain or screen (higher than the above).

Hang up the door curtain or screen.

Roll up the door screen.

Let down the door screen.

Open this box and bring out all the things that are in it.

Count the number.

Put each kind by itself.

Don’t put those two kinds together.

Tie these few kinds together.

Put all of the same kind together.

Put all these things together in one place.
CHAPTER FOUR.

Put the bottles and the tins in two different places.

Put this in a place by itself.

Separate them.

First carry water and afterwards cook the food.

It is all the same whether he comes here to me or I go there to him.

First spread the matting in the dining-room.

First put it outside to air or dry in the sun.

First take all these things out.

First take out all the nails that are nailing down the matting.

There is not sufficient room for all these people to sit down.

One bag won't hold all these things.

Put past all these things.

Pick up these books and put them on the bookshelves.

Do you know this man?
He does not know who is who.

He can't distinguish one from another.

That one belongs to here, and this one belongs to there.

Which one belongs to here?

Go to the limeshop and order 500 bricks, 100 catties of lime, and 20 catties of chopped rope.

Tell them to bring them at once as we are waiting to use them.

---

Chapter V.

That is very dear and I can't afford to eat it.

I can't afford to wear silks and satins.

I can't afford to spend so much money as that.

This kind of watch is very dear and I can't afford to buy it.

This morning I was so busy that I had not time even to eat my food.

He did not get the opportunity to eat the kind of food that other people eat (i.e., it was not offered to him).
CHAPTER FIVE.

Other people got their food, but he did not.

I don’t need (cannot use) all this.

Meantime put it past and use it by and by.

I don’t need (can’t use) it at present.

The most of the things are those that I don’t need.

He spends his money entirely in buying needless things.

This thing is of no use to me.

Not of much service.

There are very many places in which it can be of service.

It is of great service.

Do you want to use it again?

Will this be enough to use?

What use can you make of this?

What purpose does this serve?

What do you do with this?

What do you purpose doing with this thing that you are holding (carrying)?

What is this made of?

It is made of iron.
作的不结实  It is strongly made.

薑边儿是铁外边儿挂的是磁儿  
It is iron inside, and a coating of enamel outside.

在厨房所用的东西都要清洁  
The things that are used in the kitchen must all be clean.

这是几斤肉  How many catties of meat are there here?

三斤五两  Three catties five ounces.

十六两为一斤  There are sixteen ounces in a catty.

多少钱一斤  How much a catty?

这是多少个  How many are there here?

这是多少钱买的  How much did you buy it for?

你去给我买一管笔一块墨一块砚台  
Go and buy me a pen, a piece of ink, and an inkslab.

你现在去快来别耽搁工夫  
Go just now and come back quickly, and don’t waste time.

这一双靴子花多少钱买的  
How much did you pay for this pair of boots.

你问他说不卖  Ask him if he will sell?

他要多少钱  How much does he want?

他说了价钱没有  Did he name the price?

没有他说你看着给  
No; he said, give whatever you think it is worth (leaves the price to yourself).

他要半圆钱少了不卖  
He wants half a dollar and won’t sell for less.

半圆钱不贱  It is not cheap at half a dollar.
He wants far too much.

You go and bargain (discuss the price) with him.

I can’t afford to give that price.

I can’t offer (reach) that price.

Dear or cheap, I don’t want it.

State a price (make an offer) and let me hear what it is.

State your lowest possible price.

Sell cheap for cash. Sold cheap but not on credit.

Did you offer him a price?

Did you offer him a price (i.e., less than the seller wanted)?

No, I didn’t make him an offer.

I’ll give you ten cents more and if you don’t sell them the matter is at an end.

I’ll not increase any more.

Has the price been fixed?

New ones are dear but old ones are cheap.

Go and inquire the price of silver to-day.

Has silver risen or fallen in price these few days?

A couple of days ago it was steady, neither rising nor falling, but at present it seems rising.
牧师来客拉  Pastor, a guest has come.

请他进来让他到书房
    Invite him in and show him into the study.

请他坐一会儿等我来
    Invite him to take a seat for a little and wait till I come.

我现在有客告诉他等一会儿再来
    Just now I have a visitor, tell him to come again in a little while.

多惜来客你去接他的时候先解开围裙穿上布衫儿
Whenever a visitor comes, take off your apron and put on your long robe when you go to receive him.

不要带著围裙不穿上布衫儿接客
    Don't go to receive a visitor with your apron on and your long robe off.

你去问问他明天再来一转方便不方便
    Go and ask him if it would be convenient for him to come again to-morrow.

他上火车站接客
    He has gone to the Railway station to meet a guest.

他上火车站送客
    He has gone to the Railway station to convey a guest.

您纔来家都好
    You have just come, Sir? Are your family all well?

托福都好  Thank you, they are all well.

贵府都好  Are your family all well? (Polite form.)

承问都好  Thank you, they are all well.

给我请一位先生教我官话
    Engage a teacher for me to teach me Mandarin.
His accent must be clear and he must have a good knowledge of books.

How long do you want to read every day?

It is uncertain; sometimes for a good while, and sometimes for a short time.

Perhaps read a good deal, and perhaps read very little.

How much salary a month do you propose to give the teacher?

Please sit down.  Sit down.

Teacher, what is your honourable name?

What is your name?  (Used to inferiors only.)

My humble name is Li.

Where is your honourable home?

How far is it from here?

Where do you live?

Where are you lodging?

His home is towards the west?

What is the name of that man who came yesterday?

Where does he belong to?

What is your honourable occupation?
Where is your Honour’s official post?

Please take off your hat. (A conventional phrase used by host to guest in hot weather or on informal occasions.)

Please forgive me if I take off my hat. (Used by guest to host on an occasion as above.)

How old are you? (Used to children up to fifteen.)

How much over twenty are you?

What is your age? (Polite form from sixteen to twenty-five.)

What is your age? (Polite form, thirty-five to fifty-five.)

I have lived to no purpose thirty-five years. (Polite answer to above.)

What is your age? (Polite form, fifty-five upward.)

Still small, I am fifty-five. (Polite reply to above.)

How old are you? (Common form.)

He is not old.

What is your personal name? (Polite form for asking the equivalent of Western Christian name.)

May I ask what your “style” is? (The “style” is the name by which one friend addresses another.)
他比我大五歳 He is five years older than I am.
他們倆同歳 They are both of the same age.
他比我大一歳 He is a year older than I am.
我比他年長六個月 I am six months older than he is.
李先生見老 Mr. Li is getting old.
你正是在年富力強的時候
You are just at the time of wealth of years and strength of vigour (i.e., exactly in the prime of life).
他已經上了歲數兒了身體也瘦眼睛也花
He is now advanced in years, his body also is weak and his eyes are dim.
這匹馬幾歲口 How old is this horse?
六歲口 Six years old.
李先生好阿 Are you well, Mr. Li?
吃飯了沒有
Have you eaten your food? (Used both in its literal sense and as a salutation.)
偏過了 I have eaten. (The polite reply to above salutation.)
偏諸位的飯了
I have eaten my food in advance of you gentlemen. (Polite remark made after food to those present.)
偏諸位的飯去
Polite remark made to those present before going to one's food.
我們早偏了
We have already had our food. (Polite response to above two phrases if those addressed have already had their food.)
You have a right to eat. (Polite response to preceding phrase if those addressed have not had their food.)

Can he speak Mandarin?

Can he speak the Chinese language?

Who will translate for me?

He knows a few common phrases.

Is his pronunciation good?

First rate ("no mistake"), he speaks very distinctly.

Is Chinese easily learned?

Not very easy to learn.

How many years have you been in China?

The first year of the Emperor Kwang Hsü.

Could you speak Chinese that time when you first came to China?

I had first to learn it; I did not understand even one sentence, and did not recognise a single character.

No wonder you speak Chinese so distinctly.

He now speaks Chinese just like a Chinaman.

How many times have you been home?
How many days did it take to go there and return?

What is your honourable country? (Polite form.)

My humble country is England?

Of what nationality is he?

Are you homesick?

Are your parents in your own country still living?

My father is living, but my mother is not.

Father and mother both dead.

When his father and mother were alive, the family was very harmonious.

That family is always quarrelling.

Don't argue and wrangle with him.

The servants have quarrelled and they have requested a person to mediate.

It is contrary to custom for a parent to do obeisance to his son.

It is a breach of rules for a pupil to go out without asking the teacher's leave.

He must observe rules.
Explain to me the meaning of this sentence.

There may be two ideas in this sentence.

These two sentences mean the same.

To-day I'll only discuss the first half of the sentence, the latter half I'll not refer to at present.

This letter has not been punctuated.

I don't know where a sentence ends.

I can't make out where the sentence ends, take a pen and punctuate it for me.

A dot indicates a half sentence, and a circle the end of a sentence.

There is a break in the connection of the two sentences.

The sentence is incomplete. There must be some words omitted.

The same character, but there are two ways of reading it.

What is the tone of this character?

Copy out this sheet for me; do it clearly.
CHAPTER FIVE.

41

How many copies shall I write?

Write me out his surname, name and address.

Write me out a receipt for the money.

Make me out an account for these things that I have bought.

That sentence in the letter that I have just been speaking about, make an extract of it and send it to him.

Copy out and bring me that important sentence in the proclamation.

Will chat again some other day. "Good-bye!"

I will see you again to-morrow. "Good-day."

Will talk about that by and by.

(An expression for postponing a decision not desired or needed, on a subject which has been partly discussed.)

(The same as the preceding, except that the discussion had terminated.)

Restrain your steps, please go back. (Conventional phrase used by a visitor when his host is escorting him to the door.)

Don't escort me so far, please go back. (Same as above.)
大人請升罷
Your Excellency, please mount your cart, carriage or chair.
(Used by host when visitor has reached his conveyance.)

你把片子帶回去同覆摺駕
Take back the card and say “stop the chariot,” (i.e., I beg to be excused from receiving his visit.) (Conventional phrase for declining to receive a visitor on the plea of sickness or business.)

這是你跟前的
Is this one in your presence? i.e., Is this child (standing alongside) yours?

令尊令堂還在不在
Are your father and mother alive? (Polite.)

你跟前的令郎令愛有幾個
How many sons and daughters have you? (Polite.)

請令正上我們這裏串門子
Invite your wife to come here and pay us a visit. (Polite.)

我們家裏
My wife. (The commonest form used by farmers, labourers and artisans.)

我的婦人, 我的女入
My wife. (Two common forms used by above classes.)

我們內室, 我們內人
My wife. (Two common forms used by teachers and educated class.)

我們的師母, 我們的師娘
My wife. (Two common forms used by missionaries and teachers.)

我們太太, 我們夫人
My wife. (Two common forms used by official class; the latter is the more honourable.)
第六章  Chapter VI.

呼大師夫來算賬  Call the cook to come and settle accounts.

一共出來了沒有  Have you made up the total?

一共花了多少  How much have you spent all together?

算的不對  You have reckoned it wrongly.

再念誦一遍  Read them (the items) over again.

光念錢數兒一筆一筆的不用念別的  
Merely read over the sums of money, item by item, you need not read anything else.

我算的是五元六角八不是五元六角五  
I reckon it $5.68 and not $5.65.

你少算了三分錢  You reckoned three cents too little.

你一共收了多少錢  
How much money did you receive altogether?

先念收的錢後念花的錢  
First read out the receipts and afterwards the expenditure.

七元去花銷六元六角八下存三角二分錢  
From $7.00 deduct money expended $6.68 and there is a credit balance of thirty-two cents.

五元去花銷五元六角八下欠六角八分錢  
From $5.00 deduct money expended $5.68 and there is a debit balance of 68 cents.

這是我欠你的那六角八  
This (handing the money) is the 68 cents I owe you.

你先念的時候還下了一筆  
When you first read them out you omitted an item.
我必是算錯了
I must have made a mistake in the calculation.

賬都算清了 The account is now all clear.

兩下算清了誰不該誰
both sides are now clear, and no one owes the other anything.

十二吊去七吊五有二成剩四吊四百八成
From Tiaos 12, take Tiaos 7.520 and there are Tiaos 4.480 left.

在你手裏還存著多少錢
How much money have you still in hand?

把這五吊收上買東西的賬
Put these $5. to credit of purchase account.

四元五去三元五還剩一元
From $4.50 deduct $3.50 and there is $1. left.

正對Quite right.

六十元零九角三加三十九元零七分那是整一百元
To $60.93 add $39.07 and that makes exactly $100.

我短你八吊三不是嗎 Don’t I owe you Tiaos 8.300?

這是十吊的帖兒 This is a Tiaos 10. note.

給我找回一吊七百錢就對
Give me back Tiaos 1.700 of change and that will be correct.

把這個帖兒拿到本家換現錢
Take this note to the Hong that issued it and get cash for it.

把這個帖兒拿去破小帖兒
Take this note and change it for notes of smaller denomination.
CHAPTER SIX.

This note is false.

This is a bankrupt note.

This false note was not given by me.

Who gave this note?

I can recognise all the notes that I gave.

There is a secret mark on each of them.

What is the name of that shop that failed?

It has now changed owners and altered its name.

What is the name of your firm?

What is the premium on buying Pei-yang dollars?

The premium on old Mexican dollars is still greater than that.

The premium on Japanese gold yen notes is higher still.

The Yokohama Specie Bank notes have been in great demand these few days.

Is the rate you have quoted your selling price or your buying price?

I will not charge you too much, Sir.

I want notes, not small coin.
Notes are light and easily carried.

Small coin are not easily carried and very troublesome to count.

Here is a Tiaos 20. note; you keep Tiaos 10. and give me Tiaos 10.

Pastoress, I want to draw an extra month’s wages.

I have contracted a little debt.

At the term time (for settling accounts) I must pay the people.

Last year I borrowed $10 from certain people and up till the present I have not repaid it.

The year before last his family had no grain and no fuel and I lent him $3.

And yet he says now that he did not borrow it.

The day he lost money when gambling, I advanced $2 for him.

Unless he repays me, it won’t do.

If he does not acknowledge this debt, it won’t do.

If he does not pay me the money, I’ll not let him off with it.
He would never dream of doing such a thing.

I certainly will not give it to him.

I have no money in hand just now.

Allow me another two month's limit.

Is food money (board) included or not?

Not included.

I can't afford to pay my own travelling expenses.

Are travelling expenses included or not?

Everything is included.

What is the discount in changing this note?

1/3, 3/4, 2/5.

2/3 have been used.

Is he reckoning the account according to the foreign month or the Chinese month?

Is the Tiao here composed of 81 or 82 cash?

It is composed of 80 cash.

How much was the food account this month?

We have not yet made up the food account.
We have not yet begun to cook (in a new house) as we just moved in to-day.

Leave the account open at present; when the money is all paid then it can be closed.

How many copper cents are there in a ten cent piece?

I heard that the Viceroy was going to travel to-day.

That is possible, I did not hear of it.

Whom did you hear saying so?

He won’t do what he is told.

He won’t listen to advice.

Don’t listen to a one-sided story, an ex parte statement.

He himself does not know, he merely heard other people say so.

I called you several times, did you not hear me?

It would be improper to do such a thing.

It is not pleasant to hear such language.

Such language is unfit to be heard.

It won’t suit or fit in here.

Unsuitable, unusable.
Such a thing is unfit to be seen; improper to look at.

Get or climb up. Can you get up?

Can get up. Is it easy to get up?

Not easy to get up. Can you get down?

Can’t get down. Can he come down?

Can’t come down. Don’t come up!

You can’t come up. Don’t come up!

The ditch is wide, I can’t step across it.

I can’t jump across it.

I can’t throw it across.

I want the three feet wide kind, narrow ones won’t do.

Measure its length and breadth and thickness.

Are these two of the same breadth?

The same breadth.

They are also of the same breadth, not the slightest difference.

This kind is too thick; if it were a little thinner than this it would do.

There are 10 parts in an inch, 10 inches in a foot, and 10 feet in a chang.
The Chinese joiner's foot-rule is a little bigger than the English foot-rule.

Measure or compare these two and see if they are the same size or not.

Not of the same size.

They are of the same size.

Chapter VII.

Sweeping the floor, doing up the rooms, setting the table, bringing in the food, et cetera, this is all your work.

This is not my business.

Why is it not your business? (Of course it is your business.)

Carrying water, attending to the vegetables and flowers, sweeping the yard, delivering letters, et cetera, these are all the coolie's affairs.

You need not take anything to do with the work of the yard.

Have you rinsed that medicine bottle I gave you?

I hand over this affair to you; you attend to it.
CHAPTER SEVEN.

All these things are under your care.

If they are lost it is your affair; you will have to make good the loss.

In whose hands is the key of the coal room?

Go you and get it from him.

How did it get into his hands?

Where did you get it?

Where did you pick it up? (Some rare article.)

To-morrow find a reliable man to do your work for you.

Take all the things out of the drawing room.

Lift the matting, and rub the floor (with a cloth).

Take a broom and sweep the floor.

Before sweeping the floor, sprinkle a little water to lay the dust.

Before sweeping the carpet, scatter a few damp tea leaves on it.

You help the boy to take the things out of the room.
Take the feather brush and brush down all the dust on the walls.

Dust the room with a feather duster.

Bring down the window curtains to take them outside and shake them.

When you have shaken all the dust off them put them up again.

Bring in that roll of new matting that is outside.

When you finish washing the floor, open the window to let the wind blow in.

When the floor is dry (as above) spread the matting again.

Take all those things into the room again. (Speaker is outside the room.)

Arrange all these things in this room in proper order.

Don’t let them be all in confusion (topsy-turvy).

You must do up this room every day.

The opening is big and this won’t cover it all.
CHAPTER SEVEN.

The characters are very numerous and one man can’t write them all.

There is a great deal of work and one man can’t overtake it all.

The pupils are numerous and one teacher can’t do all the teaching.

The coolies are numerous and one superintendent can’t look after them all.

The things are numerous and one man can’t watch them all.

Have you filled the hanging lamp in the hall with oil?

I put oil in the sitting lamp but not in the hanging one.

Bring the matches and light the lamp.

The lamp is going out; it must be because you did not put oil in it.

It is not because I did not put oil in it, but because the wick is short and does not reach the oil.

If you add a little more oil, then it (the wick) will reach it.

Fill it full. Fill it full (a liquid).
你没装满 You have not packed it full.

你给我盛一碗饭拿来 Bring me a bowl of rice.

拿一个空碗把他扣上 Cover it over with an empty bowl (turned upside down).

那一个坑你没填满 You have not filled that pit full.

抬土把这个坑垫平了 Carry soil and fill this pit level.

撮几锹灰在那里存水那个地方垫一道儿好过去人 Shovel a few spadefuls of ashes and make a path there where the water has collected, so that people can cross over.

正对着小角门那个地方也有水 That place right opposite the small door, there is also some water.

你跳在那个石头上就能以跳过来 If you step on that stone you will be able to jump across.

光有燭没有瞧台 There is only a candle but no candlestick.

灯火太大往下捺一捺 The lamp flame is too high, turn it down.

灯不亮往上捺一点儿 The lamp is not bright, turn it up a little.

太高我搵不著 It is too high, I can’t reach it.

登这个椅子就搵著了 Stand on this chair and you will be able to reach it.

绳子短要长一点儿 The rope is too short; I want it a little longer.

绳子不够长，再拿一条结上 The rope is not long enough, bring another piece and tie it to it.
CHAPTER SEVEN.

夠用不夠用 Is it enough for use?

夠用幾天 How many days will it last?

炸子還夠幾天燒 How many more days will the coal last?

夠五天還多一點兒 They will last five days and a little over.

稈稈還剩有多少捆
How many bunches of millet stalks are there—still?

沒有了都燒了了 There are none; they are all burned.

一天燒幾捆 How many bunches a day do you burn.

一天燒幾遍火 How many times a day do you light a fire?

明天再買一車要個兒大的
Buy another cart load to-morrow. Get big ones.

那一回你買的個兒太小
That time you bought them, they (the bunches) were very small.

這一同多買幾車都稈起來在前園子
This time buy a few loads extra and stack them up in the front garden.

上一同我買的稈稈市上沒有大個兒的淨是小個兒的
The last time I bought millet stalks there were no big bunches in the market, they were all small ones.

下一回你得早一點兒去
The next time you must go a little earlier.

若晚去恐怕好的都賣了了
If you go late, probably all the good ones will be sold out.

稈稈稈得苦上頂兒
You will require to thatch the millet stalk stack.
The millet stalks are all rotting, set them up to-day.

Hand me those two cases-enclosed books. (Several vols. in one case.)

How many volumes are there in the book?

That book seems the same as this one.

Chinese characters are written in perpendicular columns but English words are written in horizontal lines.

The strokes in Chinese characters are numerous, but in English letters few.

Light a fire in the open grate.

Set the fire, but don't light it meantime.

Light the stove in the dining-room.

The wood is damp and is not inclined to kindle (slow in burning).

It won't kindle up (there is fire but weak).

The wood is wet and won't kindle at all.

The paper round the lantern is torn and there is a wind so the candle won't remain lit.

First use a little dry wood to start it.
CHAPTER SEVEN.

How could wet wood start the fire? (Impossible.)

The stove is out; light it again.

You have buried the fire by putting on too much coal dust.

Open it up with the poker.

The stove is going out; put on some coal.

Let it go out, the room is not cold and the weather is mild.

First put on lumps and when it has kindled up then put on dust.

Fasten some iron wire to the ceiling to support the stove piping.

That iron wire is too fine; it won't support it.

Take some iron wire and fasten the stove piping at the elbow there round the stove.

The k'ang will not draw properly; get a mason to fix it.

The stove is not drawing properly, there is a blow-down.

The stove is not drawing properly; the piping requires to be cleaned.
The piping is narrow, and there is a lot of smoke and it requires to be constantly cleaned.

The piping (or chimney) is not high enough; it is lower than the ridge of the house, and needs a piece to be added to it.

In order to draw well, it must go beyond the ridge of the house.

First shake down the ashes.

The chimney (or piping) is full of soot.

Get a dust pan and take out the ashes.

The bottom of the stove is full of ashes and obstructs the draught; how could it draw well?

Blacklead the stove.

Wash these five serviettes and six towels for me.

When you have washed them put them out to dry.

When they are dry bring them in and iron them.

Don’t put much starch on these.

Put a little extra starch on these collars and cuffs.

Are they dry?
得一會兒乾  They will not be dry for some time yet.
快乾了  They will soon be dry.
沒十分乾透  They are not thoroughly dry.
你洗這個絨衣裳泡水裏頭萬不可工夫多
In washing these woollen clothes, on no account let them
steep in the water for a long time.
若泡工夫多必要抽小了
If they lie in the water for any length of time they will
shrink.
一洗出來就擱外頭曬曬
As soon as they are washed put them out to dry.
用熱水投出來 Rinse them out with hot water.
埋兩根杆子拴一條繩子好曬衣裳
Put two poles into the ground and tie a rope to them for
drying the clothes.

第八章  Chapter VIII.

這是常說的話不是 Is this a common expression?
是常說的話  It is a common expression.
不大常說的  It is not a very common expression.
也有那麼說的  Still there are some who speak in that way.
這是常有的事不是  Is this an affair of common occurrence?
不大常有的是遇兒不過兒的
Not very frequent, now and then you come across it.
他常去不常去 Does he often go?
不太常去 Does not often go.

有去的時候有不去的時候 There are times when he goes and there are times when he does not go.

隔一天一回 Once every other day.
十天一回 Once in ten days.

每逢初一十五他必得去一輪 Every 1st and 15th he must go.

每月月底他可以使工錢 He can draw his wages at the end of every month.

一個禮拜一算 A reckoning once a week.

傍點燈的時候 About the time of lighting the lamps.

一到黑夜上上大門 Shut the big gate as soon as it gets dark.

一到年底買賣家都得算清賬 When it gets to the end of the year, merchants must clear off all their debts.

我的鑰匙我不知道攔那個地方你看見了沒有 I don’t know where I have put my keys; have you seen them?

我沒看見 I have not seen. (Refers to more or less distant objects.)

我沒看著 I did not see. (Refers to near objects and to definite seeing.)

你看著看不著 Can you see it? (Distinctly.)

看著了 Yes, I can see it.
Can you see it? (Less distinctly than above.)

It is dark and I can't distinguish anything.

His eyes are blind, and he can't see anything.

It is too far; I can't make it out.

Do the best you can in the circumstances.

If it were a little nearer, I could make it out.

One man carrying with a pole.

Two men carrying with a pole.

To carry on the head.  To carry in the arms.

To carry in or with the hands.

To carry, hanging down from the hand.

To carry in the mouth but protruding from it.

To carry inside the mouth.  To carry on the back.

To carry on the shoulder.

To carry in the pocket or belt.

To carry in an apron or fold of the dress.

To carry under the arm.

To carry hooked on the arm (as a basket with a handle).

A pedlar (carrying a basket or box at each end of a pole) came along.
He is a water-carrier belonging to the place which supplies water on contract.

The pole for carrying the water is broken.

Carry water for watering the flowers and vegetables.

How many carries of water have you carried?

It is difficult to carry when one end is light and the other heavy. They should be made even.

You two men carry (with a pole) this box into the room.

Two men can’t carry it; it will require four men.

Where do you want this box carried to?

Carry it to the north room and put it close to the south wall.

Call the cook to come and help you to carry.

You two carry (with the hands) this box into the room.

Can you carry it yourself?

Yes, I can carry it. You can’t carry it.

What is he carrying (holding, or has got) in his hand?
還有甚麼拿的沒有  Is there anything else to be carried?

拿到書房對著西窗戶
   Carry it into the study and put it opposite the west window.

拿到睡覺屋子擱東北隅拉兒
   Carry it to the bedroom, and put it in the N. E. corner.

還往裏挪一點兒緊挨著墙
   Move it a little farther in, close to the wall.

不要緊靠墙要離開一點兒
   Don’t put it quite close to the wall, let it be a little out from it.

把炸子筒裝滿了炸子 Fill the coal scuttle with coals.

攙爐子傍邊兒 Put it alongside the stove or fire-place.

他手提溜一個燈籠 He is carrying a lantern in his hand.

那個攙手提溜著
   Carry that in your hand (hanging down from it).

他提溜的油瓶子碰在石頭上打碎了
   The oil bottle that he was carrying in his hand (by means of a cord) struck against a stone and was smashed.

攙身上背著恐怕背不動
   If you put it on your back perhaps you won’t be able to carry it.

有一百五十斤也背動了 I could carry even 150 catties.

我怎麼能以過那個河
   How shall I be able to cross that river?

水淺河沿有背河的
   The water is shallow, and on the bank of the river there are men who carry people across on their back.
Put it on your shoulder and carry it.

He is in a storehouse (or godown) carrying bags.

He is weak in body and can't carry it.

Carry over this ladder on your shoulder.

You can't carry them all in your hands; carry them in you apron or lap.

He is carrying a bundle under his arm.

If you put them all in a market basket you won't be able to carry them.

He is carrying on his head a wooden basin for holding water.

He is carrying a child in his arms.

This child is too heavy, I can't carry him.

How shall I carry this thing?

Take it up in your arms.

What is that dog carrying in his mouth?

A magpie carried off in its beak a small chicken.
CHAPTER EIGHT.

這一封信隨身帶著不要丟了
   Carry this letter on your person; don’t lose it.

這一塊糖擱嘴裏含著
   Put this piece of sugar (or sweet) in your mouth and suck it.

把這個立櫃挪到那邊兒去
   Move this press (or wardrobe) over to that side.

我一個人挪不動 I can’t move it myself.

把這倆挪開一點兒 Separate these two a little bit.

挪不開沒有閒地方
   They can’t be separated; there is no room (on either side of them).

倒過來放下 Lay it down upside down.

把他放倒了 Lay it down on its side.

把面兒朝裏放著 Put it down with its face inwards.

再正過來
   Turn it completely round (with its face outwards).

這個箱子放倒了把他翻過來
   You have put this box on its side; turn it over on its other side.

這個箱子放倒了把他周過來
   You have put this box on its side; lift it up (so that its top will face upwards).

立著擱 Set it on its end (or upright).

把他立起來了 Lift it up and set it on its end.

扣過來放下
   Lay it down with its mouth (or lid) downwards.
Mandarin Phrase Book.

You have put it with its mouth (or lid) downward; turn it over (with its mouth or lid facing upwards).

Lay that lamp chimney flat.

You are holding that book upside down; turn it round.

You have placed that box with its face the wrong way; turn it round with the lock to the outside.

To turn completely round.

To turn half round.

Turn it over with the lid facing upwards and this side facing downwards (the exact opposite of its present position).

Turn it round with the side bearing the name facing inwards, and the lock facing outwards.

Put or let it down.

Reverse the position of these two boxes.

Reverse the position of these two boxes; put this one there and that one here.

You two men exchange places.
Chapter IX.

Will this do (or suit)?
I fear it won’t do.
Possibly it will do.
I don’t know whether it will do or not; I’ll try it first and see.

If it will not do, then use something else.

It is not very suitable to use this thing, but we’ll just have to make the best of it.

I can’t use chopsticks.
I have never used them.

In using this knife of mine, he has spoiled it.

You should use it so (showing him) to be proper.

Does this dog bite?
Go and see what the dog is barking at.
That dog is barking violently.
He often barks at nothing.

Why was it that the male dog barked incessantly last night?
He barks when there is no movement of any kind.

Look after the dog! (Request made by visitor on entering a yard.)

The Li's dog almost bit me.

Yesterday during the day the Li family had a robbery.

How did he lose it? How was it lost?

Thieves entered.

There was nothing lost.

Whenever you hear the dog barking, you ought to go out and see if there is any person in the yard.

Make another one.

Whenever you go again, first let me know.

When you go again, first ask leave.

When you are making it again, take care and don't be so rash.

When you again want to go home, you must first ask whether you may or not.

Is it convenient to go now?

I can't compete (or compare) with him.
He walks quickly; I can’t keep up with him.

That man really has ability; no one can equal him.

Not only am I not equal to him, even you can’t compare with him.

He missed the train.

Don’t blame me for your coming late and not being in time.

You will need to drive a little faster lest we should not be in time.

If I were to go now, would I be in time?

Too late, you would not be in time (would not catch it).

No matter when you come back, you will still be in time.

If I were late in getting back perhaps (or I fear) I would not be in time.

No fear; you will be in time.

Go after him quickly and call him back.

He has been gone a good while, I could not overtake him.

He has not gone far.
I did not overtake him.

When he comes again, tell him that I'll be back in a short time.

He has returned from his food and has gone over to the east compound again.

What crash is that?

Get a crockery mender, and have all those plates and teacups that you broke mended.

You bargain with him as to the price for each clamp.

He is right in what he says. He was wrong in what he said. He made a mistake.

He has not committed any great fault (or done any great wrong).

He is willing to apologise for his offence.

He is not willing to confess it. He is unwilling to acknowledge his mistake.

He took the wrong road.

He acted wrongly.

He made it wrongly.

The magistrate blamed (reproved) him.

He remembered (or recorded) it wrongly.
He misjudged (or took a wrong view of) a person or affair.

You have read the wrong line.

He mistook one person for another.

He mistook the door.

He heard wrongly.

You have put it in the wrong column.

It is too steep that way; slope it a little.

Lay a few poles across, and on the top put millet stalks and plaster a coating of mud.

Is it finished?

It will be finished in a very short time.

It will take some time yet before it is finished.

Can you finish it to-day?

You must finish it to-day.

It can’t be done in a day.

If you can’t finish it during the day, you must just work at night.

I don’t know what it is called (or what his name is).

I can’t say for certain how many there are.

It is not certain whether he will come or not.
There is no certainty about any statement he makes.

I am very busy to-day; come again to-morrow afternoon.

Shall I come again to-morrow?

Await news to-morrow; I’ll let you know to-morrow.

What are you in a hurry about?

Don’t be in a hurry.

There is no need for you to get excited.

His mind was so excited that he could not speak.

It is impossible for anybody to believe what he says.

I don’t trust him. Don’t tell lies.

Why don’t you tell the truth?

You must tell the truth.

How much beyond the price he meant to take and finally accepted did he ask?

He asked far more than he meant to take.

He cheated me a whole lot of times.

Don’t deceive people.

That man is a great “squeeze” (likes to cheat in buying things).

His work is just a fraud.
He does nothing but tell lies.
He is just deceiving you.
He spoke ambiguously (indefinitely).
I have been taken in by him.
The water is dirty; empty out all the water.
It is washed (scrubbed) clean.
Rinse out this kettle.
The surface is clean but the bottom is dirty.
When you finish washing the dishes take a dry cloth and rub the table.
Take a damp cloth and rub the windowpanes.
You have not rubbed them clean, rub them again.
That is paint and it won't rub off.
When you have rubbed the knives, forks and spoons, count them.
Count them and see if the number is complete or not.
They are short.
How many are there all together?
How many should there be?
Short a knife, a spoon, and a fork.
差一個倆的不管事
If one or two are short, or different from the rest, it does
not matter.

差幾個 How many are short?

兩處教會的人數兒差不多兒
There is not much difference in the membership, or
members of the two churches.

沒有甚麼相差的地方
There is practically no difference between them.

拿一條抹布蘸在水裏好好兒的抹一抹
Dip a cloth in water and rub (something) carefully.

東西都收起來了沒有
Have all the things been put past?

把你那個錢好好兒的收起來
Put that money of yours carefully past.

攔兜子裏頭怕丟
Put it in your pocket lest it should get lost.

好好兒的擱下 Put it down gently.

好好兒的拿著不要沾了
Do it carefully, don’t soil it.

你好好兒的念書 Learn your lessons well.

沒壞還是好好兒的
It is not broken, it is still all right.

你好好兒的聽 Listen carefully.

你好好兒的住給我們作一點兒臉
See and be a good servant, and do us some credit (give us
some “face”). (Said to a person recommended for a
situation.)
CHAPTER TEN.

Is he better?

A little better; he is easier than before.

He has taken a lot of medicine and still there is no improvement.

That disease of his is of many years standing and is not easily cured.

It will take a considerable time before he is better.

His leg was swollen but now the swelling is reduced.

His sickness has now got worse.

Chapter X.

To-morrow I am going off on a journey; go to a small cart inn and hire a small cart for me.

I want a three mule team, and they must be strong.

When the bargain is settled give the carter $5 bargain money.

The rest of the money he can draw at the various places en route.

Bargain for the outward journey only.
Bargain for the journey there and back.

Bargain for so much per day.

Is the bargain settled?

Pack these tins in a box.

Put this wooden box at the back of the cart.

Pack the baggage and the odds and ends inside the cart.

Don’t lay this bottle on its side, set it upright.

The cart is packed badly; it is uncomfortable to sit in.

You must keep an eye on the things behind the cart.

Lest the ropes might break through rubbing or get loose and things get lost.

Is the road in good order?

Where have you come from?

Where are you going?

Where did you start from to-day?

How many days have you been on the way from Kirin?

What is the name of the place?

Is the large or the small cart the steadier?

Where shall we lunch?
CHAPTER TEN.

Please yourself; anywhere will do.
Sooner or later; it is all the same.
How much farther is it to Moukden?
At what place northward is there a big inn?
At that village there in front, if there is a good inn we will put up.
This inn has not hung out its sign; it can't be open for business.
Where shall we put up for the night?
It is quite early yet, and too soon to put up.
The sun will soon be set, drive a little faster.
We shall see as we go on; wherever we happen to be at dark, there we will put up.
This note is off my route and I have no means of using it.
At any other place, I could not get rid of it.
No matter where you go, this note is current.
Take a broom and sweep the k'ang before spreading the bedding.
先铺上铺盖后预备饭
First spread the bedding and then cook the food.

把毯子铺上单铺恐怕凉
Spread the double of the blanket, perhaps the single would be cold.

我要顺着炕儿睡头朝那么
I wish to sleep along the k‘ang with my head in that direction. (Pointing.)

炕头儿太热我要睡炕梢儿
The lower end (next the fire) of the, k‘ang is too hot. I will sleep at the upper end.

中国人都是横著炕儿睡头朝上
Chinese all sleep across the k‘ang with the heads out.

屋裏发闷把窗户支开
The room is stuffy, prop open the window.

蠟烛不亮招招蠟花儿
去盛一碗饭来 Go and bring a bowl of rice.

這個饭凉换热的 This food is cold, change it for hot thing.

日头一出来我们就走 Will start as soon as the sun rises.

不用很起大早 There is no necessity to start very early.

那一位是店里掌柜的 Which is the manager of the inn?

這個店叫甚麽字号 What is the name of this inn?

天要亮了快起来罢 It will soon be daylight; get up!

今天應當早一点儿走
To-day we ought to start a little earlier.

從奉天到吉林走不走开原
In travelling from Mukden to Kirin, do you go by K‘aiyuan?
走不著  No, you don’t go that way.

走不走 鐵嶺  Do you go by Tiehling?

正走越不過鐵嶺  That is the very way you do go; you can’t avoid Tiehling.

上奉天這一條道對不對  
Is this the correct road to Moukden?

若一直去不好走  
If you go straight ahead the road is in bad order.

途繞道走繞不很遠  
If you go by the roundabout road, you don’t make a very wide detour.

下這一場雨好，於走道兒的有益處能以壓暴土  
This shower of rain will do good; it will be a gain to travellers for it will lay the dust.

風一颳起來暴土利害眯眼睛  
When the wind rises the clouds of dust are awful; one’s eyes are blinded.

這三個店數那一個好  
Which of these three inns is the best?

儘北頭兒路西  
The one at the extreme north end and on the west side of the street.

街當腰路東那個店也不錯  
The inn in the centre of the town, on the east side of the street, is also very good.

我坐車盤不上腿  
I can’t coil up my legs when I am sitting in the cart.

貼下罷我要下車 Stop! I want to get out of the cart.
I will walk a short distance, and then get into the cart.

Sit you inside the cart and I'll sit outside.

It is steadier sitting on the shaft of the cart than sitting inside.

A road like this with its very deep ruts and violent jolting, shakes one dreadfully when sitting in a cart.

I'll walk ahead meantime, and as soon as the beasts are fed you can start.

First give him half a feed, and by and by you can feed him again.

I'll see you again when I return; 

When we reach the inn, you go in first and look for a private room.

See if there is a single room.

If there is not a single room, then the room formed at the back part of the entrance hall will do as well.

Where do we cross the river?

Is the river easily crossed?

The bridge is broken and we can't get across the river.
CHAPTER TEN.

Is the water deep?

It is of the depth of the knee.

After crossing this river there is another, and the water reaches to the waist.

There is no ferryboat, and there is no bridge, we shall have to ford it.

There is a ditch or hole in the road and you can't get over it.

The villagers in this district are very dense.

Have the beasts been unyoked?

Tell the carter to yoke the cart.

Has the cart been yoked?

Has been yoked and has come out (of the yard).

Here is a well where you can water the animals.

There is no need to drive into the yard; if you stop at the gate it will do as well.

Please come in and drink a bowl of water.

Have we brought the face-basin with us?

Put the quilt, pillow and sleeping clothes into the bedding case.
皮褥子留在外頭好蓋蓋腿
Leave the fur rug outside, so as to cover the legs.

來一個人阿 Let some one come here!

老三要溫和水洗臉
Waiter! I want warm water to wash my face.

拿開壺來 Bring a kettle of boiling water.

茶纔有半壺再灌一點兒水
There is only half a potful of tea; add a little more water.

你去會會店帳 Go and pay the inn bill.

有兩個尖三個店共合銭八吊四
There are 2 tiffins and 3 dinners (with lodging), total Tiaos 8.400.

這是九吊帳兒剩下的給小櫃子
This is a Tiaos 9 note; give the remainder to the waiters' till.

這兒的銀元合多少錢
At what rate in cash is the dollar reckoned here?

我們這兒是毛錢 Our currency here is depreciated.

你頭裏來過沒有 Have you been here before?

來過幾回 I have been here a few times.

到過上海沒有 Have you been to Shanghai?

西邊外你去過沒有
Have you ever been to the N. W. outside the border?

我常去一年三輪 I often go; three times a year.

英國在這兒往那麼看
In what direction is England from here?

西北西大北小 N. W. W.
How far from here?

Over 35,000 li.

Dear me! so far as that!

Do you travel all the way by land or do you travel by water also?

Travel for the most part by water.

If you go round by the S. W., you travel entirely by water.

If you go from here northwards by the Russian train, the greater part of the journey is by land.

If you go by the S. W. you can reach it.

If you go by the north you can also reach it.

If you go straight east by Japan and America you can also reach it.

How big is Russia?

Bigger than China.

The population is not as large as that of China.

England is not confined to one place; it is divided into many places.

If they were all added together, still there would not be much difference.
Are France and England conterminous?

They do not adjoin; they are separated by a neck of the sea.

Is succession to the throne of England by heredity or by merit?

How far can a steamer go in a day?

That all depends on the kind of steamer.

Steamers are not all of the same speed.

In the case of a fast ship, if it runs throughout both the daylight and the dark it can go 1,800 li in the course of 24 hours.

How many persons can a steamer carry?

On a big ship, counting the crew only, high and low (grades) there are 200 odd men.

Of passengers only, counting the whole three classes, there are over 1,000 people.

In addition to that there is room to store over ten million catties of cargo.

How much water does a ship of that kind draw?
装满载的时候能吃三丈来水
With a full cargo it draws 30-odd feet of water.

那样儿的船到海口进来进不来
Could a ship of that kind come in to Yingk’ou (New-chwang)?

水浅进不来 The water is shallow; it could not come in.

歇歇再走 Rest yourself before going on.

前舱装载后舱卸载
They are loading cargo at the front hold and unloading at the back hold.

拉不上来先卸下几件车就轻了
(The animals) can’t draw it (up a bank); take off a few packages and the cart will be light.

把车磨回来我们要往回走
Turn round the cart, we wish to go back.

你跨车沿儿勤回头看车后边儿的东西
As you sit on the shaft of the cart, often turn round your head and watch the things at the back of the cart.

第十一章 Chapter XI.

数学课是甚么时候聚集
When does the Sunday-school meet?

数学课你可以教一班
You go and teach a class in the Sunday-school.

谁讲金句 Who explains the golden text?

学诗谁排韵 Who teaches the hymn tunes?

唱诗你领韵打拍阿 You lead the singing and beat time.
你們唱詩聲音不齊應當照我手打拍唱
In singing you don’t keep time; you ought to follow my hand.

甚麼時候作禮拜 What is the hour of worship?
到了時候沒有 Is it time?
人還沒來齊 The people have not all come yet.
作完了禮拜 Finished worship.
大街上的福音堂天天甚麼時候開門講道
At what time every day do they open the chapel on the main street for preaching?

李先生你今天領作禮拜
Mr. Li, you conduct the service to-day.

今天禮拜我講書其餘的是您的事
To-day at worship I’ll preach the sermon, and the rest of the service will be in your hands.

挑了詩沒有 Have you selected the hymn?

挑一段合式的聖經念一念
Select a suitable passage of scripture and read it.

念完了領禱告
When you have finished reading, lead in prayer.

現在齊捐 Take up the collection now.

唱完了這一篇詩請李先生簡便領禱
When we have sung this hymn, Mr. Li will please briefly lead in prayer.

請往前來在前邊兒有坐兒
Please come forward, there are seats at the front.

別處沒有閒地方 There is no room elsewhere.
There is still room for two more people on this seat.

So far away as that you will not be able to hear me when I speak.

Gentlemen, there are some things I wish to intimate to you.

The audience is large to-day; sit a little closer, lest there should not be enough room for all.

He is not very familiar with the Bible; find the chapter and verse for him.

Have you all found the place?

Where did we read to yesterday?

Turn over a few more leaves towards the front and you will be at the place.

We shall read in order turn about.

What verse was read just now?

Next! Next person read!

Up to what point did I lecture last week?

Whose turn is it to read now?

I will examine as far as I have lectured.

Read a little louder; those who are far away can’t hear.
誰先找著了地方誰就先念
Whoever finds the place first; just let him read.

唱詩後讀的第五章 Sing No. 5 in the Supplement.

唱一二五這三節 Sing the 1st, 2nd and 5th verses.

唱的時候聲音都要一齊
In singing, let all the voices keep together.

不要搶前，也不要落後
Don’t press forward, and don’t drag behind.

不會韻的可以慢慢的隨著唱
Let those who don’t know the tune carefully follow the rest.

這一章的詩韻我不大熟
I am not very familiar with the tune for this hymn.

這一章的詩韻大衆不大會再另挑一章
The congregation don’t know the tune for this hymn very well; select another instead.

末章末節 The last chapter and the last verse.

這一卷書章數兒多
There are many chapters in this book.

這一章節數兒少 There are few verses in this chapter.

今年所定小考的課程比往年多
The course fixed for the junior examination this year is longer than that of former years.

啟示錄這一卷在新約末尾
The book of Revelation is at the very end of the New Testament.

加拉太書在以弗所書以上在歌林多書以下
Galatians comes before Ephesians and after Corinthians.
CHAPTER ELEVEN.

The first half of the book and the last half of the book.

The first half of the sentence and the last half of the sentence.

The book at the very end.

The subject I want to discuss is in this middle sentence.

The church is very peaceful and there are several places where it is prospering very much.

When the church becomes cold, quarrels are unavoidable.

Mr. Li will now please give an address.

On what subject may I discourse?

The session has decided to elect three elders.

Deacons are elected only for a year.

They act for a year, and then they have to be re-elected.

Who have the right of electing elders and deacons?

All who are communicants may elect.

Communicants are just all members, male and female, over 16 years of age.
Who are eligible for election to the eldership and the diaconate?

The members of the Provincial Council are publicly elected by the whole community.

When the collection has been taken up, take the baskets again and collect the voting papers.

Throw the voting papers into the basket.

Wait till the session has counted the votes and a report will be made to you all.

If a stranger comes into the church, you ought to find a seat for him.

Whenever you put coals on the fire, shovel them very quietly.

Don’t put coals on the fire during the time of prayer.

Sit in a becoming manner.

Worship in a reverent spirit.

The pastor will please pronounce the benediction.

The elder has gone to Mr. Li’s to conduct a marriage (or funeral) service.
CHAPTER ELEVEN.

Christmas day is two days after the Winter Solstice.

Who is examining the examination papers on the Old Testament?

Who set the questions on the New Testament?

When do the junior lectures begin?

Who are the lecturers this year?

You might lecture for a month and still not have finished.

We don't lecture on the whole book but on selected passages.

When will the examination list be published?

Passed in two subjects and failed in two.

Failed in the whole four subjects.

Have the examination marks been made out yet?

Before the time of worship, prepare and put in order the bread and the wine.

Arrange them all on the table and cover them over with a clean napkin.
When the Lord's supper is about to be dispensed, all of you (elders) take your places in front of the table in order to receive the bread and wine and hand them to the people.

When you have distributed the bread or the wine it would be well if you would all return (from the other end of the church to the Communion Table) at the same time.

When the communicants enter the church, the elders should arrange them in their seats.

### Chapter XII.

Will it fall?

No fear; it can't fall.

It has fallen on the ground; pick it up.

A tile fell from the roof of the house.

The price has fallen.

A few rain drops have fallen.

Can you jump down?

He jumped over the wall.

If this cheque were lost and some one were to find it, he could cash it.
CHAPTER TWELVE.

Even if he were to find it, it would be of no use to him.

If he had no one to go security for him, he could not draw the money.

It bears the four characters "without security no payment."

If it does not bear those four characters, no matter who presents it, he can draw the money.

They (the bank) honour the cheque and not the person who presents it.

Interest in China is heavy, but in England light.

What is the interest?

Five per cent. per annum.

The lowest interest in China is one per cent. per month.

Go to an Exchange Bank and inquire the rate for sending money to Shanghai.

Go to an Exchange Bank and inquire the rate for cheques on Shanghai.

Do you want to draw (or send) silver or dollars?

Exchange at par.
There is not much profit in this transaction.

He merely gets his commission.

Summer in England is not so hot as this.

Nor is the winter so cold as this.

Most people don’t wear furs.

Did he go on foot or in a cart?

Did you walk all this distance?

How did he come?

Did you come on foot or did you ride?

If you go diagonally it will be nearer.

On what date did he leave?

Can he walk (only a very few steps)?

Can he walk (through age or illness).

Can he walk (or go). (The attempt was made and failed.)

Can he walk (a certain distance)?

He can’t walk so far as that.

He could not walk it in a day.
He walks slowly.

That road is impossible (because of danger or bad condition).

I don't go by that way.

I have never travelled by that road.

I heated myself walking.

I am perspiring with walking.

You have omitted two characters, write them at the side.

Leave space for three characters in the meantime, and you can fill them in afterwards.

Leave space for two bricks in the meantime, and you can fill it up afterwards.

Consider, reflect.

I can't recollect his surname and name.

This is an unforeseen occurrence.

Who could have anticipated such a thing as this?

How could such a thing as this have been anticipated?

Just now I recollect it (or it has occurred to me).

Do you remember?
Have you remembered what I said?

Remember it carefully; don’t forget it.

I don’t remember it clearly.

I am not certain about it. (More vague than the above.)

I have already told you two or three times, why can’t you remember it?

He has a fine memory; he remembers everything he hears.

This lock is out of order; take it to the street and get a man to mend it.

There is no means of mending it.

I have no means of helping him.

There is no other way (there is nothing else for it).

Wait and I’ll think out a good plan for you.

In future you must think of some other means of doing it.

This affair is impracticable.

That affair would be difficult to accomplish.
Who knows what other people may be able to do, but speaking for myself I have no means of doing it.

At present I have no method to suggest, but wait till I think over it.

I can't think of any good plan of accomplishing it.

Who is responsible for this affair?

Suggest a line of action for me.

I have no authority to decide this question.

He has changed his mind.

That proposal did not come from me.

You must make up your mind (or decide for yourself).

He can decide this question on his own authority.

I can't come to a decision in the matter.

I can't decide on my own responsibility (must consult others).

I dare not decide (as I am not the master).

His business has failed, and the shutters are closed.

The manager and the owner have fled.
那個藥鋪是新開的
That medicine shop has been recently opened.

買賣家沒開板兒的時候我就來了
I came before the shops were opened.

在過年的時候買賣家關幾天板兒
For how many days do the merchants close at the New Year?

你臨來的時候買賣家開了板兒沒有
Were the shops open when you left?

臨死的時候也好好兒的囑咐他的兒子
When he was about to die, he gave strict injunctions to his son.

他也說了幾句安慰的話
He also added a few words of comfort.

臨睡覺的時候把吊關放下來
When you are about to go to bed, let down the (inner) shutter.

你睡覺的時候把燈止了
Before going to sleep put out the lamp.

他睡覺了 He has gone to bed. (Not necessarily asleep.)
他睡下了

他睡著了 He is asleep. 呼醒他 Wake him up.

讓他多睡一會兒 Let him sleep a little longer.

孩子睡醒了, 把他抱起來
The child has waked up (satisfied with sleep), take him up in your arms.

他沒睡醒
He has waked up (but has not slept enough).
我睡了一夜還是沒睡夠
I slept the whole night and yet I have not had enough.

昨日晚上我睡不著覺 I could not sleep last night.

昨日晚上我一點兒覺沒睡
I did not sleep at all last night.

今日早晨我懶怠起來，沒睡足
This morning I was loth to rise, as I had not got enough sleep.

他睡一會兒醒一會兒
He sleeps for a little while and then wakes up (sleep very broken).

睡了該睡覺罷
You are drowsy; it is time you were asleep.

現在天短覺不夠睡
Just now the nights are short and there is not enough time for sleep.

時下天短夜長
At present the days are short and the nights long.

你跨車沿兒不要打睡睡覺，若翻車怎麼辦呢
Don't doze and sleep when you are sitting on the shafts of the cart. What would happen if the cart were to capsize?

叫一個畫匠來糊壁
Get a paper-hanger to come and paper the wall.

打算糊甚麼紙
With what kind of paper do you propose papering it?

是本地紙是捲兒紙 Is it native paper or roll paper?

先糊一層夾紙，後糊捲兒紙
First put on a layer of chia paper, and then roll paper.
You go and make the paste, and I'll take the scissors and cut off the edges for you.

He wants flour to make paste and he will need to mix a little alum with it.

The weather feels colder, we will have to get up the stove.

To-day is colder than yesterday, you will require to put on an extra garment.

Did it rain here yesterday?

When did it rain?

How many times did it rain?

It rained twice.

Did the first shower penetrate to the roots?

No, it did not penetrate to the roots; there was merely enough to moisten the soil to the depth of about the thickness of two fingers.

The second shower of rain only wet the surface of the ground.

This recent shower of rain will probably reach down to the moisture below.

Is it raining now?

Is it still raining?
CHAPTER THIRTEEN.

It won't rain. The rain won't be heavy.

Has the rain stopped.

When did the rain stop?

We did not start until the rain stopped.

We started and travelled in the teeth of the rain.

In the morning it was cloudy, but at noon it cleared.

Don't forget to bring it in when it rains.

I'll not forget.

I can never forget it.

Remind me of it, if I should forget about it.

I forgot to bring an umbrella.

Take off the child's clothes, he is sleeping.

Put on his new hat.

Take off the child's boots and put on his slippers.

Cut a slice of bread for the child and put on some butter and jam.
给孩子洗脸梳头 Wash the child's face and brush his hair.
我是先来的，他是后来的 I came first and he came afterwards.
他是下雾那一天来的 He came that day of the fog.
他来的晚一点儿 He came rather late.
晚倒不晚 Late! No, not late, but....
他该到了 It is time for him to be here.
刚纔到了 Just arrived.
他早该到了 He was due long ago.
他該早到了 He should have come early.
他該在我一先到 He ought to have been here before me.
我不到他就該到 I did not even get eating a bite of food.
道兒上必是有甚麼耽搁 There must have been something on the road to detain him.
我沒走他就走了 He started before I did.
他在在我一先走的
後來不大的工夫他就到了 He arrived not long afterwards.
我是吃飯走的他是沒吃飯走的 I started after I had had my food, but he started before he had had his food.
我沒吃完飯他就往這邊來 He had left for here before I had finished my food.
連一口飯我沒得吃 I did not even get eating a bite of food.
你為甚麼不早一點兒來 Why did you not come a little earlier?
CHAPTER THIRTEEN.

天不早了, 我要走了 Its late; I am off.

明天你得早一點兒來
   To-morrow you must come a little earlier.

你的衣裳濕了沒有 Are your clothes wet?

濕透了 Wet through.

這個衣裳叫雨衣濕不透也不透風
   This garment is called a waterproof, and does not admit
   the wet, and is also impervious to the wind.

把這個衣裳攙在向陽的地方曬一曬
   Put these clothes in a sunny place to air or dry.

曬乾了就摟起來摺褶裏頭
   When they are dried, fold them up and put them in the
   wardrobe.

摺起來的時候不要他有褶兒
   In folding them up, don’t let there be any creases.

我昨天穿的衣裳拿刷子刷一刷
   Take a brush and brush the clothes I wore yesterday.

拿鎖線給我釘上這個鈕子
   Get a needle and thread and sew on this button for me.

你給我紡鎖我紡不上
   Thread this needle for me, I can’t do it.

鎖眼兒小，線也粗
   The eye of the needle is small and the thread is coarse.

拿絨線補這一双靴子
   Take some woollen yarn and darn this pair of socks.

縫上這個縫兒 Sew up this seam.

縫上這個口子 Stitch this rent.
Take a piece of cloth and put a patch on this hole.

This needle is too coarse; use a fine one.

Take these clothes out and shake them.

String these beads for me.

Has the laundry brought the clothes?

How much is this thing worth?

It is not worth very much.

It is not worth that sum.

A few years ago it was not worth much, but now it is very valuable.

This is a very valuable article.

Take a sheet of paper and parcel up this book.

You had better put the cord round it a few extra times as I fear it won’t bear its weight (if carried by the cord).

Tie it round with a thin cord.

Put a rope (or thick cord) around it.

Roll up this matting.

This rope (or cord) is not strong.

The single of the rope won’t do, it will require the double of it.
The more the better.

The fewer the better.

The larger

The smaller

The broader

The narrower

The quicker

The slower

The farther

The nearer

The earlier

The later

The higher

The lower

The longer

The shorter

The thicker

The thinner

There are both thick ones and thin ones (flat objects).

There are both stout ones and thin ones (round objects).

Fill the teapot a little more than half full. Don't fill it.

Pour it all out to the last drop.

You have not emptied out all the oil in the tin.

This fruit is not ripe; it will be all right if it is put past for a few days.

Are they better eaten cooked than raw?

The harvest will soon be ripe.

Is not that meat a little tainted?
I smelt it just now but I did not feel any bad smell about it.

Smell it again.

I still can’t feel any bad smell.

First knock at the door when you want to come in.

There is some one knocking at the big gate; go and see who it is.

No matter who it is, don’t allow him in.

No matter whether he is at home or not, get a receipt.

No matter whether it is early or late, I’ll certainly go.

No matter what happens he must pay up.

Shut the door every time you come into the room.

Every morning at 7 o’clock open the shutters.

The wind is blowing the shutter about; go and snib it.

Close the shutters, lest the rain be driven in by the wind.

Open up the venetians.
CHAPTER THIRTEEN.

This picture that you bought is not pretty; take it back and change it for some other kind.

Take back to the people this set of buckets that you borrowed.

What wind is blowing to-day?

At first it was a N. W. wind, but afterwards it changed to a S. E. wind.

Every year at spring time the wind is very strong.

And it is not for a day or two, but for about a month and a half.

What is the prevailing wind?

S. and S. W. winds blow oftenest.

In travelling by boat up the river a S. W. wind is a fair wind and a N. E. wind is a contrary wind.

A wind exactly south is a side fair wind and a N. W. wind is a side contrary wind.

I can’t distinguish S., N., E., and West.

I have lost my bearings (as to the points of the compass).
I can’t say which direction is right (or what decision would be the best).

What is the difference between these two sentences?

That man is weak of intellect, and can’t distinguish between the true and the false, the good and the bad.

The Mongols are simple, kind-hearted people.

Is this the first time for you two gentlemen to meet?

We two have met long ago.

I have never seen this kind.

I have not gone to see him these few days.

I have not come across him these few days.

I never see him.

I don’t often see him.

I refuse to see him.

He refuses to see me.

How many days’ work have they done?

5½ days skilled labour (masons, joiners, etc.) and 9 days coolie labour.
CHAPTER THIRTEEN.

Has the money for the cloth that was bought been paid?

Go to the kitchen and get the money from the cook.

How many times a day do you milk?

How many small bottlefuls do you milk (or get) each time?

When you have done milking and feeding the cow, come and transplant some flowers.

What forage do you give the cow now?

Millet straw, bean cake, beanpods, and bran.

Who will assist me to cut the straw?

The wooden block of the straw-chopper is worn through at the front end.

The straw-chopper is blunt, take it to the street and get it sharpened.

You may grind it, but it won’t be sharp; it will have to be steeled.

Come with me and I’ll show you what work you are to do.
Chapter XIV.

你會做不會做 Can you do (or make) it? (Learned how.)

你會做不會做 Can you do (or make) it? (Time, physical ability, etc.)

這個東西太精巧，誰也不會做
This article is exceedingly ingenious, and no one could make it.

那個事情誰也不敢做
Nobody even would dare to do such a thing.

有別的作法兒沒有 Is there any other way of doing it?

這篇文章有別的作法兒沒有
Is there any other way of expressing this idea?

這個話我磨不開說 I am ashamed to speak in this way.

這個話我是不得已的說
I am obliged to speak in this way.

這個事情他磨得開作
He actually had the face to do this (shameless act).

磨不開提 Ashamed to mention the subject.

磨不開問 Ashamed to ask.

沒有人請他他磨不開去
As no one invited him he did not like to go.

他磨不開要 He is ashamed to demand it.

你真叫我磨不開 You make me thoroughly ashamed.

你叫我要臊
You make me ashamed. (Less strong than above.)
He has no sense of shame.
I am ashamed of you.
That is put on for mere show; it serves no useful purpose.
At first I was under the impression that his home was not far from here.
I have just heard that it is far away from here.
I thought so too.
I also had that idea.
Is this compound occupied by a private family or by a shop?
Take a spade and dig over all the ground.
Break all the big lumps into small pieces.
Take the iron rake and rake the ground smooth.
When you have raked it level, make it up into drills.
Leave a two-foot border for planting flowers.
Along the top of the drill make a track two inches deep.
Are they to be sown in the bottom of the drill or on the top of it?
這樣兒的花籽兒要密一點兒種
Sow these flower seeds a little thick.

這樣兒的花籽兒要稀一點兒種
Sow these flower seeds a little thin.

你把這個花兒帶著盆兒埋在地下,要他和地一平
Plant this flower, pot and all, in the ground; put the top of the flower pot level with the ground.

這些胡蘿蔔籽兒夠種一條隕,不夠種兩條隕
This carrot seed is enough to sow one drill but not enough for two.

先摘大葫蘆苗兒,後把花兒池子的草拔出來
First thin the turnips and afterwards weed the flower-beds.

白菜上頭的綠虫子都拿下來
Take all the caterpillars off the cabbages.

綠虫子很多拿不淨
The caterpillars are very numerous and it is impossible to take them all off.

地豆兒得培上土 You will require to mould the potatoes.

這個花兒皮拉,不怕冷熱旱澇
This flower is hardy and does not fear cold or heat, drought or flood.

那個花兒嬌性很容易受害
That flower is delicate and is very easily injured.

那個人嬌性常闌病
That man is delicate and is always ailing.

在花兒池子當腰兒那個東洋菊恐怕風要颳倒了
Lest the wind should blow down that dahlia in the middle of the flower-bed, put in a stake and tie it up.

在這兒種的是甚麼 What is sown here?
CHAPTER FOURTEEN.

The vegetable gardens are all planted, but the fields are not sown yet.

Cover it (seed) thinly with earth.

The blossoms of the flowers that are now in bloom are old (or are past their best) and are not nice.

What colour is the blossom of this flower?

Scoop out a shallow circular track (for sowing a ring of flowers).

Make a square flower-bed and a round one.

In thin places (where the seed has not come up) transplant other flowers.

None of the seed that was formerly sown here has come up; it will have to be sown over again.

If it was not because the ground was too dry that it did not come up, then it was because it was planted too deeply.

This is a creeping flower.

Make a frame for it.

Put those pots of flowers that are on the window sill, on the verandah.
Where shall I put these empty flower pots?

Put the roses and that flower with the big leaves in a shady place.

Lift all the pots of flowers and put them on the verandah, lest there be frost during the night.

The surface of the ground has thawed, but it has not thawed below; there is still a hard bottom.

Put all these flower pots on the window sill.

Take some empty flower pots and cover the flowers you transplanted yesterday.

Don’t cover them close; leave an opening at one side.

Take those flower pots off the flowers.

It is time to rod the peas and stake the tomatoes.

What is his occupation?

What are his circumstances?

Very good; enough to live on.

He is in humble circumstances and not very well off.

He does not know how to make a living (lazy and extravagant).
He is not economical, therefore how could he save money?

That family of his are far too extravagant; they eat and wear nothing but the very best.

He has run up a lot of debts, and has no money to pay them with.

The money he earns is never enough for expenses.

This suits exactly.

You have said what is exactly right.

I was just on the point of going to the street.

He came just in the nick of time.

He came most opportunist.

Speak in a lower voice.

Be quiet! Don't make such a noise!

Why did they begin to argue?

It is tied too tightly; loosen it a little.

Work a little harder.

What is the weight of this?

Feel the weight of it in your hand.

Bring the weighing beam and weigh it (applies to light things).
Bring the weighing beam and weigh it (applies to heavy things).

Bring the weighing beam and weigh it (applies to heavy things).

Bring the scales and weigh it (applies to precious metals, jewelry, and other light articles).

Bring the peck measure and measure it.

How much tare are we to deduct?

Have you deducted the tare?

The weight is short.

This coal is heavy in substance.

These beam is heavy; it is beyond the limit of this beam.

This beam gives short weight (either through error in marking or because beam weight too heavy).
The capacity of this beam is 10 catties; it can’t weigh 20 catties.

Move the weight in a little bit.

Who is to watch the beam and record the numbers?

Do you think he will come?

He can’t come (prevented).

He won’t come.

He can’t arrive to-day.

He can’t arrive to-day (applies both to coming from a place and to going to a place).

Did you come with him?

Did you two come together?

Do you two belong to the same place?

Put a few big nails into the walls for hanging up pictures.

Nail it a little higher.

Nail it a little lower.

That is too far towards the right; put it a little towards the left.

That nail is small, and won’t support it.
This wall is built with brick, and you can't drive nails into it.

This wall is loose, and the nails won't hold.

Paste this picture on the wooden partition.

The boards have not been planed; it won't stick.

Whose duty is it to attend to this affair?

Who is in charge of this affair?

I'll take nothing to do with this affair.

I have no jurisdiction over this matter.

This is none of my business.

Mind your own business! (Rude.)

Don't meddle in an affair that does not concern you.

Why do you interfere in this affair?

The mail goes every other day and not every day.

Take this letter to the Post Office.
If you put it in the letter pillar, it will do as well.

The mail at the branch office closes early.

Go and ask at the General Post Office what time the mail closes.

Go and inquire what time they come to collect the letters in the letter pillar on the street.

Are they all stamped?

Get a receipt from them.

This letter with the extra stamps on it is to be registered.

Take this ticket to the Post Office and bring a parcel.

Here is a dollar; spend the remainder in buying 3-cent stamps.

Take this paper parcel to the Post Office.

Whatever the postage is, pay it with this.

Our two shops are close alongside one another.

Their villages are not far apart.

The boy is upstairs making the beds and emptying out the water.
There is no water in the bedroom ewer.

I am awfully thirsty.

Tea is good for quenching the thirst; drink an extra cup.

I want plain boiling water. I don't want tea.

He almost died of hunger.

He won't die of starvation.

He is always hungry and never eats a full meal.

I am hungry, and have not eaten food for the whole day.

The rule about leasing houses is not uniform.

There are some by the month, some by the term, and some by the year.

The rent of this house that I live in is paid at the three terms, 5th, 8th and 12th months.

But still the majority of rents are paid at the two terms, the 2nd and 8th months.

The landlord threatens to evict us and make us get some other house.

This is not the time for renting houses.
He can't evict us because what is written in the lease is, "it is allowable to hand over (the house) but not allowable to demand it."

When writing the lease there are also some who express it in this way, "it is allowable to leave but not allowable to evict."

The house is already let.

He has posted up a notice that the house is to let.

He dare not sublet to another person.

He dare not rent it to another (instead of present tenant).

He is not the real landlord, but the sub-landlord.

The landlord says that we must write a three years' lease and in addition pay a deposit of two year's rent.

He says if we don't vacate the house he will appeal to our guarantor.

If the guarantor declines to interfere, he will then go to the court and prosecute us.

He can't afford to have that house of his lying vacant.

Still, he can afford to have it lying vacant because he is a man of means.
This big house must belong to a wealthy family.

In the house that I rented there are three sections that are all thrown into one room, and there are three sections that are partitioned off into separate rooms.

Are you a journeyman (earning wages) or an apprentice?

What trade does he work at?

He says he is a veterinary surgeon and not an artisan.

Are you learning a trade or a business?

What is the term of apprenticeship?

How many years have you already served?

What situation are you in?

I am a man injured to hardship; I am a farm labourer.

Whose cart is this? (Refers to driver or passenger.)

Who is the owner of this cart?

For whom were you working yesterday?

Next spring he is going to flit.

It was not very cold last winter.

It was colder last winter than usual.
CHAPTER FIFTEEN.

This summer was hotter than it has been any year.

In the autumn of the year before last, just when the harvest was being cut, there was a great deal of rain.

A few years ago there were none of this kind for sale.

He is a man who is addicted to drinking, fighting, and cursing.

Most people dare not provoke him.

No matter who—they dare not provoke him.

He is lazy and does not like to work.

He is a loafer, and fond of idling.

Is he idle (or at leisure) just now?

He is idle. He has no work of any kind.

He is fond of eating sweet things and I am fond of eating salt things.

He is a man who never gets any leisure.

Every day he rises early and works late.

He is never free.
He has no time at present to make it.

Just come whenever you have any leisure.

This is exactly the time when the farmers are idle.

This liquid medicine is certainly hard to drink; it is very bitter.

Vinegar has a sour taste, and ginger a pungent one.

How many acres of land do you cultivate?

How are the young crops?

How are the crops?

Are they in need of rain?

How are the crops? (Applies to autumn when harvest is about ripe.)

Have you finished hoeing the first time?

When the crops grow tall, the robbers and footpads become more numerous.

When the grain is small, there is no place for anyone to hide.

Have you all the harvest drawn in?
The grain has all been drawn home, but the millet stalks have not been drawn yet.

The servants are all very busy just now, threshing and lifting the vegetables.

What proportion of a harvest is there this year?

Here in our district there is 70 or 80 per cent. of a harvest.

What kind of houses do you propose to build this year?

A five-roomed main building and a three-roomed house on the east side.

Gatehouses and covered entrance, three sections.

Are they all to be tiled roof houses?

The gatehouses are to be level roofed, but all the rest are to be tiled.

Is not the house that your east neighbours the Li family, have built, a thatched one?

Is the contract that you have made for both labour and materials, or for labour only?

For labour only.

He supplies the labour and we supply the materials.
Both labour and materials have been contracted for.

Has the work begun?

Is the work (building) finished?

The main parts of the work may be regarded as finished, but there is a lot of odds and ends not yet finished.

Bar all the windows.

Push the bolts, both top and bottom, fully in.

Turn the heads of the bolts round.

The form is short and won’t seat five men.

It will hold even six men.

A one-roomed k'ang can't accommodate six men.

If they lie a little close, it will hold them.

Will a three-roomed house accommodate that number of people?

The place is narrow and there is not enough room to stand

He objects to being crushed (or crowded).

The fire is low and won’t boil the water.
CHAPTER FIFTEEN.

* ft as, W
The ruts are deep and the cart can’t get on.

* ft
One sheet of paper won’t hold it (writing) all.

* ft
You can’t crush your way in.

* ft
The sentence is long and one line won’t hold it.

* ft
You can’t crush forward (to the point you are making for).

* ft
There is a big crowd on the street and you can’t crush your way through.

* ft
Stand back a little; don’t press forward.

* ft
He grudges to give it.

* ft
That hole is too shallow; you will have to dig it deeper.

* ft
Bring a gimlet and bore a hole.

* ft
The hole is small and the screwnail is large. You can’t screw it in.

* ft
Take this leather strap to the foreign boot shop and get it mended.

* ft
Go to the storeroom and fill (and bring) a bowlful of granulated sugar.
第十六章  Chapter XVI.

借光 I borrow your light (i.e., excuse me; allow me to pass).

我借你的光，我打聽一件事
Excuse me, I wish to inquire about a matter.

電報局在那個地方 Where is the Telegraph Office?

在西街衚衕裏頭門朝東
It is in a lane to the west; the door faces the east.

給你道謝 Thank you.  您費心 Many thanks sir.

阿他也知道給道謝呢
Ah! he also knows to say thank you.

他去給道喜去了
He has gone to offer his congratulations.

拿蠅甩子把蠅蠅都趕出去
Take the fly-whip and drive out all the flies.

蠅蠅現在見多 The flies are now on the increase.

明天把紗窗戶安上
To-morrow put up the mosquito windows.

把床上的蚊帳也掛上
Fit the mosquito netting also on the bed poles.

因為下這場雨都在宣活了
Because of this shower of rain, the ground is all loose.

你趁這個機會拔草
Take advantage of this opportunity and pull the weeds.

用手把他也拔出來，不用使鐵挖
Pull it out with your hands; there is no need to dig it out with a spade.
Plant a few of the cabbage plants that are in the vegetable pit, so as to propagate seed.

Put up a millet-stalk fence.

This tin kettle is leaking.

Take it to the tinsmith's and get him to solder it.

The house is leaking and the water is dropping on to the ceiling.

Take a chair and set it against the door to keep it from shutting.

Finish all the work first and then the money will be paid.

I merely want to draw $5 on account, so as to pay the coolies.

Make your mind easy, I'll not cut you short.

How is carriage (of goods) to be paid?

The first half of the carriage to be prepaid, and the latter half on delivery of the goods.

How much did this suit of clothes cost?

Stop up this crack, lest when it snows the snow may be driven in (by the wind).
When it is stopped up, it can't come in.

To-morrow, when we go out to the villages, let us take a little extra rice with us.

We will have to buy straw and grain to feed the animals.

The yard wall is low; a person could come over it.

The top of the wall requires to be heightened two feet.

The wall is high enough, a person could not climb over it (from the other side).

This wall is low; we must put a top on it.

The big gate is barred and there is no one to open it.

The small side-door is also barred.

Is the (front) house door locked?

This is not the key for this door; I can't get it in.

Go and buy a box of kerosene oil.

Take one tin (of oil) to the school and leave the other tin for ourselves to use.

Can you read?
I don't even recognise the character for "big."

When I was young, the family was poor and could not afford to pay for my education.

Afterwards I picked up a few characters.

How many years have you been at school?

Under whom did you study?

Have you read the Four Books and the Five Canons?

What books are you reading just now?

Is it Chinese or Universal History that you are studying at present?

At what hour do you go to school? When is it dismissed?

When it is time to begin school, call the roll and see who has come and who has not.

There is no tuition fee; we are taught free.

What school lessons are there every day?

How many teachers are there all together in your school?
Is the teacher a local man or a stranger?

How many days holiday do you get at the 5th and 8th month festivals?

How many days holiday do you get in the hot season?

He asked leave of absence for five days.

If he asks for a few days leave of absence when there is a marriage (or funeral) in his family, don’t allow him many.

Is the school in this village a private or a government one?

When the school inspector comes what all does he inspect?

He inspects everything.

I know the four rules; addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division.

How much time is given to daily drill?

Who teaches drill?

Where do the teachers of this place go to be coached?

I request you to take my place in teaching drill to-day.

He also received a diploma.
Is it the Confucian Classics or the National Readers that you are reading?

I am reading both.

There are also Western subjects, such as arithmetic, geography, history, morality, physics, etc.

Into how many classes are the pupils divided?

What volume of the National Readers is the second class reading at present?

How many times a year are you examined?

An interim examination every month, and a general examination twice a year.

These two times are just when the school is being closed for the summer and New Year vacation.

What was your average mark at the last monthly examinations?

Is the examination written or oral?

How many pages have been set for this year’s examination?

Close your books, all of you!

I want to examine you on what you have just read.
Is the examination to be from selected passages or in the order of sequence?

He is unfit to teach; he has no learning of any consequence.

His scholarship is inferior. As a boy he only studied for five years.

Read over again the books you have already read.

What book are you reading?

This book is hard to read. It is abstruse.

Every Saturday you ought to revise the previous five days' lessons.

The teacher has not yet explained this book.

In former years, at what time were the school sports held?

That man is very quiet and good tempered.

This man is not reliable.

This man is not very sincere.

If put here, will it be in the way?

Not in the way. It does not matter.

It will not be in the way of anything.

It does not affect you.
CHAPTER SIXTEEN.

This does not hinder (or inconvenience) you in any way.

Don’t hinder (or delay) my affairs.

Make your mind easy, I’ll not hinder your affairs.

Don’t waste time.

If we should waste a little time it will not matter, as it will still pay in the end.

To-morrow I’ll go again in your cart to the station. Wait till to-morrow and I’ll pay you all together (to-day’s hire and to-morrow’s).

To-morrow come at the same time as you did to-day. On no account fail.

Bring a hammer and drive in this nail.

Bring the pincers and pull out this nail.

I only want whole ones; I don’t want small pieces.

Pick up all these brickbats and broken tiles and throw them on the street.

There was a great deal of dust in the coal you bought the last time.
As soon as you put it into the stove (or grate) it just runs down through.

When it was put into the cart there was not much dust; but in drawing it here the jolting made it finer.

Lump coal when bought by the ton is cheaper than when bought in small quantities.

The big river has overflowed its banks, and all the short crops are drowned.

The low-lying ground is all flooded, but it did not reach the high ground.

The land all along the banks of the river is all flooded.

When the river rises, the banks fall in.

Uncover this drain and see if it is stopped up.

It must be stopped up with mud, so that the water can't flow past.

The yard is low, and when the rain falls the water collects and there is no means of letting it out.

How many loads of ashes will we need to draw in order to raise (or spread over) the yard?
CHAPTER SIXTEEN.

The ground is suffering from drought; you will need to water a little extra.

Wait till the sun goes off the flowers before watering them.

The roots of this flower are shallow and it can’t stand the drought.

When you are watering the flowers hold the watering can low.

The roots of this flower are shallow, and can’t stand the drought.

Rice and tares can both stand a flood.

Tall millet can stand a flood, but small millet can’t.

Foreigners, bareheaded, can’t stand the sun.

This paper is soft and can’t stand rubbing.

This flower can’t stand the frost.

Can this flower stand the winter?

Kerosene oil lasts longer than bean oil.

This kind of lamp uses a lot of oil.
這樣兒的碳子不經燒
This kind of coal does not last long.

油燈不用點給點一根蠟
You need not light the lamp; light a candle.

奉天大街上的電氣燈都是四十支蠟的光
The electric lamps on the main streets of Moukden are all 40 candlepower.

屋裏頭的電氣燈沒有那麼大的光
The electric lamps in the houses are not so strong as that.

摺扇沒有圓扇好拿
A folding fan is not so easily handled as a round one.

不要把扇子摺的嘰拉嘰拉直響
Don’t make such a noise by opening and shutting, and clicking your fan.

請了我不會抽煙 Thank you; I don’t smoke.

把煙袋摺了別在這兒抽煙
Knock the (burning) tobacco out of your pipe; don’t smoke here.

抽旱煙的見少抽煙捲兒的見多
Pipe smokers are decreasing and cigarette smokers are increasing.

抽煙與衛生有害 Smoking is injurious to health.

若衣裳, 飲食, 住處, 身上, 都潔淨就與衛生有益
If one’s clothing, food, residence, and person are clean, it will be conducive to health.

這個事情與我沒有甚麼益處
This affair is of no benefit to me.

這個事情與我大有關係
This affair concerns me very much.
第十七章  Chapter XVII.

What is the number of that corrugated iron that you bought?

三十號兒是一元五一張 No. 30 is $1.50 a sheet.

The higher the number, the thinner the iron.

What number is this?

Galvanised iron is the same; it is all numbered.

Has this tin been recently opened?

His house is easily recognised; it is more than one storey, and it has been recently built.

There are longish ones, square ones, round ones, three cornered ones, straight ones, and crooked ones.

Will the colour of this cloth fade?

Warranted not to wash out.

The colour fades as soon as it is washed.

This colour is too deep; I want one a little lighter than this.
青黄红白黑甚麽色都有
We have got green, yellow, red, white, black, and all colours.

他走了一個轉圈兒
He made a complete circuit (e.g. round the city, earth, etc.).

現在街上甚麼樣兒的水果哉子
What kinds of good fruit are there on the street just now?

這個地方竟出甚麼樣兒的水果哉子
What fruits does this district produce?

有桃兒, 杏兒, 沙零子, 檸檬, 李子, 葡萄, 還有許多家裡的梨
There are peaches, apricots, small apples, large apples, plums, grapes, and a great many kinds of pears.

有幾家裡生吃不如熟吃
There are some kinds that are better eaten cooked than raw.

南方來的果子, 有橘子, 橙子, 柚子, 棗兒, 香蕉
Of the fruits that come from the south there are Mandarin oranges, coolie oranges, pomelos, dates, and bananas.

這些果子裏頭有機幾家裡北方不大常見
Amongst these there are several kinds that are not often seen in the north.

他錯了腳差一點兒沒掉井裏頭
He missed his foot and was within an ace of falling into the well.

若男女老幼算上有五百人
If male and female, young and old, are all reckoned there are 500 people.

他上男醫院取藥去了
He has gone to the men's hospital for medicine.
CHAPTER SEVENTEEN.

Is this dispensary day, or operation day?

Where did you pick up this fine article?

Who gave you this?

It was presented to me by a friend.

I bought it.

That is a different matter altogether.

When the water buckets are not in use set them on their mouth.

It is too thick, the other one won’t go over it (e.g., one section of stove-piping fitting on to another).

This chair cover has shrunk in the washing, it won’t go on (the chair).

Help him up.

Support him (or it) with your hand.

Go into the garden and pluck a few flowers. Put them into the flower vases.

Nail a shelf on the wall for holding the lamp.

When the things are not in use, put them into the press.
When you have done using them, put them on the shelf.

When you have cleaned the utensils, put them in the drawer; don’t leave them outside.

The stall keepers along the side of the city wall have them for sale.

What are the flags flying on the tower above the city gate for?

Probably it is to welcome an Ambassador, or it may be in honour of the Emperor’s birthday.

Are you two of the same family?

We are of the same surname but of different families.

Has the eldest daughter been betrothed yet?

When is she to be married?

Has the second daughter been betrothed?

Have you arranged a wife for your son?

When is the marriage?

Is he married?

In what relationship does he stand to you?
What relative is he of yours?

Grandfather, grandmother, father, mother.

Older brother, younger brother, older sister, younger sister.

Paternal grandfather’s sister and her husband.

A father’s older brother and his wife.

A father’s younger brother and his wife.

A father’s sister and her husband.

Mother’s father and mother.

Mother’s brother and his wife.

Paternal grandmother’s brother and his wife.

Paternal grandmother’s sister and her husband.

A mother’s sister and her husband.

Elder brother’s wife and younger brother’s wife.

Younger brother’s wife.

Elder sister’s husband, and younger sister’s husband.

Son and daughter.

Grandson and granddaughter.

Great-grandson and great-granddaughter.

Elder and younger male first cousins (i.e., sons of a father’s brother).
Elder and younger daughters of a father’s brother.

Elder and younger sons of a father’s sister.

Elder and younger daughters of a father’s sister.

Elder and younger sons of a father’s sister, or mother’s brother.

Elder and younger sons of a mother’s sister.

Elder and younger daughters of a mother’s sister.

Elder and younger daughters of a father’s sister, or mother’s brother.

Designation by outsiders of the wives of the eldest and second sons of a family.

A wife’s elder and younger brothers (a man’s brothers-in-law).

A husband’s elder and younger brothers (a woman’s brothers-in-law).

Male and female second cousins.

Nephew and niece (brother’s son and daughter).

A wife’s nephew and niece.

Nephew and niece (a man’s sister’s son and daughter).
CHAPTER SEVENTEEN.

外孫子，外孫女兒
Grandson, granddaughter (a daughter’s children).

大姪子，小姪子 A husband’s elder and younger sisters.

大姨子，小姨子
A woman’s married elder and younger sisters.

外重孫子，外重孫女兒
Great-grandchildren (a daughter’s grandchildren).

老丈人，丈母娘
Father-in-law and mother-in-law (a wife’s father and mother).

女婿、姑爺
Son-in-law.

岳父，岳母
Father-in-law, mother-in-law (terms used by the son-in-law).

他是你親兄弟是叔伯兄弟
Is he your own younger brother, or your first cousin?

公公，婆婆
Father-in-law, mother-in-law (husband’s father and mother).

你娘家姓甚麼 What was your maiden name?

你們哥兒幾個 How many brothers are there of you?

你行幾 In what order (among the brothers) do you stand?

你姊妹幾個 How many sisters are there of you?

你們一家有幾個 How many are there in your family?

你家裏都有甚麼人 Who all are in your family?

你們一家人誰是當家的 Who acts as the head of your family?

他在縣衙門當甚麼差使 What official position does he hold in the district yamen?
這個堡子有多少人家
     How many families are there in this village?

這個話他是當著衆人說的
     He said this in the presence of everybody.

這個堡子的人數兒有多少
     What is the population of this village?

堡子看著大，人家稀
     The village looks big because the houses are thinly scattered.

你在關廂兒住在城裏住
     Do you live in the suburb or in the city?

關廂涼快，氣味也好
     The suburbs are cooler and the air is also purer.

住關廂還不如住鄉下好
     But living in the suburbs is still not equal to living in the country.

他在磚城外，土城裏住著
     He lives outside the brick (or city) wall and inside the mud (or suburb) wall.

你收拾書房的時候，寫字的檯子上的書信不要動揮
     Don’t disturb the papers on the desk when you are doing up the study.

這個地方的成衣會做外國衣裳不會
     Can the tailors here make foreign clothes?

會做男人的衣裳，婦道的衣裳八成不會
     They can make men’s clothes but probably they can’t make women’s.

找一個推跨車子的，叫他推幾車沙子
     Get a barrowman and tell him to bring a few barrowfuls of sand.
CHAPTER SEVENTEEN.

Scatter it (sand) over the paths in the front garden.

If there is no sand, then very sandy mould will do.

If it (ground) is not covered over with sand, the mud will stick to the feet in time of rain.

Our next door neighbours on the west, the Li family, are having a marriage (or funeral) and there is a great stir.

Is it a marriage or a funeral?

A son's marriage.

Formerly Manchus, on the occasion of a marriage or a funeral, received a gift from the Emperor.

Chinese would not get such a favour.

Go with the pastoress and bring some things.

Is it earthen basins or glazed basins that he sells?

He won't sell single ones but he will sell sets.

How many are there in the set?

Are they bought singly or in sets?

He will sell complete books but not single volumes.

How many volumes are in the book?
Chapter XVIII.

總領事官 Consul-General. 領事官 Consul.
副領事官 Vice-Consul.
總稅務司 Inspector-General of Customs.
稅務司 Commissioner of Customs.
副稅務司 Deputy Commissioner of Customs.
領事衙門 Consulate.

怕壓不怕壓 Will it bear to be crushed or not?

怕壓的懸浮頭兒不怕壓的懸底下
Put the things that can’t stand a crushing on the top and the things that can stand a crushing in the bottom.

這個皮箱子懸底下怕壓
This skin box, if put in the bottom, will be crushed.

小心別把壓着 Take care and don’t let it be crushed.

壓在底下不好拿
It is lying underneath and is not easily got at.

那個杆子太細不擔分量
That pole is too thin and won’t bear any weight.

這個比那個大,可是少擔分量
This one is stouter than that one, but still it would bear less weight.

一歲口的馬駒子, 擔不住人騎
A one-year old colt can’t bear the weight of a man.

我昨天走乏了, 今天歇過來了
Yesterday I was tired walking but to-day I am rested.
He did not state it very minutely.

There is no need to go into details.

If you merely state the main facts it will do.

Roughly speaking, the rivers can't open before some time in the second month.

This edge is in the way; file it off.

What proclamations have the officials issued these last few days?

There is a very big proclamation posted up at the archway of the city gate.

There was a crowd around it, reading it, and I did not get forward to see it.

He has gone on a visit to relatives.

He has gone outside the city to pay a call.

According to Chinese custom, the new comer first visits the resident.

In England the rule about visiting is exactly the opposite of that of China.

The room at the east end has a south k'ang.
At the west end there is a double k'ang.

What is the opposite of the character Kwan?

The house where he lives is not exactly opposite us, but in a slanting direction.

The weather is getting cold and we will have to paste up the windows.

Bring out the oil cloth and cover the cart.

Take matting and put up an awning in front of the door.

A screen plaited with millet stalks will do as well.

Or pine branches will do.

The cart capsized, and the carter was crushed underneath, and his leg was broken.

He has sprained his ankle.

His head is cut.

His whole body is sore.

He is not very badly hurt.

If you sit in a bit, you will be out of the sun.

Let down the blinds and keep the rain from being blown in (by the wind).
不怕溜進來 No fear; it won’t come in.

氷箱子下 雨淋著淋不着 Will the rain drip on the ice chest?

把紗風凳子掛在北牆上 Hang the meat safe on the north wall.

日頭平西的時候曬着曬不着 When the sun is dipping towards the west, will it shine on it?

若曬著了得擱甚麼遮著點兒 If it shines on it, you will need to put something to shade it.

這個小車子沒有車帳子遮著日頭 This small cart has no awning to keep out the sun.

雨水連天的時候,沒有法子出遠門兒 In the time of continuous rain it is impossible to travel.

我在這兒二十多年這是頭一回聽說了有那個規矩 I have been here for over 20 years and this is the first time that I have heard of such a custom.

有一年多了他沒來作禮拜 He has not been to church for over a year.

地買妥了,在四個犄角兒已經埋了石樁子 The ground is bought, and stone pillars have already been put in at the four corners.

順順挑子,讓車過去 Move your carrying pole and baskets to one side (they had been lying across the road) and let the cart past.

那個稈稈車是往這裡來,是往那裡去 Is that millet stalk cart coming this way, or going the other way?
Japanese second class railway carriages are most uncomfortable; you can neither sit nor lie.

The outside mule is rather unwilling to draw (its trace is seldom tight).

The inside mule and the shaft horse are very lean.

He can't ride.

He is fond of riding.

He always rides a fine horse.

How did he get hurt?

He is a fine rider.

He was thrown off his horse.

The horse that he was riding stumbled.

Lead the horse to the blacksmith's to be shod.

Such and such a year, such and such a month, such and such a day, so and so, did such and such a thing.

Take the wooden shovel, and shovel the snow in the front yard into heaps.

By and by some one will help you to carry it to the cabbage plot and the flower beds.

Put a few basketfuls at the roots of the shrub.
Bank up a little round the roots of the lilac also.

We have a small hand basket, but we have no big carrying basket.

First sweep a path from the house door to the big gate.

Shovel the snow to both sides.

A path has already been trodden (in the snow or wet ground).

Wait a while before going; a path or track (in the snow) has not been formed.

Kindle a charcoal fire to heat the room.

First put the charcoal basin outside and let the wind blow on it.

When it is all red and there are no fumes, then bring it in.

When the charcoal fumes are strong, they can suffocate a person.

Put a bucket under the eaves to catch the rain water.

Wash out the vat for catching the rain water.

Tell the joiner to make a lid.
睡覺屋子里的水缸子裏，是井水，是雨水
Is the water in the bedroom ever well water or rain water?

泔水桶，別攔廚房門口兒
Don’t put the slop bucket at the kitchen door.

遠着點兒攔，少招蠅蠅
Put it some distance off so as not to attract the flies.

做的太大，往小了做
You have made it too big; take it in a bit.

若去一半兒就行 If you reduce it by half, it will do.

太小，蓋不過來，往大些兒做
It is too small; it does not cover it all; enlarge it a little.

若四面兒添二寸就夠了
If you add two inches all round, it will be enough.

他現在是一去，是往同裏走
Just now is he on the way to the place (or on the way back from it)?

把老李家的鐮刀送回去
Take back the Li’s straw-chopper.

你要悄不聲兒的進去 Go in gently, noiselessly.

不要有動靜，悄悄兒的走
Walk softly and don’t make a noise.

是成棱子買，是挑著買
Are they (logs of wood, etc.) bought in the pile (or heap) (good and bad together) or can one pick and choose?

他出床子賣，是開鋪子賣
Does he sell from a stall on the street, or has he a shop?

不要裝假 Don’t pretend or make believe.
CHAPTER EIGHTEEN.

That is mere excuse (shirking a duty and putting it on to another).

That is mere self-depreciation.

That is a mere excuse (e.g., shirking a duty or a debt for a false reason).

It would be well if we could put him off for a few days.

I met him on the way (or in the course of the journey).

I met him (face to face) on the street.

This is a thing that does not occur once in a hundred years.

You went different ways (and missed each other); you went by the back street and he came by the front street.

From beginning to end.

He is speaking to you.

In passing his gate just now, I did not observe (something).

When you are passing his gate, be sure and leave word.

Hand in this letter also.

As to who is right and who is wrong in this affair, neither you nor I can decide; let another person decide between us.
What is he laughing at?

There is nothing to laugh at in that affair.

That was a most laughable affair.

That was a most laughable affair (and brought ridicule on the person).

I am only joking (or making fun).

Let me tell you a joke.

This is not a jesting (or laughing) matter.

When he heard that, he laughed heartily and loudly.

This is a most disgraceful affair, and when people see it they will just laugh at us.

The clothes he is wearing are very ugly.

If you were to treat him in that way, you would simply disgrace him.

He does not regard that as a disgrace (or an insult).

He is a man of no sense of shame.

You have come most opportunealy; I was just talking about you.
CHAPTER EIGHTEEN.

This affair looks easy, but the doing of it is difficult.

What is he crying for?

He feels cold.

He is not conscious of any special exertion of strength.

If you do it in that way, it will be much easier.

He is not conscious of anything the matter—nothing strange.

He feels that I have offended him.

How do you feel?

I have walked all this distance and yet I don’t in the very least feel tired.

That is a very dangerous place where he is standing.

He considers the money is too little.

He wants to sleep on a cold k’ang; he dislikes the heat.

His mattress (or what is spread under him) is thick, and so is his covering.

He objects to live in a dye shop, as he dislikes the dirt.

Find a lodging for him in some near place; he objects to the distance.
他不嫌累的忙 He does not mind hard work.

近有這部份事情 Recently there was the following affair.

這早有這部份事情 Is this an event of recent occurrence or did it happen some time ago?

不夠幾天的事情 It is an affair of not many days ago.

這兩句話是顛倒過來了 The order of these two sentences is reversed.

你說的顛倒了 You have transposed the order of the words.

第十九章 Chapter XIX.

你看見他的時候,他是背著你,是迎著你 When you saw him, was he standing with his back to you, or was he facing you?

先寫個字樣兒 First write out a form of the words.

把我纔說的那個意思擬出個字樣兒 Put the idea that I have just expressed into a proper form of words.

拿這個名片送到交涉司,問問今天甚麼時候會面方便 Take this card to the Foreign Office and ask what time it will be convenient for an interview to-day.

他出去遛遛打遛去了 He has gone out for a walk.

他們上北陵逛青去了 They have gone on a picnic to the North Tomb.
To-day is the Temple Fair and everybody has gone to it.

I took a lot of trouble on his account and all to no purpose.

It would not take much trouble. It is quite easy.

It would be very difficult to accomplish that affair.

I did that on his account, but I had my trouble for nothing.

He wasted his time in vain.

I had my journey for nothing.

I spoke in vain.

It is useless and I just wasted my money (in buying it).

I can’t make out the points of the compass (or the position of things).

I can’t recollect it.

I can’t understand it.

The notes that the merchants issue circulate continuously.

When they return to the issuers, they are just re-issued again.

The Japanese war notes are all being withdrawn.
單日子是瞧男的，雙日子是瞧女的
The odd days are for seeing men patients and the even days for women patients.

單卽民是人名子，雙卽民是地名兒
A single line (in a book) means the name of a person and a double line the name of a place.

單套車，走不了遠道兒
A one-horse cart can’t go on a long journey.

他安上的是單扇門，是雙扇門
Is it a single leaf door that he has put on or a double-leaved one?

他們倆是弟兄官 They are of the same official rank.

炕窄伸不出腿
The k’ang is narrow and I can’t stretch out my legs.

把繩子拉開了 Stretch (or tighten) the rope.

釘地毯的時候，得使勁把他拉開了
When you are nailing down the carpet, you must stretch it thoroughly.

炕窄得蜷著腿睡
The k’ang is narrow and we will have to sleep with our legs bent.

地方窄，牲口蜷不開傍兒
The place is narrow and the neck (or turning) is short and the animals have not room to stretch themselves (or get a good pull at it).

這個東西真怪，先攔手拽他，他就伸開了，後來鬆開手，他就縮回去了
This thing is very strange; first pull it with the hand and it stretches; then let go the hand, and it contracts.

那瞧得着的事情 That is a trifling affair.
That is a self-evident matter.

He reads and walks at the same time.

Escort him to the gate.

When I heard him say that, I rue.

He sells a general assortment of both books and goods in that little shop of his.

We will have to put a shaft in that hatchet that is always used for splitting wood.

Who will help me to saw?

You go and try it.

Not counting this one, how many more are there?

Excluding this one, how many more are there?

This one won’t fit; make another one instead.

Get another man (instead of this one); this man’s hand is clumsy and does not do fine work.

It was not a whole sum; I have an idea that there was a fraction in it.

He did not pay the odd fraction.

He did not enter the odd fraction in the account.
A great deal of the medicine here is adulterated.

Go and tell him plainly that....

Go straight ahead.

As soon as you enter the small west border gate, turn to the south and you are at the place.

Go straight south, following the suburb wall.

He awoke with a start from a bad dream.

He made me jump with fright.

He ran away with fright.

He almost frightened the wits out of him.

He spoke that way in order to give him a fright.

Don’t be angry with him.

Be patient with him, don’t blame him.

Don’t feel annoyed because I say this.

He spoke in a temper.

He went off in a temper; go and talk him round.

He was jumping with rage.

Wait till his temper cools before exhorting him.
Go and warn him.

When there is a marriage (or funeral) in your family avoid having it on the Sunday.

On what day in the 3th decade of the 12th month are the houses swept?

Why was everybody letting off firecrackers last night?

The kitchen god ascends to heaven on the 23rd of the 12th month.

When are the antithetical couplets pasted up?

Some people have come to pay a New Year call on the pastor.

At the New Year everybody use auspicious expressions when they meet.

“May you become wealthy when you meet!” “May you be well all the year!” “May you enjoy peace all the year!”

The millet stalk fence that you put up is not even (some high, some low).

I have emphasised one side of the question more than the other.
He spoke most intelligently.

Put it (a burden) down; rest awhile and take your breath.

The animals are exhausted with drawing, give them their wind.

What is his face like?

There is a resemblance between the two sisters.

I am a Christian.

Are you the only Christian in your family?

No; our whole family are baptised.

The ground is damp; bring a few bricks, and put them under this box to raise it up.

At 7 o'clock, put a jug of hot water at the guest's door.

At the very least, it will take five days there and back.

At the very most, it won't require $1.

A mad dog has come in; drive it out.

Don't miss this opportunity.

This is a fine opportunity.
Chapter Nineteen.

You have let the time (when something should have been done) go past.

You ought to take advantage of this opportunity.

He took advantage of my being out of the room to say that.

What is the size of that camera of his?

Have you developed the photos you took yesterday?

Print me ten photos.

Half of them mounted, and half of them unmounted.

Have all the vegetables been put in the pit?

I want a cup of water to rinse my mouth.

Germany and France are conterminous.

I have not been well for a couple of days and did not get going to see (something).

He asked me to get him a situation, but I certainly won't recommend him.

If he has no one to guarantee him, no one would employ him.
I can't think of any one who would suit.

How many (much) do you want to buy?

Buy as many (much) as this money will get.

Headache, and the whole body hot.

They are playing; amusing themselves.

Can you repeat the Lord's Prayer?

When Chinese school boys (or students) repeat their lessons, they turn their back to the teacher.

When foreign schoolboys (students) repeat their lessons, they stand facing the teacher.

Skim off the oil (or scum) that is on the surface.

Both men are to blame.

Make it according to this pattern.

It won't slide (or roll) down (e.g., something lying on a slope).

Take this ball of woollen thread and darn this pair of stockings.

How did he offend you?
That is not regarded as offensive language.

He has no special vices about him.

The blade, edge, back, and point of a knife.

How many blades has your knife?

He kept begging and entreating me.

Boy! there is some one at the door ringing the bell.

I did not hear the bell ringing.

Ring the (hand) bell when the food is ready.

This kind of paper can absorb ink (blotting paper).

This face towel is very thin and absorbs very little water.

It does not pay to sin (or commit crime).

He did not punish him in any way.

If any one were to live in that room, they would have to suffer the whole winter through (from cold, etc.).

All who break the law must suffer.
第二十章 Chapter XX

日本的蜜橘子成箱子怎麼賣
How are Japanese sweet oranges sold per box?

裝像片兒那個小匣子我找不著
I can't find the little box containing the photos.

把這個箱子打開看看裏頭都有甚麼
Open this box and see what is in it.

他倒油的時候你別碰他
Don't knock up against him when he is pouring out the oil.

你對孩子說話，不要那麼狠情他
Dont speak to the child so roughly.

他臉上有一點兒包癬
There is a slight defect on his face.

那不算甚麼 That is not worth talking about.

連你帶我都去 You and I will both go.

連滿地長的野草也乾巴了
Even the grass and weeds growing all over the ground are withered (with drought).

你給他去信讓他來
Send him word and tell him to come.

你先回去聽信 Return meantime and await news.

有不少日子我沒見他的信
I have not had a letter from him for a good many days.

拳匪那一年他上東山去了，以後沒有信
The year of the Boxers he went to the East hills, but since then there has been no news of him.
His family know nothing of his whereabouts.

He is a man of no conscience.

Don't do anything which would be a wrong to conscience.

How many men can the four chapels accommodate?

To measure (linear). To cool.

To air or dry in the sun.

You should keep out of the way when they are unloading the cart.

Carry it level; don't let one end be low and the other high.

I requested a friend to make some enquiries for me, if he got the opportunity.

He can't find out.

A few years ago he was poor but now he has become wealthy.

That year of the plague, some of the dead were cremated and some were buried in coffins.

This letter is altogether written in “grass character” (running hand); please read for me, teacher.
There are quite a lot of characters in it that I don't know.

Is the hemp that is planted at the end of the field the superior or the inferior kind?

You have not made the drill to the end.

The rope you gave me is short; it does not reach to the end.

The pole is short and does not reach the bottom.

Up till what date are the wages you gave me yesterday reckoned?

Reckoning to the end of the month, you will still have overdrawn your wages $5.

Up till what time does the women's hospital examine patients?

Up till 12 o'clock.

The notice board hung up at the gate says that they will not wait after noon.

How far does your ground extend?

It extends to that tree.

As the patients enter, they each receive a ticket.
The tickets are all numbered.

They are examined in the order in which their numbers are called.

How did he fall?

He tripped on a stone.

He did not fall through slipping, but because some one pushed him down.

I stumbled, and was within an ace of falling.

Pour me out another cup of tea.

In a few more days we will have to buy another bag of flour.

That money is what she herself had saved out of her own private allowance (or “pin money”).

There are maps of all countries.

The Eastern Hemisphere and the Western Hemisphere.

What are those white bottle-like things on the telegraph poles for?

They are to prevent the telegraph wire from touching the wood.
If the telegraph wire came in contact with the wood the electric current could not pass.

The electric current would run down the pole and enter the ground.

At the present time the ocean-going ships of all nations constantly use wireless telegraphy for sending messages.

Twenty years ago it did not exist; it is a recent discovery.

This orange was frozen, but now it has come round again.

You have not dated this letter.

Although the date on the letter is that of last month, the event took place this month.

He did it in order to antedate the event.

It is a post dated cheque.

It will have to be made to order; there are no ready-made ones.

What was the upshot of it?

I don't know the ins and outs of the affair.

My arm feels stiff, and if I try to lift it high I can't do it.
When wood becomes damp, it expands.

The door has swollen with the damp, and it won’t shut tightly.

This door was made of unseasoned wood, and now it has shrunk.

If the wood is not thoroughly seasoned, there are certain to be chinks afterwards.

Did he go openly or privately?

Yesterday the snow melted as fast as it fell.

If a person wrote shorthand, he could, write as fast as a man spoke.

If a man has a wrong to complain of, there is no place where he can go to make it known.

What was your lay surname? What is the name of your family (applied to Buddhist and Taoist priests and to nuns)?

Few Buddhist and Taoist priests become laymen again (return to the world).

He has gone to ask for a night’s lodging (from some friend).
You have been calculating backwards and forwards, over and over again, for half a day, and still you are wrong.

Those people who are kneeling, and prostrating themselves, and burning paper at the front of the little temple, are presenting the offerings for the third day after death.

Is not Roman Catholicism the same sect as Protestantism?

No, but still they are identical in the chief points, and differ only in minor ones.

Just look at their socks, they are all the same size (applied to foreign socks, because they stretch).

Do these boots grip the feet tightly?

The expense is borne equally by all.

Wash down this pill with a little plain water.

Swallow it whole; don’t bite it.

This pill is an aperient.

This powder is to reduce the fever.

This liquid medicine is for improving the appetite.

This is a restoring and strengthening medicine.
CHAPTER TWENTY.

你們一個一個兒的進來 Come in one by one.

你若單根兒擔，恐怕擔不住
If you lay them (poles) singly, probably they won’t bear the weight.

這個紙太簿，托不住墨，一寫就透過去
This paper is too thin and won’t bear the ink; when written on, it penetrates to the other side.

這個東西沉，我手托不住
This article is heavy; I can’t hold it up with my hand.

冰冷的不很厚，托不住人
The ice has not frozen very thick, it won’t bear a person’s weight.

他現在同國了，有別人在他代辦
He has gone on furlough, and there is another person acting for him.

先生告病假，他託別人給他代辦
The teacher is on sick leave, and he has requested another person to take charge of the school for him.

早到一天，少擔一天的險
If we arrive a day earlier we run a day’s less risk (as when conveying valuables).

我不願意擔這個險 I don’t care to run this risk.

今年歇伏，往那兒避暑去
This year, when you rest during the hot season, where are you going to avoid the heat (or, where are you going for your holidays this summer)?

這個聖字擡頭不擡頭
Is this sheng character to be raised above the line of the text (as a mark of distinction)?

得擡幾頭
How many (character) spaces should it be raised?
The Emperor's name is raised two spaces.

The names of previous Emperors are raised three spaces.

I will read out the sums, and you will take the abacus and count.

Put something against it, lest it should roll down.

Don't heed him.

He treats me badly.

Was he dressed in Chinese or Western style?

He shot himself with a gun.

How far can this gun carry?

Are you playing tennis only for fun, or are you competing with one another to see who wins and who loses.

This clock does not strike the hours.

This clock has neither wire coil nor bell for striking.

The striking spring is broken, and it can't strike.

He struck me a blow, and I gave him a beating.

He gave him a slap on the jaw.
He gave him a cuff on the back of the neck.

He gave him a box on the ear.

He gave his son a good thrashing.

Carefully pile up the bricks that the brick kiln is delivering.

Pile up these books in two piles.

Shovel that gravel to one side.

Put those smooth (river) stones up in a heap.

The expression loa is applied to things with edges and flat surfaces.

The expression tui is applied to things that have no edges or flat surfaces.

Saddle the horse. Put on the saddle, but wait a little before putting on the bridle.

The girth is too slack; tighten it.

Put the halter on also, and tie the halter rope to the saddle.

He failed in two subjects at his examination this year.
There are a lot of wrong characters in his examination paper. (Same sound as the correct ones, but different in meaning.)

I merely passed there en route; I did not stop.

His thigh is sore, and he can’t walk a step.

He takes very long steps in walking.

All the shop (or office) hands go home (or take their holidays) in rotation.

Was it said face to face, or behind your back?

I can read most of the characters in the New Testament.

There was a stranger, and also an acquaintance.

The cork of the bottle is very tight; I can’t pull it out.

That is merely a nominal affair.

He is a man of great reputation.

I heard that his reputation was bad.

The two characters 里 hwei are often mispronounced as lü hu.
He does not want any money for it; he gives it gratis (a general rule).

He would not take any money for it. He made a present of it (a special object).

He was wearing his official robes and hat.

At night the magistrate, in unofficial dress and hat, went down town.

From the 5th moon festival to the 8th moon, festival all artisans have a siesta.

He made him stay to take pot luck.

Are the gloves you are wearing knitted by machinery or by hand?

How do the silversmiths calculate the prices of the gold and silver head ornaments that they sell?

There is so much for wages and so much for material.

Is this wrought iron, or cast iron?

According to the Almanac, this year there will be two eclipses of the sun and two of the moon.

Has your son returned from the northern city?
The eldest son (of an official or person of good social position) is at home, but the second son has entered on an official career.

I will neither sign my name nor make my mark.

A microscope has the power of making small objects appear large.

A telescope has the power of bringing distant places near.

He does not suit the climate; he is always ailing.

Is it a paper covered hymn book, or a cloth bound one, that you want?

There are some as big as this (indicating size by hand or object), and some also as big as that.

Come a little this way.

The cherry tree is not bearing many this year.

It bore a great many last year, but it is resting its branches this year.

He thoroughly understands the cultivation of fruit trees.

Next year I am thinking of retiring from business (or profession).
CHAPTER TWENTY-ONE.

Should there be an applicant, I am thinking of selling my business (as a going concern).

I will sell both shop fixtures and goods in stock.

The farmers are now praying for rain, and the magistrate has stopped the slaughtering of animals.

We must think of some plan of getting rid of this evil.

Have you not had enough of sleep, or what is the matter that you are continually yawning?

Last night the donkey brayed incessantly, and made such a noise that it was impossible for anyone to sleep.

Take a little medicine to induce perspiration, and you will be all right.

I took two tabloids and perspired all over.

Drive in a wooden peg to mark the place, so that it can be easily recognised afterwards.

Some one has moved the mark I made.

Make a mark with your finger.

One part of his story does not tally with the other.
他們倆相好  The two of them are intimate acquaintances.

他給人家送禮,是買好兒  
He sends presents to people merely to curry favour.

不要把麪包的渣兒抖到地下  
Don't shake the bread crumbs onto the floor.

把麪包渣兒都刷到盤子裏頭  
Brush the bread crumbs into the crumb tray.

這個事情與我沒有甚麼相干  
This affair does not concern me.

我嘴裏沒有味兒吃東西不香  
I have no taste in my mouth, and have no relish for food (as in sickness).

四外的先生們都來聽書,得給他們預備一個下處  
When the evangelists from the districts all round come in for the lectures, we will have to provide lodgings for them.

坐官的,文官,武官  
Officials are divided into civil and military.

他是幾品頂戴  Of what grade is his button?

當總督的是頭品,當縣官的是七品  
Viceroy's wear the 1st button and district magistrates the 7th.

頭品頂戴是亮紅  The 1st button is a clear red coral.

二品頂戴是暗紅  The 2nd button is a dark red coral.

三品頂戴是亮藍  
The 3rd button is a clear blue (sapphire).

四品頂戴是暗藍  
The 4th button is a dark blue (lapis lazuli).
The 5th button is a clear white (crystal).

The 6th is an opaque white.

The 7th is called a gold button, but it is made of brass.

Is it contrary to orders to go on the street without a lantern after the second watch of the night?

Is he a tall man or a short one?

Few Japanese are tall, most of them are short.

Does he practice medicine or surgery?

He merely writes prescriptions; he does not sell medicine.

Is the medicine you sell made up by yourself, or did you buy it already made up?

The policemen who stand on beat are relieved every four hours.

The embankment along the bank of the river has burst.

Did he promise to give it to you?

Write out a notice and paste it on the door.

There has been no fuel for sale in the fuel market these two days.
He first put it in his mouth, intending to eat it, but afterwards he spat it out.

Spitting in the room is not allowed.

He has a feeling of nausea and is inclined to vomit.

How did the millet stalk stack take fire?

Some one may have set fire to it; or it may have caught fire from a spark from the chimney falling on it.

According to Chinese ideas, the larger the envelope the greater the respect (shown to the receiver).

Up till the present there is still no clue to the horse I lost (or which was stolen) last month.

I reported the matter to all the police offices the day I lost it.

That leg of mutton is frozen; you had better put it in a warm place to thaw.

Put this dose of Epsom Salts in a bowl of water, and when dissolved, drink it.

That man is awfully stupid, he understands nothing.

Some human food is difficult to digest, and some easy.
Draw a plan and let me see it.

Just look at those children sliding.

There are some left-footed, and some right-footed, amongst them.

The left-footed slide with the left foot foremost.

The right-footed slide with the right foot foremost.

The road is slippery and, with metal protectors on the soles of the shoes, it is difficult to walk.

Don’t you learn evil from him.

I have a tooth that is loose; I must get someone to extract it for me.

At what age is a person reckoned an adult?

In China a person is reckoned an adult at fifteen.

Don’t argue with him; just let him go and do as he likes.

If I make a mistake in speaking or reading, tell me plainly, and don’t conceal it from me.

This leather is nice and soft, and not in the least stiff.
第二十二章 Chapter XXII.

老李家的小姑娘長的好看
Mr. Li's little daughter has grown very pretty.

那一棵樹長的不直溜
That tree has grown crooked.

你若知道，只管說，不怕
If you know about it, just speak out frankly, and don't be afraid.

你只管去做
Just go and do it (regardless of consequences).

我一轉身就看見一個黃鼠狼子連水洞跑出去了
As soon as I turned myself round, I saw a stoat running out through the drain.

他拿我的話當耳傍風
He regards what I say as mere idle talk.

這個藥水，不要多喝，勁頭兒大
Don't drink too much of this liquid medicine; it is very powerful.

你分外得加小心，不要挨近了鬱瘟疫的病人
You must take great care, and not go near a man who is ill with the plague.

你得遠遠的躲避，恐怕你也著上那個病
Keep far away from him, lest you too become infected by that disease.

病毒一遇到你身上，你非死不可
Once the virus of the disease seizes upon you, death is certain.
There is a great difference in the strength of these two drugs.

He has no strength to draw a rickshaw.

He is not the kind of man for drawing a rickshaw.

Drawing a rickshaw is very exhausting and tiring.

The powder used by the fire-cracker factories has very little strength.

Tobacco leaves that are kept for a long time lose their smell, and become weak.

He overworked himself and inflicted a permanent injury.

He studied too hard, and his chest became sore.

Cork the medicine bottle tightly, lest its strength evaporate, and it becomes weak.

When a bottle of wine (or other spirit) is open for a long time it becomes mere water.

That lotion that you have applied has no strength; it will have no effect.

That bird that is flying in mid-air is a crow.
There is a balloon floating in mid-air.

There is a basket fastened to the bottom of the balloon, and there is a man (or men) sitting in it.

Is there not the following saying—"you don't know how difficult anything is until you have tried it"?

That affair did not pass through my hands.

I have never had experience of such an affair as that.

This matter is not under my jurisdiction.

This is not an ordinary matter, but a very extraordinary one.

By and by, when the spring comes, there is sure to be a large number of young people flying kites.

Why do people let off fire-crackers at the New Year?

Some do it for amusement, some for the noise they make, and some also to frighten the ghosts.

Cooks are often unable to pronounce the two names beef and suet distinctly.

Chinese salute one another by folding the hands and bowing; the Manchus do it by bending one knee.
CHAPTER TWENTY-TWO.

Foreigners salute one another by shaking hands.

The duty of Buddhist and Taoist priests is to chant prayers every day.

If you will bend your back, you will be able to pass underneath.

If you will slightly bend your back, you can go through.

What is the outside circumference?

How much is it all round (inside)?

His master says that he is a first-rate worker.

The Government has decided that each province must increase its Imperial taxes.

If the Imperial taxes are made too heavy, then those imposed locally will have to be reduced two or three per cent.

The Viceroy has gone to Peking for an audience with the Emperor.

France and America are republics.

Nearly all the rest of the nations of the world are monarchies.
My card is only for visiting purposes, and no other.

At first it was itchy, and then he tore it by scratching it.

The square table will seat more people than that round one.

When the upper door of a foreign stove is open, it reduces the draught.

When the lower door of a foreign stove is open, it increases the draught.

Sir, in winter are not your feet very cold sitting in a cart, or riding, with leather boots on?

I am grateful to him for his kindness (small favour).

I am under very great obligations to him (for some valuable gift or great favour, and I must repay him).

There are some spectacles for the nearsighted, and some for those whose sight is impaired.

I am nearsighted and it would not suit to wear these spectacles.

We two were fellow-students, or schoolmates.
CHAPTER TWENTY-TWO.

你要是頂好的,是中流兒的
Is it the very best kind that you want or the middling kind?

你的聖經是中國的裝修,是外國的裝修
Is your Bible in the foreign style of binding, and arrangement of leaves, or in the Chinese style?

這個字你是照影兒寫的,是不照影兒寫的
Did you write these characters with the aid of the copy or without it?

不是時興樣兒的就賣不出去
There is no sale for them if they are not of the fashionable style.

給我薦一個中年的人當跟官兒
Recommend me a middle-aged man to act as watchman.

他實在受委屈 He really has been wronged.

那是過去的事情,不用再提,既往不咎
That is a past affair; there is no need to mention it again; let bygones be bygones.

我的衣裳沾上油了去不掉
My clothes have been soiled with oil, and it won't come out.

你們三個人均分
Divide it equally amongst the three of you.

你們大夥兒的均分
Divide it equally amongst the whole lot of you.

把這個錢給他們分開
Give them this money to be divided amongst them.

這有一元賞錢你們隨便兒分
Here is $1 as a gratuity, divide it amongst you as you please.
分享一点给他
Share with him the cake you are eating.

他病了，不敢出去见风
He has contracted a cold, and dare not venture out in the wind.

他头白了，不是因为年纪大，是因多操心
His hair has become white, not through age, but because of worry.

若孩子不学，官就罚他父母多少的钱
If the children do not go to school, the magistrate fines the parents so much money.

他吃了多少的亏
How much loss did he suffer?

你吃的亏当怨你自己
You have just yourself to blame for the loss you suffered.

他给他甚麽亏吃呢
What injury did he do him (privately).

你不用害怕，他不能把你怎样的
You need not be afraid, he can't do anything to you.

你做活儿加一点儿仔细，不要草草了事
Exercise a little care in your work and don't go through it in such a careless manner.

那个人太粗草
That man is very vulgar.

那个事情在西园就不算犯死罪了
In Western countries that affair would not be regarded as a capital crime.

他从小时候就好学
From boyhood he was fond of study.

昨日晚上，上凍了没有
Did it freeze last night?

上凍不很大
It did not freeze much.
Did he die of poison taken purposely or accidentally?

Amongst the various ways of committing suicide there are the taking of poison, hanging oneself, jumping into the river, cutting one's own throat, and jumping into the well.

The symptoms of cholera are vomiting and purging.

That heap of horse manure requires to be turned over.

Is he conscious or unconscious? Does he understand what is said to him?

That is natural (or, a matter of course).

He has resigned his situation; he refuses to serve.

His employer dismissed him and won't employ him.

He has lost his situation.

Well then, at the end of the month you may look for another situation.

I will just say goodbye here.

Take this P. P. C. card to Mr. So and So.

If any one comes with presents, I won't receive them; let them be taken back.
If the presents are not received, then take a “declined with thanks” card and write on it the four words, Chiang Li Pi Hui.

If the presents are accepted, then write on a card “Received with thanks”.

Is this sentence in the form of a question or statement?

When he examined me on that point, he “stumped” me.

This overcoat is woven with wool.

You can wear it for two or three years and it will still be good.

Has he ever been abroad?

The goods that the foreign shops have for sale are all new kinds.

There are a lot of people in his family, and he, the only wage earner, can’t support them all.

Just now he is at his father-in-law’s recovering from sickness.

His daughter-in-law is at her mother’s undergoing medical treatment for injuries.

Don’t sit up, lean back (against something, as in sickness).
I can't sit up, I must lie down (too weak).

When you go back, give my regards (to family, or church).

Take it down (off a hook, etc.).

These two things are best when eaten together.

This mirror does not give a clear reflection of the face.

Hidden in this language, there is a hint of reproof to him.

A paper window does not keep out the sound.

Open one-half of the window, and shut the other.

That disease of his is paralysis on one side of his body.

What disease did he die of?

He has no definite form of disease.

He is unable to come off the k'ang.

He lies all day long on the k'ang.

What do you do all day?
This is a thing that can be proved.

This is not a thing for which there is no evidence.

The animals are tired drawing, and I can't drive them any faster.

That tenant is exceedingly poor, and the landlord cannot drive him out.

Leave all those empty tins; they can be used afterwards for holding jam.

His cart stands on the cart stand every day, plying for hire.

That affair has now been dropped.

Their two families are not on visiting terms.

The old man and the old lady are both dead.

The thunder and lightning were awful yesterday.

Tell the cart that is behind (ours) to keep back a bit, and not splash us.

That cart that has just gone past splashed me all over with mud.
CHAPTER TWENTY-THREE.

Do your very best to find out for me about that affair of which I made request of you.

On no account do anything that would injure your reputation.

He has disgraced himself.

He is shameless.

He kept him for the night and the next day he died.

Keep this paper parcel for me and I will get it on my way back.

The money he has now was not made by himself.

It was all left to him by his father.

Keep all the used tea leaves that are in the teapot for sweeping the carpet.

Suddenly the two of them began to fight.

And when they were fighting, no one dared separate them.

He has gone to offer his congratulations to the Li family because of their house warming.

He has gone to congratulate such and such a church on the completion of their new building.
Gradually everyone ceased to mention that affair.

From what time did he begin to improve?

Copper cash has become scarce recently.

Some Japanese wares are durable and some are not.

He has a big appetite, and I can't compete with him in eating.

Go and do it with all haste.

Reduce it by half.

There was the footprint of an adult.

I have just been out to look and there is no trace (of some one coming).

When he grows up and becomes a man, he will not forget you.

He is unwilling to undertake this affair.

Who gave him that name?

When did this affair originate?

What did this affair begin about?
CHAPTER TWENTY-THREE.

Where shall I start from (writing, working, etc.)?

You may begin from here.

How did that affair arise?

State in detail the whole foundation of this affair.

I don't know the circumstances.

It is not that he does not know, he pretends not to know.

Does he really not know, or is he only pretending that he does not know?

His clothes are thin and don't keep out the wind.

He himself can't afford to engage a teacher.

He is not very particular about his food and dress.

I want it a little shorter; not so long as that.

What is he shouting for?

Shout to him (person called is a stranger).

The hen has laid an egg; she is cackling.

Take care in going down the steps.
日本人今天過甚麼節
What festival are the Japanese observing to-day?

早先有一幫鬍子，現在都打散了
Formerly there was a band of robbers, but now they have all been scattered.

在江東年年有綁票兒的
Every year, East of the Sungari, people are carried off and held for ransom.

受綁的花了多少錢纔贖回來的
How much had those who were seized to pay before they were released?

不要圍著門口兒你們都散散罷
Don't crowd around the door, disperse!

若把一個長棹子和一個短棹子接上就夠長了
If you join together (end to end) a long table and a short one it will be long enough.

把這兩張棹子並一塊兒
Join together (side by side) these two tables.

他若學一輩子也學不會
If he tried a lifetime, he would not be able to do it.

中國人當兵是當一輩子，是有年頭兒
Do Chinese soldiers serve for life, or for a term of years?

當兵的都必得穿號衣 Soldiers must all wear uniforms.

西國的兵營裏，都有音樂隊
There is a band in every garrison in Western countries.

西國各禮拜堂都專有男女唱詩班
In every church in Western countries, there is a male and female choir.

他不會撫琴 He can’t play the organ.
CHAPTER TWENTY-THREE.

The sound of the organ is very loud, and can drown the voices of the people.

He has gone to the street to get his head and face shaved.

The eldest daughter has now put up her hair, and is to be married next year.

Of what kind of wood is the comb for combing the hair made?

Some foreign women wear earrings and some don’t.

Whether foreign men grow beards or not, does not depend on their age.

She wore a pure gold ring and gold-plated bracelets.

The watch is silver, but the watch-chain is gold.

Is not the dog’s chain in the dog’s kennel?

A thermometer can indicate the degrees of cold and heat.

A barometer can indicate whether the weather is going to be cloudy or fine.

Root out this shrub; it is occupying the ground for nothing.
Get an empty kerosene oil tin and fill it with k'ang ashes.

The capital of England is called London.

The provincial capital of Shantung is called Chinanfu.

He was assisted to his present position by yourself, sir.

Have you not been travelling this winter, sir?

Is it allowable?

Can you make it?

There is nothing about this affair that is disallowable.

Buyers hope that prices will fall.

Sellers hope that prices will rise.

Buy as required.

Has the food to be specially made to order, or is it already cooked?

Does this designation refer to inferiors addressing superiors, or to superiors addressing inferiors?

To whom does this statement refer?

Is this disease infectious?
There is one amongst those children whose eyes are blindfolded, what is he doing?

He is playing blindman's buff.

Take the lid off the rain vat, as it may rain.

For whom are you in mourning? (Full mourning has passed.)

For whom are you in mourning? (Period of full mourning.)

The drought is very severe and the leaves of the crops are shrivelled and drooping.

This must be a lucky day, because there are a good many families having marriages.

This year the merchants let off fewer fire crackers than usual.

It is impossible to break this anthracite coal with a small hammer.

Break it into small pieces about the size of a hen's egg.

Those who are over twenty years of age and under fifty.

What kind of a disposition has he?
他的行为怎么样
What is his conduct like?

火车改点了吗
The train time has been altered.

火车晚点了
The train is late.

往南去的火车什么时候开
When does the south-bound train start?

从北来的火车什么时候到
When does the train from the north arrive?

一点钟的工夫，火车能走多少里
How many li can a train go in an hour?

火车票还没有出来呢
Have you got your ticket yet?

怎么呢，火车快到还不卖票呢
How is this? The train will soon be here, and yet they have not begun to sell tickets yet?

上车的人都得在站台上站着，等到下车的人都下来了
Those who are getting on to the train must stand on the platform till all who are getting off the train are off.

人都下来了纔让上车呢
When they are all off, then you are allowed to get on.

在清国火车上车的，下车的，都乱撞和著
On the Chinese Railway those getting on and those getting off are all mixed together in a confused mass.

我往这么来的时候，有一群庄稼人在总督门口儿蹲著
On my way here, there was a crowd of farmers squatting in front of the Viceroy's Gate.
CHAPTER TWENTY-FOUR.

第二十四章 Chapter XXIV.

那个人真有能耐无论什么事都能办好
That man certainly has great ability; no matter what he takes in hand he does it well.

你等一会儿让他先过去
Wait a little, and let him go across first.

靠边儿站着罢，怕溅身上泥
Stand to one side, lest you be splashed with mud.

各样儿的肉，夏天搁不住，时候多了就坏了
You can’t keep any kind of meat in summer; after a certain time it becomes tainted.

把那一句话抄过来，夹在这一头
Transfer that sentence and insert it here.

他用贿赂买好儿
He used a bribe to curry favour.

因为受了贿赂，他的上司就把他革职了
Because he took a bribe, his superior degraded him.

和尚的头发全都剃去了
Buddhist priests shave off all their hair.

老道不剃头，都留着长长了
Taoist priests do not shave off their hair, but let it grow long.

佛教，道教，同同教
Confucianism, Buddhism, Taoism, and Mohammedanism.

他赶集来了
He has come to market.

这儿的集是三六九的，是二五八的
Is the market here held on the dates in which the numbers 3, 6 and 9 occur, or on the dates in which 2, 5 and 8 occur?
It is held on the dates in which 1, 4 and 7 occur.

There are many kinds of steel pens.

You can't rub out what is written with a steel pen.

You can erase what is written with a lead pencil.

If you rub it with indiarubber it disappears.

I was under the impression that he was dead long ago.

Sir, any time you are in the city, I invite you to pay us a call.

Stick in a millet stalk at each of the four corners.

The Liao river is full of winds and bends.

He lives just at the bend (or corner).

The reason for the stove not drawing well is because the piping at the elbow has been pushed so far in that the aperture is closed.

Make them stand in a row side by side.
CHAPTER TWENTY-FOUR.

你們挨着邊兒站着 Stand along one side.

把書一本兒挨一本兒的安排在書隔兒裏 Arrange all the books side by side on the bookshelves.

你們一個跟着一個兒的走 Walk the one behind the other, in Indian file.

我今天挨不上去了, 等改日再來罷 It won’t come my turn to-day (there are others still before), so I’ll come again some other day.

你走過了地方兒了 You have passed the place (you meant to go to).

咱們早過了李家店了 We have passed Mr. Li’s inn (where we meant to go to) some time ago.

李家店你們早過來了 You have come past Mr. Li’s inn long ago (it is not ahead of you, as you think).

我們定規的那個時候已經過來了 We have already come past the date previously agreed upon.

寫字的棹子兩邊兒的抽屜兒都要安上鎖頭 I want locks put on all the drawers on both sides of the writing desk.

把雛籠子掛在外頭 Hang the bird’s cage outside.

雛兒現在脫毛, 他不啃了 The bird is molting at present, and does not sing.

他還是小, 難不開他媽 He is still small and can’t leave his mother.

有吃着的, 還有吃不着的 Some have the privilege of eating it and some have not.
Some ate it and some did not (because late, or all eaten up).

Who told him that he might take it away?

Wait a little and I will tell you.

He went off before I had done speaking.

Before the one man had gone, the other man came.

If the old (servant) does not leave, the new one will not take the situation.

Did he consent?

He is not very good at serving customers.

The vest is too tight and the big robe too loose.

The number of people seems as if short. Who is still amissing?

There is no one amissing.

The whole room was full of smoke, and it was impossible to open one's eyes.

The gable wall of the west side house fell, and crushed two people to death.

The big flowers grew rank and strong, and suffocated the small flowers that were below them.
CHAPTER TWENTY-FOUR.

Don’t let the quilt cover the mouth of the baby in the cradle, lest it be suffocated.

Tell the joiner to put up a swing.

Put the child on the swing, and fasten him in, and give him a swing.

When you (school girls and others) want a swing, take it in turns.

The dog killed that pigeon that was hatching.

He threw a stone and killed a sparrow.

He has become so accustomed to use chopsticks that now he can’t use anything else.

He has become so used to hearing that, that he regards it as mere fun.

Foreigners have become so used to seeing aeroplanes that they don’t think them strange.

He has become used to eating Chinese food.

He has become so accustomed to riding in rickshaws that any time he goes to the street he is disinclined to walk.
Clear a space for three people on that front seat (i.e., remove those who are already sitting there).

Leave that row of seats on the west for the schoolboys (or students).

There is a scraper outside the door; when you are coming in, scrape your feet.

There is also a mat inside the door; when you are coming in, rub your feet on it.

The animals stuck in a place on the road where the moisture was oozing up from below, and they could not pull out their feet.

The lead pencil is blunt; sharpen it with a knife.

Blend these two together half and half.

When will it be my turn to go home?

Next month will be your turn to go home.

You big schoolboys (or girls) dust this school room time about.

Change duty once a week.

What do the men, who shake the little bell and the little drum, sell?
In my opinion it was so, but in his opinion it was not so.

He followed him wherever he went.

He will carry out his promise to the full.

He came specially, on one end's errand.

He did not do it intentionally, but unintentionally.

He did not do it deliberately.

He transgressed purposely, with full knowledge (that it was wrong).

He is a vegetarian on the 1st and 15th, but he eats meat on all other days.

Does he abstain from meat always, or only on the 1st and 15th?

When he became a Christian, he gave up his vegetarianism.

Don't sit in a draught.

Drive forward to the house yonder, and get into shelter from the wind.

There are some men standing in the archway of the big gate, taking shelter from the rain.

Come into the room, and take shelter from the rain.
Put it in a basket and lower it into the well with a rope (to keep it cool).

What do you feed the dog with now?

Do you know the foreign figures?

It is impossible to live in that room, because there are fleas, lice, and bugs on the k'ang.

You go first and lead the way.

There is a whole lot of little toys and trifles placed on the mantelpiece.

Is this flower propagated by root, or by seed?
The following are the Common Names for certain Radicals.

1. 单立人
A single man standing erect, in contrast to the leaning form of the full character 人.

单立人加两横儿为仁字
The character 仁 is made up by adding two horizontal strokes to a single man.

2. 禾 稀盖儿
The bald cover of 稀 (i.e., minus the dot on the upper stroke).

立刀儿 The erect form of 刀.

立刀加禾字为利字
The character 利 is made up by adding 禾 to the erect form of 刀.

力 力字旁 The character 力 at the side.

力字旁加重字为动
The character 力 added to the character 重 makes up the character 动.

厂 偏厦 The sloping part of 厦.

口 口字旁 The character 口 at the side.

口 四框 The frame of the character 四.

士 堤士
The material of which 堤 (an embankment) is formed.

士士加也字为地
The character 士 added to 也 make up the character 地.

3. 寶盖儿 The crown of the character 寶.
The extended form of the sloping part of 大.

Two men standing erect.

The erect form of 心.

The form of the symbol 手 as it appears at the side of 提.

The character 文 at the right hand or contrary side of another character.

The oblique 日 (because the lowest stroke is slanting instead of being horizontal).

The flat yüeh in contrast to the next radical.

The erect yüeh in contrast to the above.

Two drops of water.

Three drops of water.

The form of 犬 that is in 犬.

The oblique 王 (because the lowest stroke is slanting).

Disease at the side.

The symbol that resembles a vessel for holding anything (because it is always placed below another character and seems to contain it).

The crown of 竹.

The various strokes of 絲 blended together in confusion.
CHAPTER TWENTY-FOUR.

四 四 Flat 四

月 月肉 The erect form of 肉.

廿 草字頭兒 The crown of 草.

足 足路兒 The 足 that occurs in 路.

走之兒
It somewhat resembles 之, and is called 走之 because the character in which it occurs usually embody the idea of motion.

軔 耳刀 The pliable 耳 (because crumpled up).

硬 耳刀 The stiff 耳.

金 大金旁兒 In contrast to the small 斤.

橫 山
The horizontal 山, lying on its side, instead of erect.

上 頭 一個字 底 下 一個字念皇
The character formed of 白 above and 王 is called 皇.

雨 字頭兒 The crown of 雨.

穴 字頭 The crown of 穴.
INDEX.

Abbreviated 14.
Ability 69, 205.
Able 27.
About to 97.
Abroad 194.
Absence 132.
Absorb 167.
Abstruse 134.
Accent 35, 41.
Accept 193.
Accidently 193.
Accommodate 126.
Accomplish 96.
According 47, 149.
Account 24, 43.
Accustomed 209.
Acknowledge 46, 70.
Acquaintance 178.
Acre 124.
Across 49, 59.
Act 70.
Add 53, 82.
Addicted 123.
Addition 84, 121, 132.
Address 41, 89.
Adjoin 84.
Adult 185.
Adulterate 162.
Advance 37, 46.
Advantage 128.
Advice 48.
Aeroplane 209.
Affair 10, 50.
Affect 134.
Afford 30, 121.
Afraid 186, 192.
After 17.
Afternoon 5.
Afterwards 24, 29, 131.
Again 3, 10, 22.
Against 26.
Age 36, 37.

Ago 4, 9.
Agree 21.
Ahead 18, 79, 162.
Ailing 112, 180.
Air 29, 103.
Alive 39.
All 3.
Allow 47, 106.
Almanac 179.
Alongside 63, 119.
Already 134.
After 45, 204.
Altogether 6, 14, 131.
Always 39.
Ambassador 142.
America 83.
Amissing 208.
Amuse 166, 188.
Angry 162.
Animal 81.
Ankle 150.
Announce 15.
Annoy 162.
Another 7, 10, 23, 30.
Answer 13.
Antedate 172.
Anthracite 203.
Anticipate 95.
Any 3.
Anybody 72.
Anything 4, 44.
Apart 119.
Aperient 174.
Apologise 70.
Appetite 174, 198.
Apple 140.
Apply 187.
Apprentice 122.
Apricot 140.
Apron 34, 64.
Archway 149.
Argue 39, 115, 185.
INDEX.

Arise 199.
Arithmetic 133.
Arm 61, 64.
Around 149.
Arrange 52, 91, 142.
Arrive 28.
Artisan 122.
Ashamed 110.
Ashes 54, 58, 136.
Ask 34, 39, 68.
Assist 109.
Attend 50, 118.
Attract 154.
Audience 87, 189.
Aunt 143, 144.
Authority 97.
Average 133.
Await 72.
Awful 79, 120.
Awning 150, 151.
Awake 162.

Back 1, 63, 76.
Bad 4.
Badly 4, 6.
Bag 29, 171.
Baggage 76.
Balance 43.
Ball 166.
Balloon 188.
Banana 140.
Band 200.
Bank 93, 136, 153.
Bankrupt 45.
Baptise 164.
Bargain 33, 70, 75, 76.
Bar 126, 130.
Bark 67.
Barometer 201.
Barehead 137.
Barrow 146.
Basin 19, 81, 147.
Basket 64, 90.
Bath 19.
Beak 64.

Beam 115.
Bean 109, 137.
Bear 148, 174.
Beard 201.
Beast 80.
Beat 85, 176.
Because 23, 128.
Become 192.
Becoming 90.
Bed 128.
Bedding 77, 81.
Bedroom 19.
Beef 20.
Before 1, 5, 11, 91.
Begin 48, 91, 131, 198.
Behind 1, 76.
Believe 72.
Bell 167.
Belong 30, 35.
Bend 160, 189, 206.
Benediction 90.
Best 6, 191.
Betroth 142.
Better 6, 9, 75.
Beyond 58.
Bible 191.
Big 10, 50.
Bill 82.
Bind 191.
Bird 187.
Bit 117.
Bite 67, 102, 174.
Bitter 124.
Black 58, 140.
Blacklead 58.
Blacksmith 152.
Blade 167.
Blame 69, 70, 162.
Blanket 78.
Blind 61, 79.
Blindfold 203.
Bloom 113.
Blossom 113.
Blow 52, 176.
Blow down 57.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INDEX.</th>
<th>iii</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Blue 182.</td>
<td>Burn 24.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Board 118.</td>
<td>Bury 57, 125, 169.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boil 17, 18, 20, 22.</td>
<td>Busy 30, 72.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bolt 126.</td>
<td>Button 103, 182.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Both 37.</td>
<td>Cackle 199.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottle 29, 50.</td>
<td>Cage 207.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottom 1, 58, 73, 114.</td>
<td>Calculate 44.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bowl 54.</td>
<td>Call 3, 26, 43, 131, 149.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Box 28, 130.</td>
<td>Camera 165.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boy 119.</td>
<td>Can 137.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boyhood 192.</td>
<td>Candle 54.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bracelet 201.</td>
<td>Candlestick 54.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Branch 119, 150, 180.</td>
<td>Capsize 99, 150.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brass 183.</td>
<td>Card 15, 190.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bray 181.</td>
<td>Care 51, 68, 148.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bread 18, 19, 24.</td>
<td>Careful 74, 88.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Break 18, 25, 40, 76, 80.</td>
<td>Careless 192.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breakfast 17, 18.</td>
<td>Cargo 84.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bribe 205.</td>
<td>Carpet 51.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brick 30.</td>
<td>Carrot 112.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brickbat 135.</td>
<td>Carry 29, 46, 50, 61—64.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bridge 80.</td>
<td>Cart 55.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bridle 177.</td>
<td>Carter 75, 150.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brief 86.</td>
<td>Carve 20.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bright 54.</td>
<td>Cash 3,92.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bring 10, 13, 15, 17, 19, 28, 41, 50.</td>
<td>Cast 179.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broad 10, 49.</td>
<td>Caterpillar 112.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brother 143.</td>
<td>Ceiling 87, 129.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brush 28, 52, 102.</td>
<td>Centre 79.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bucket 107.</td>
<td>Certain 46, 47, 71.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bug 212.</td>
<td>Chain 201.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Build 118, 125.</td>
<td>Chair 26, 54.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bundle 64.</td>
<td>Chant 189.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chapel 86.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Contrary 39, 107.
Convenient 34.
Convey 34.
Cook 26.
Cooking  Chap IV.
Cool 24, 146.
Copper 48.
Copy 40, 41, 191.
Cord 104.
Cork 178.
Corner 136, 151.
Correct 4, 11, 44, 78.
Corrugated 139.
Cost 129.
Count 28, 46, 73.
Country 39, 146.
Couple 33.
Couplet 163.
Course 88.
Court 121.
Cousin 143.
Cover 52, 54, 82, 114.
Cow 109.
Crack 129.
Cradle 209.
Crash 70.
Crease 103.
Credit 33, 43.
Creep 113.
Cremate 169.
Crew 84.
Crime 192.
Crockery 70.
Crooked 139, 186.
Crops 124.
Cross 54, 80.
Crow 187.
Crowd 127, 149, 200.
Cruet 20.
Crumb 182.
Crush 126, 127, 148, 208.
Cry 157.
Cuff 57, 177.
Cultivate 124, 180.
Cup 70.

Cure 75.
Currency 82.
Current 172.
Curry 182.
Curse 123.
Curtain 28, 52.
Custom 39.
Cut 18, 21, 100.

Dahlia 112.
Daily 132.
Damp 51, 56, 164.
Dangerous 157.
Dare 97.
Dark 8, 60.
Darn 103, 166.
Date 12, 94, 140, 170.
Daughter 42, 142.
Daughter-in-law 194.
Day 4.
Daybreak 8, 78.
Deacon 89.
Deal 27, 35.
Dear 30, 33.
Debit 43.
Debt 46, 60.
Deceive 72, 73.
Decide 89, 97.
Decrease 138.
Deduct 43, 116.
Deep 81.
Defect 168.
Definite 195.
Degrad 205.
Degree 201.
Delicate 112.
Deliver 50, 129.
Demand 45.
Dense 81.
Depend 84.
Deposit 121.
Designation 202.
Desk 146.
Detail 149.
Detain 102.
Detour 79.
Develope 165.
Diagonal 94.
Dictionary 16.
Die 39, 98.
Difference 49, 108.
Different 7, 29.
Difficult 17, 96.
Dig 111, 127.
Digest 184.
Dinner 19, 29, 82.
Dip 74, 151.
Diploma 132.
Direction 78, 82.
Dirty 73.
Discount 47.
Discovery 172.
Discuss 40, 89.
Disease 75, 195.
Disgraceful 156, 197.
Dish 20.
Disinclined 209.
Dislike 157.
Dismiss 193.
Dispense 92.
Dispensary 141.
Disperse 200.
Disposition 203.
Dissolve 184.
Distance 80, 94.
Distinct 38.
Distinguish 30.
District 81, 125.
Disturb 7, 146.
Ditch 49, 81.
Divide 83, 191.
Division 132.
Do 4.
Dog 64.
Dollar 2, 32.
Donkey 181.
Don't 2, 7.
Door 25.
Dot 40.
Double 78.
Downwards 65.
Doze 99.
Draft 14.
Drain 136, 186.
Draught 190, 211.
Draw 46, 57, 75, 85, 93.
Drawer 142.
Drawing Room 51.
Dream 162.
Dress 176, 179.
Drill 111, 132.
Drink 19, 21.
Drip 151.
Drive 69, 81, 128, 135.
Droop 203.
Drop 92, 129.
Drought 137.
Drown 136, 201.
Drowsy 99.
Drug 187.
Dry 17, 29.
Due 102.
Durable 198.
During 90.
Dust 51, 57, 79, 135.
Duster 52.
Duty 118.
Each 6, 7, 28.
Ear 177, 201.
Early 55, 119.
Earn 115, 194.
Earth 113.
Earthen 147.
Easy 25, 38, 46, 49.
Eat 11, 17, 37.
Eaves 153.
Eclipse 179.
Economical 115.
Edge 100, 149.
Effect 187.
Egg 19, 22.
Elbow 57.
Elders 89.
Elect 89, 90.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Electric</th>
<th>138, 172.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eligible</td>
<td>90.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emperor</td>
<td>142.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employ</td>
<td>165.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Empty</td>
<td>54, 73, 105.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enamel</td>
<td>32.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>End</td>
<td>40, 60, 170.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engage</td>
<td>19, 34.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>England</td>
<td>82.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>50.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enlarge</td>
<td>154.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enough</td>
<td>10, 20, 21.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enter</td>
<td>68, 92.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entirely</td>
<td>31, 83.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entreat</td>
<td>167.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Envelope</td>
<td>13, 14, 184.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equal</td>
<td>69, 174, 191.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erase</td>
<td>206.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Escort</td>
<td>41, 161.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evaporate</td>
<td>187.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Even</td>
<td>62.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evening</td>
<td>5, 19, 20.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Event</td>
<td>158.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Every</td>
<td>5.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Everybody</td>
<td>26, 146.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Everything</td>
<td>20, 47, 96.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evict</td>
<td>120.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evidence</td>
<td>196.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ewer</td>
<td>120.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exactly</td>
<td>5, 11, 107.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Examine</td>
<td>87, 88, 133.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exceedingly</td>
<td>20.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exchange</td>
<td>66, 93.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excite</td>
<td>72.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excluding</td>
<td>14, 161.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excuse</td>
<td>128, 155.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exhaust</td>
<td>164, 187.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exhort</td>
<td>162.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exist</td>
<td>172.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expand</td>
<td>173.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenses</td>
<td>43, 47, 115.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Experience</td>
<td>188.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Explain</td>
<td>40, 85.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Express</td>
<td>27.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expression</td>
<td>59.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
INDEX.

Figuratively 6.
File 149.
Fill 24, 53, 54.
Filter 24.
Find 16, 17.
Fine 11, 57, 141, 161, 192.
Finger 100.
Finish 4, 7, 17, 52.
Fire 23, 184.
Firecracker 163.
First 4, 5, 20.
Fit 48, 128, 161.
Fix 33, 57, 88.
Fixture 181.
Flag 142.
Flame 54.
Flat 66.
Flea 212.
Flee 97.
Flit 122.
Float 188.
Flood 136.
Floor 50.
Flour 100.
Flow 136.
Flower 50.
Flowerpot 114.
Flowerbed 113.
Fly 128, 142, 187.
Plywhip 128.
Fog 102.
Fold 20, 103, 138.
Follow 86, 211.
Fond 123, 192.
Foot 11, 17.
Foot 50, 94.
Footpad 124.
Footprint 198.
Forage 109.
Force 25.
Ford 81.
Foreign 12, 47, 127.
Foremost 185.
Forget 101.
Forgive 36.

Fork 73.
Form 14, 126.
Former 88.
Formerly 113.
Forward 86, 127, 149.
Fraction 161.
Frame 113.
France 84.
Free 123.
Freeze 192.
Frequent 59.
Friend 141.
Fright 162, 188.
Front 1, 55, 86.
Frost 114, 137.
Fruit 105, 180.
Fry 19, 22.
Fuel 183.
Full 53.
Fumes 153.
Fun 176.
Funeral 90, 132, 147.
Fur 82.
Furlough 175.
Furniture 181.
Future 4, 21.

Gable 208.
Galvanised 139.
Gamble 46.
Garden 55.
Garment 100.
Garrison 200.
Gate 8, 81.
General 133.
Gentleman 8, 108.
Gently 74.
Geography 133.
Germany 165.
Get 3, 12, 28, 37, 49.
Gift 147.
Gimlet 127.
Ginger 124.
Girth 177.
Give 22, 16, 21.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INDEX.</th>
<th>ix</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Glazed 147.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glove 179.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Go 2, 4, 8, 10.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gold 45, 85.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Good 4, 6, 35.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goods 181.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goodbye 41, 193.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government 132.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grade 182.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gradually 198.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grain 46, 124.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grandfather 143.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grandmother 143.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grandson 143.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Granddaughter 143.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Granulated 127.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grapes 140.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grass 168, 169.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grate 56.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grateful 190.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gratuity 191.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gravel 177.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great 27.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great-grand-son 143.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great-grand-daughter 143.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green 140.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grind 124.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grip 174.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ground 1, 59, 100.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grow 124.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grudge 127.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guarantee 121, 165.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guest 18, 154.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gun 176.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hair 192.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Half 5, 10, 89.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hall 53.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Halter 177.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ham 19.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hammer 135, 203.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hand 13, 18, 20, 23, 44.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Handwriting 13.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hang 28, 53, 77.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Happen 106.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hard 18, 22, 114.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hardship 122.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hardy 112.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harmonious 39.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harvest 105.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haste 109.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hat 36, 101.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hatchet 161.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Have 3.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Head 64, 78, 102.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Headache 166.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health 138.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heap 152, 177.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hear 33, 48.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heat 21, 23, 95.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heavy 64, 101.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heed 176.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heighten 130.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Help 20, 51, 141.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hemp 170.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hence 4.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Here 1, 4.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heredity 84.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hide 124.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High 11, 54.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hinder 135.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hire 16, 75.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>History 131.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hoe 124.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hold 29, 64, 66, 85, 126, 127.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hole 104, 127.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holiday 132.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home 10, 14, 15, 35, 38.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homesick 39.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hope 202.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horizontal 56.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horse 37.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospital 140.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hot 19, 23.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hour 86, 131.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House 120.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How 3, 6, 24, 132.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hunger 120.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hurry 72.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hurt 150.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Hymn 85.

Ice 175.
Ice chest 21.
Idea 40.
Idle 123.
If 10, 15, 21.
Impair 190.
Important 41.
Impossible 72, 95, 112.
Improper 48, 49.
Improve 75, 198.
Inch 111.
Incline 184.
Include 47.
Incomplete 40.
Inconvenience 135.
Increase 33, 116, 128.
Indicate 40.
Indistinct 27.
Infections 202.
 Inferior 134, 202.
Infuse II, 22.
Injure 112, 138.
Injury 187, 194.
Ink 32.
Ink slab 32.
Inn 75.
Inquire 33, 119.
Insert 205.
Inside 1, 32, 76.
Inspect 132.
Inspector 132.
Instance 6.
Instead 88, 161.
Intelligence 164.
Intentionally 211.
Interest 93.
Interfere 118, 121.
Interim 133.
Interview 158.
Intimate 87, 182.
Invite 3, 13, 18.
Inwards 65.
Iron 31, 58.

Issue 44, 149.
Itch 190.
Item 43.
Itself 28.

Jam 101, 196.
Japan 45, 83.
Jaw 176.
Jest 156.
Join 200.
Joiner 50.
Joke 156.
Jolt 80, 136.
Journey Chap. X.
Journeymen 122.
Jug 24, 164.
Jump 49, 54, 162.
Junior 88.
Just 6, 8, 11, 26.

Keep 26, 129.
Kennel 201.
Kerosene 130, 202.
Kettle 19, 32, 129.
Key 25.
Kill 19.
Kind 6, 7, 28.
Kindle 56.
Kitchen 26.
Kite 188.
Knee 81.
Knife 67.
Knit 179.
Knock 8, 106, 168.
Know 4, 24, 26, 29.
Knowledge 35.

Labourer 16, 122.
Ladder 64.
Lamp 8, 53.
Land 83.
Landlord 120, 196.
Lane 128.
Language 27, 48.
Lantern 56.
| Large 7. | Limit 47. |
| Last 5, 21, 55, 137. | Line 71, 160. |
| Late 55, 69, 204. | Liquid 124. |
| Latter 5. | Listen 48, 74. |
| Laugh 156. | Little 4, 9, 21. |
| Laundry 104. | Live 35, 39. |
| Lay 65, 71, 79. | Loafer 123. |
| Layer 71. | Local 132. |
| Layman 173. | Lock 25, 130. |
| Lead 85, 206. | Long 8, 9, 10, 34, 35. |
| Leaf 160. | Longer 17. |
| Leak 19, 129. | Look 3, 7, 17, 146. |
| Lean 152, 194. | Loose 76, 115, 128. |
| Learn 38, 74, 122. | Lose 46, 51, 176. |
| Learning 134. | Loss 192. |
| Lease 120, 121. | Lot 57, 126. |
| Least 27, 164. | Loth 99. |
| Leather 127. | Lotion 187. |
| Leaves 22, 87, 114. | Low 11, 126. |
| Lecture 87, 91. | Lower 117. |
| Left 1, 3, 21, 98, 185. | Lucky 203. |
| Leg 21, 79. | Lump 57, 111, 136. |
| Leisure 123. | Machinery 179. |
| Lend 46. | Mad 164. |
| Length 49, 59. | Magpie 64. |
| Less 10, 21, 32. | Maiden 115. |
| Lessons 74, 131. | Mail 118. |
| Lest 76. | Main 86, 126. |
| Let 28, 66, 98, 121, 136. | Majority 120. |
| Level 54, 111. | Male 200. |
| Lice 212. | Man 8, 13. |
| Lid 66. | Manager 78, 97. |
| Lie 59, 121, 148. | Manchu 188. |
| Lies 72, 73. | Manner 90. |
| Lift 28, 51, 125. | Many 3. |
| Light 8, 46, 53, 56, 128. | Map 171. |
| Like 4, 6, 38. | Market 55, 205. |
| Lilac 153. | Marry 90, 132, 147. |
| Lime 30. | |
INDEX.

Mason 57.
Master 15, 189.
Matches 53.
Material 125, 179.
Matter 33.
Meals 17, 120.
Mean 40.
Meaning 16, 40.
Means 96, 121.
Meantime 31, 56.
Measure 49, 50, 116, 169.
Meat 18, 21, 151.
Mediate 39.
Medicine 50, 98, 183.
Meet 34, 108.
Melt 173.
Member 89, 90.
Membership 74.
Memory 96.
Mend 26, 70.
Mention 110, 191.
Merchant 60, 97.
Merely 25, 43, 48, 94.
Merit 84.
Message 15.
Messenger 9.
Method 97.
Mexican 45.
Microscope 180.
Midair 187.
Middle 89.
Middling 191.
Midnight 5.
Might 27.
Mild 57.
Military 182.
Milk 20, 109.
Millet 55, 125.
Mind 9, 72, 118.
Minute 11.
Minutely 149.
Mirror 195.
Misprounounce 178.
Miss 69, 140.

Mistake 43, 70, 71, 185.
Mix 100, 204, 210.
Moisture 100.
Monarchy 189.
Monday 5.
Money 16, 30.
Month 5, 12, 35, 133.
Morality 133.
More 3, 10.
Morning 5, 18, 19.
Mosquito 128.
Most 31.
Mother 42, 143.
Mother-in-law 145.
Mould 112, 147.
Moul 207.
Mount 42, 165.
Mourn 203.
Mouth 64, 141.
Move 7, 48, 65, 68.
Much 3, 30, 132.
Mud 71, 136.
Mule 75.
Multiplication 132.
Must 3, 35, 43.
Mustard 20.
Mutton 19, 21.

Nail 25, 29, 117.
Name 13, 14, 35.
Napkin 91.
Narrow 10, 49.
Nation 189.
National 39.
Native 99.
Natural 193.
Nausea 184.
Near 94.
Nearsighted 190.
Neck 177.
Need 25, 31, 72, 78.
Needle 103.
Needless 31.
Neighbour 125.
Nephew 144.
INDEX.

Netting 128.
Never 21, 23.
New 33, 52, 149.
News 72, 168.
Newspaper 18
Next 5, 87.
Nice 20, 22.
Nick 115.
Niece 144.
Night 5, 67.
Noise 115, 154, 181.
Noiselessly 154.
None 3.
Noon 5, 11, 18.
North 140.
Note 44, 45.
Nothing 27, 67, 159.
Notice 121, 170.
Now 27.
Number 1, 2, 28, 126, 171.
Numerous 53, 112.

Object 126, 157.
Oblige 110.
Observe 39.
Obstruct 58.
Occasion 147.
Occupation 35, 114.
Occurrence 59, 95.
O' clock 11.
Odds 76, 126.
Offend 70, 157.
Offer 33, 128.
Official 36, 145, 179.
Often 15.
Oil 53.
Old 22, 33, 140.
Omit 40, 43, 95.
Once 9, 30.
Opaque 183.
Open 25, 48, 52.
Operation 141.
Opinion 211.
Opportunity 30, 128.
Opposite 54, 63, 149.

Oral 133.
Orange 140, 168.
Order 52, 76, 87, 134.
Ornament 179.
Ordinary 188.
Organ 200.
Originate 198.
Other 7.
Ought 9, 16.
Ounce 32.
Ourselves 15.
Outside 1, 8, 29, 32.
Outwards 66.
Over 22.
Overcoat 194.
Overdone 22.
Overdrawn 170.
Overflow 136.
Overtake 53, 69.
Overwork 187.
Owe 16, 43.
Owner 45, 97.
Ox 24.

Pack 54, 76.
Package 85.
Page 133.
Paint 73.
Pair 32.
Pan 58.
Paper 56, 99.
Paper-hanger 99.
Paralysis 195.
Parcel 104.
Pare 18.
Parent 39.
Partition 118, 122.
Pass 91, 155, 188.
Passage 86, 91, 134.
Passenger 84.
Paste 100, 150, 183.
Patch 104.
Path 54, 147.
Patient 160.
Pattern 166.
Patty 24.
Pay 16, 46, 82, 149.
Peace 89.
Peaches 21.
Pears 140.
Peas 114.
Pedlar 61.
Peg 181.
Pen 32, 206.
Pencil 206.
Penetrate 175.
People 20, 30, 46.
Pepper 20.
Perhaps 35, 69.
Perpendicular 56.
Person 39, 65.
Perspire 95, 181.
Photo 165.
Phrase 38.
Physics 133.
Pick 7, 29, 51, 92, 131.
Pickle 24.
Picnic 158.
Pictnre 107.
Piece 18, 21, 32.
Pile 177.
Pill 174.
Pillar 119, 151.
Pillow 81.
Pincers 135.
Pine 150.
Pin-money 171.
Pipe 138.
Piping 57.
Pit 54.
Place 28, 54, 66.
Plague 169.
Plainly 162.
Plait 150.
Plan 96, 185.
Plane 118.
Plaster 71.
Plate 18, 70.
Platform 204.

Play 166.
Pleasant 48.
Please 7, 13, 36.
Plot 152.
Pluck 141.
Plum 140.
Peach 19.
Pocket 74.
Poison 193.
Poker 57.
Pole 59, 62.
Police 183.
Population 83, 146.
Pork 21.
Porridge 19.
Position 36, 66, 145.
Possibly 27, 48, 67.
Postoffice 118.
Posted 119, 121.
Pot 23, 112.
Potatoes 18, 112.
Pour 20 105.
Powder 174, 187.
Power 180, 186.
Practically 74.
Pray 181.
Prayer 86.
Preach 86.
Premium 45.
Prepare 19, 20.
Prepaid 119.
Prescription 183.
Presence 146.
Present 4, 33, 93, 179, 182.
Press 65, 88, 127.
Pretend 154, 199.
Pretty, 107.
Prevailing 107.
Present 171.
Previous 134, 176.
Price 32, 33, 92.
Print 27, 165.
Private 80, 132, 173.
Probably 55, 142.
Proclamation 41.
Produce 140.
Profit 94.
Promise 183, 211.
Pronounce 38, 90, 188.
Proof 196.
Prop 78.
Proper 25, 52, 57.
Propagate 129.
Proportion 125.
Proposal 35, 97, 125.
Prosecute 121.
Prosperous 89.
Protestant 174.
Province 189.
Provoke 123.
Publish 91.
Pudding 18, 20.
Pull 25, 128, 135.
Punctuate 40.
Pungent 124.
Punish 167.
Pupil 53, 133.
Purchase 44.
Pure 146.
Purge 193.
Purpose 31, 36, 193.
Push 25, 126.
Put 14, 19, 34, 74, 77, 101.

Quantity 3, 21, 136.
Quarrel 39, 89.
Quench 120.
Question 91, 194.
Quickly 4, 32.
Quiet 90, 134.
Quilt 81.
Quite 11, 44.
Quote 45.

Radical 14.
Rage 162.
Railway 34.
Rain 79, 100.
Raise 136, 175.
Rake 111.

Ransom 200.
Rash 68.
Rate 45, 82, 93.
Rather 20.
Raw 105.
Reach 53, 54, 81, 83, 100.
Read 18, 28, 35, 43, 130.
Ready 17, 20, 172.
Really 69, 191.
Receipt 41, 43, 106.
Receive 34, 43.
Recent 98, 100, 158.
Reckon 43, 82.
Recognise 13, 38, 131.
Recollect 95.
Recommend 165, 191.
Record 117.
Recover 194.
Red 153.
Reduce 154, 174.
Refer 40, 202.
Refuse 108.
Register 119.
Relationship 142.
Relative 143.
Release 200.
Reliable 51, 134.
Remainder 7, 82.
Remember 70, 95, 96.
Remind 101.
Remove 20.
Rent 103.
Repay 46.
Repeat 166.
Reply 12, 13.
Report 90, 184.
Reprove 195.
Republic 189.
Reputation 178.
Request 39, 169.
Require 12, 24, 112.
Resemblance 164.
Resident 138, 149.
Resign 193.
Respect 184.
Responsible 97.
Rest 74, 75, 86, 148.
Retire 180.
Return 8, 13.
Reverse 66, 158.
Revise 134.
Rice 18, 20.
Rich 121.
Ride 94.
Ridge 58.
Right 1, 4, 185.
Ring 167.
Rinse 50, 59, 73, 165.
River 63.
Ripe 105.
Rise 5, 21, 33, 79.
Risk 175.
Rissole 24.
Road 70.
Roast 19.
Robber 68, 124, 200.
Robe 34.
Rod 114.
Roll 28, 52, 131, 176.
Roman Catholic 28, 52, 131, 176.
Roof 92.
Room 29, 50.
Root 100, 137.
Rope 30.
Rot 56.
Rotation 178.
Roughly 149.
Round 56, 79.
Rub 51, 73, 76, 137, 210.
Rue 161.
Rug 82.
Rule 39, 50, 120.
Run 84, 136.
Russia 83.
Rut 80, 126.

Saddle 177.
Salary 35.
Sale 123, 191.
Salt 20, 24, 123.
Saltpetre 24.
Salute 188.
Same 6, 8, 28.
Sand 146.
Satin 30.
Saturday 5.
Say 10, 15, 27.
Scald 23.
Scales 115.
Scarce 198.
Scatter 51, 146, 147.
School 130, 190.
Scissors 100.
Scramble 19.
Scraper 210.
Scratch 190.
Screen 28.
Screw 127.
Scripture 86.
Scum 166.
Sea 84.
Seam 103.
Search 17.
Season 132.
Seat 34, 86, 126, 190.
Second 7.
Secret 45.
Security 93.
See 8, 15, 20, 60.
Seed 112.
Seen 33, 56.
Seize 200.
Select 7, 86, 91.
Self-evident 161.
Sell 32.
Seller 202.
Send 9, 13, 15, 41.
Sentence 27, 28, 40.
Separate 29, 65, 84, 122, 197.
Sermon 86.
Servant 39, 125.
Serve 20, 122.
Service 31, 86.
INDEX.

Session 89.
Serviette 20, 58.
Set 11, 20, 50, 56, 77, 147.
Settle 43, 76.
Several 12, 48.
Sew 103.
Shade 151.
Shaft 80, 99, 161.
Shake 52, 58, 80, 189, 210.
Shallow 63, 85.
Shame 156, 197.
Share 192.
Shave 201.
Sheet 40, 104.
Shelf 29, 142.
Shelter 211.
Shine 151.
Ship 84.
Shod 152.
Shoes 28.
Shop 30, 45, 98.
Short 10, 13, 16, 35, 73, 173.
Shot 176.
Should 15.
Shoulder 64.
Shout 199.
Shovel 54, 90.
Show 34.
Shower 79, 100.
Shrink 59, 141.
Shrub 152.
Shut 25.
Shutter 25, 97, 98.
Sick 75, 175.
Side 1, 44.
Siesta 179.
Sign 77, 180.
Silk 30.
Silver 33.
Simple 108.
Since 9, 16.
Sincere 134.
Sing 85, 207.
Single 78, 80, 147.
INDEX.

Spark 184.
Sparrow 209.
Speak 27, 38.
Speech 27.
Spectacles 190.
Speed 84.
Spend 30, 31.
Split 184.
Splash 196.
Split 161.
Spoiled 67.
Spoon 73.
Sports 134.
Sprain 150.
Spread 29, 52.
Spring 107, 176.
Sprinkle 51.
Square 113, 190.
Squat 204.
Squeeze 72.
Stack 55.
Stake 112, 114.
Stalks 55, 125.
Stall 142, 154.
Stamp 119.
Stand 5, 54, 126, 137.
Starch 58.
Start 56, 76, 80, 199.
Starve 120.
Station 34.
Statement 16.
Stay 179.
Steady 33, 76.
Steak 22.
Steamer 84.
Steel 206.
Steep 24, 59, 71.
Step 49, 54, 178, 199.
Stew 20, 21.
Stick 118, 147.
Stiff 172.
Still 3, 6.
Stir 147.
Stock 186.
Stone 54, 151.

Stop 79, 101, 129.
Store 64, 84, 127.
Storey 139
Story 181.
Stout 105.
Stove 19, 56.
Straight 79, 139.
Strange 209.
Stranger 90, 132, 178.
Strap 127.
Straw 109.
Street 26, 79.
Strength 174, 187.
Stretch 160.
Strict 98.
Strike 11, 176.
Stroke 14, 56.
Stroll, 158.
Strong 22, 32, 75.
Student 210.
Study 17, 34.
Stuffy 78.
Stumble 152, 171.
Stupid 184.
Style 36, 176.
Subject 89, 91, 110, 133.
Subtract 132.
Suburb 146.
Succession 84.
Suck 65.
Suddenly 197.
Suet 188.
Suffer 167.
Sufficient 23, 29.
Suffocate 153, 208, 209.
Sugar 20, 24.
Suggest 97.
Suicide 193.
Suit 20, 48, 115, 129.
Suitable 6, 86.
Sum 43.
Summer 17, 94.
Sun 29, 77.
Sunday 5, 85.
Superior 202.
Supper 92.
Supplement 88.
Supply 125.
Support 57, 117, 141, 194.
Surface 1, 73, 100.
Surgeon 122.
Surgery 183.
Surname 41, 142.
Surplus 26.
Swallow 1, 73, 100.
Surgeon 122.
Surgery 183.
Surname 41, 142.
Surplus 26.
Swallow 1, 73, 100.
Symptoms 193.
Table 11, 20, 50.
Tabloid 181.
Tailor 146.
Tainted 105.
Tall 124.
Tally 181.
Tare 116.
Tares 137.
Taste 20, 124, 182.
Tax 189.
Tea 11, 19.
Teapot 105.
Teach 53, 85.
Teacher 13.
Telegraph 128, 171.
Telescope 180.
Tell 2, 4, 30, 34.
Temper 134, 162.
Temple 174.
Tenant 196.
Tennis 176.
Tepid 23.
Term 46, 120.
Text 85.
Than 6, 10.
Thank 34, 128.
That 1.
Thatch 55, 125.
Thaw 114.

There 1.
Thermometer 201.
Thick 10, 49, 112.
Thieve 68.
Thigh 178.
Thin 10, 18, 49, 112.
Thing 26.
Think 96.
Thirsty 120.
This 1, 3.
Thoroughly 18, 59.
Thread 103, 166.
Threaten 120.
Thresh 125.
Throne 84.
Through 102.
Throw 49, 90, 135, 152, 209.
Thunder 196.
Ticket 119, 170, 204.
Tie 28, 54, 59, 104.
Tiffin 82.
Tight 25, 115, 173.
Tile 125.
Time 9, 11, 16, 21, 85.
Tin 29, 105.
Tinsmith 19, 129.
Tire 148, 157, 187.
Toast 18, 19.
Tobacco 187.
To-day 4.
Together 28.
Tomato 114.
Tomorrow 4, 18.
Tone 40.
Tongue 24.
Too 16.
Tooth 18, 185.
Top 1, 71, 130.
Torn 56, 190.
Total 43, 82.
Touch 7, 171.
Tough 22.
Towards 35, 87.
Towel 58, 167.
Tower 142.
| Wardrobe 103. | Wife 42, 142. |
| Warm 24, 82. | Will 16. |
| Warranted 139. | Willing 70. |
| Wash 23, 24, 139. | Win 176. |
| Waste 32, 159. | Wind 52, 79. |
| Watch 30, 53, 85, 117. | Window 52, 73. |
| Watchman 191. | Windowsill 114. |
| Waterproof 103. | Winter 17, 137. |
| Way 40, 96, 134. | Wire 57. |
| Weak 22, 64, 187. | Wireless 172. |
| Wealth 122. | Wish 23, 78. |
| Wear 30, 94, 103, 179, 190. | Withdraw 159. |
| Weather 23, 24, 57. | Wither 168. |
| Weave 194. | Without 39. |
| Weak 5. | Wonder 38. |
| Weight 115. | Wood 14. |
| Welcome 142. | Woollen 59, 103. |
| Well 9, 20, 34, 140. | Word 21, 40. |
| West 35. | Work 16, 50. |
| Wet 56, 100. | Worry 192. |
| What 3. | Worship 86. |
| Whatever 7, 26, 32. | Worth 32, 104. |
| When 8, 9. | Wrangle 39. |
| Whenever 34. | Write 13, 41, 133. |
| Where 1, 13, 35, 76. | Wrong 4, 191. |
| Whereabouts 169. | Wrongly 4, 14, 43, 70. |
| Wherever 77. | Wrought 179. |
| Whether 29. | Yard 50, 81. |
| Which 7. | Yarn 103. |
| While 18, 34, 35. | Yawn 181. |
| White 140. | Year 5. |
| Who 4, 7, 8, 88. | Yellow 140. |
| Whose 12, 14. | Yoke 81. |
| Why 50. | Young 124, 140. |
| Wick 53. | Yourself 15, 23. |
| Wide 49. | |

**INDEX.**
## ERRATA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Line</th>
<th>Correction</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Omit &quot;(do.)&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>For “to be” read “being”.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 25   | 4    | "  你  
     "  你  門. |
<p>| 25   | 7    | &quot;  廠  &quot;  敞. |
| 33   | 2    | After 和 insert 他. |
| 36   | 6    | For “Twenty-five” read “Thirty-five”. |
| 39   | 11   | &quot;  那  read 你. |
| 40   | 12   | After → insert 聲. |
| 41   | 7    | Before “Will” insert “We”. |
| 44   | 4    | For 有 read 百. |
| 46   | 10   | &quot;  要  &quot;  要. |
| 48   | 4    | Omit 呢. |
| 51   | 8    | &quot;  他. |
| 51   | 14   | After “room” add “and wash the floor”. |
| 52   | 3    | For “to” read “and”. |
| 52   | 4    | Omit 在. |
| 54   | 4    | &quot;  →. |
| 54   | 6    | After → insert 個. |
| 56   | 10   | For 受 read 愛. |
| 62   | 7    | Before “Two” insert “Too heavy;”. |
| 68   | 4    | For 來 read 東. |
| 68   | 12   | &quot;  矢  &quot;  失. |
| 73   | 5    | Before “is” insert “vat”. |
| 74   | 10   | Omit “Do” and before “it” insert “Take hold of (or carry)”. |
| 78   | 7    | Add “The candle is not bright, snuff it.” |
| 78   | 10   | Before “Will” insert “We”. |
| 83   | 3    | After 咿 insert 呀. |
| 88   | 2    | For 讀 read 續. |
| 91   | 12   | Before “bread” insert “Communion”. |
| 101  | 13   | For “sleeping” read “sleepy”. |
| 101  | 14   | &quot;  戴  read 戴. |
| 113  | 12   | &quot;  擔  &quot;  擔. |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Line</th>
<th>Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>115</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Reverse the order of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>119</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>After 號 insert 全</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Omit 錢</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>124</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>After 棺 insert 子</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>126</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>For 裁 read 嫌</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>129</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>&quot; 棵 &quot;  &quot; 顆 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>136</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>&quot; 潮 &quot;  &quot; 潮 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>136</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>&quot; 潮 &quot;  &quot; 潮 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>137</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Read &quot;This kind of crops can't stand the drought.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>137</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>For 潮 read 潮</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>137</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>&quot; 潮 &quot;  &quot; 潮 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>137</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>&quot; 經 &quot;  &quot; 禁 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>138</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>&quot; 經 &quot;  &quot; 禁 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>144</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>&quot; 侄 &quot;  &quot; 姊 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>145</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>After 你 insert 們</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>147</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>&quot; 沒 &quot;  &quot; 有 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>For 慫 read 慫</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>151</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>After 潮 insert 不</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>152</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>&quot; 院 &quot;  &quot; 子 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>152</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>For 著 read 助</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>153</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>&quot; 路 &quot;  &quot; 道 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>154</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Omit ( )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>156</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>For 的 read 呢</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>159</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>&quot; 殘 &quot;  &quot; 煉 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>172</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>After 來 add 了</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>190</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>For 雨 read 倆</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>191</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>&quot; 跟 &quot;  &quot; 更 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>201</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>&quot; 出 &quot;  &quot; 過 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>206</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>&quot; 根 &quot;  &quot; 棍 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>206</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>&quot; 何 &quot;  &quot; 河 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>215</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>&quot; 月 &quot;  &quot; 坚 &quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>