



廣東省立第一師範學校



廣東省立第一師範學校
校長 梁啟超
校址 廣州



廣東省立第一師範學校

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此藥之功用... 治... 諸症...

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此藥性味甘平，能補氣養血，益精壯神。凡氣血兩虧，精神萎靡，頭暈目眩，腰酸背痛，以及婦女經期不調，產後失血過多，服之皆效。此藥在《本草綱目》中被歸入補劑類，其功效顯著，為醫家所常用。



腦

腦為髓之海

腦為髓之海，髓者精之液也。腦主神明，為一身之主。凡腦氣不足，則神志恍惚，記憶力減退，甚至癡呆。故欲求長生，必先養腦。此藥能入腦補髓，使腦氣充足，神志清明。其功效之宏，不可言喻。凡患腦力衰弱者，服之立見奇效。

此藥之功用，在於補腦益髓，強筋壯骨。凡因勞心過度，耗損腦力，或因年老體衰，腦氣不足，服此藥後，能使人精神煥發，體力倍增。此藥在《本草綱目》中被譽為補腦之聖藥，其功效之廣，為其他補劑所不及。

凡欲求長生者，必先養腦。此藥能入腦補髓，使腦氣充足，神志清明。其功效之宏，不可言喻。凡患腦力衰弱者，服之立見奇效。

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一、書一、時本一、讀法一、新編國語本一、（註）一、日語本

時本一、國語一、讀法一、書一、（註）一、時本一、讀法一、書一、（註）一、新編國語本一、（註）一、日語本一、（註）一、國語一、讀法一、書一、（註）一、時本一、讀法一、書一、（註）一、新編國語本一、（註）一、日語本

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此圖係...
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一、周代

周代之政治，以宗法制度為基礎。宗法制度之特點，在於其以血缘關係為紐帶，形成一個個宗族組織。周代之宗法制度，係由周文王所創立，其內容包括：宗子、宗祧、宗廟、宗祧等。宗子為宗族之核心，其地位至高無上。宗祧為宗族之延續，其傳承亦至為重要。宗廟為宗族之祭祀場所，其祭祀活動亦至為重要。宗祧則指宗族之成員，其地位亦因宗法關係而定。周代之宗法制度，不僅僅是政治制度的基礎，亦是社會秩序之保障。其特點在於：一、宗法關係之嚴格性。宗法關係之嚴格性，表現在宗子之地位、宗祧之傳承、宗廟之祭祀等方面。二、宗法關係之穩定性。宗法關係之穩定性，表現在宗子之地位、宗祧之傳承、宗廟之祭祀等方面。三、宗法關係之階級性。宗法關係之階級性，表現在宗子之地位、宗祧之傳承、宗廟之祭祀等方面。四、宗法關係之排他性。宗法關係之排他性，表現在宗子之地位、宗祧之傳承、宗廟之祭祀等方面。五、宗法關係之繼承性。宗法關係之繼承性，表現在宗子之地位、宗祧之傳承、宗廟之祭祀等方面。六、宗法關係之擴張性。宗法關係之擴張性，表現在宗子之地位、宗祧之傳承、宗廟之祭祀等方面。七、宗法關係之延續性。宗法關係之延續性，表現在宗子之地位、宗祧之傳承、宗廟之祭祀等方面。八、宗法關係之穩定性。宗法關係之穩定性，表現在宗子之地位、宗祧之傳承、宗廟之祭祀等方面。九、宗法關係之階級性。宗法關係之階級性，表現在宗子之地位、宗祧之傳承、宗廟之祭祀等方面。十、宗法關係之排他性。宗法關係之排他性，表現在宗子之地位、宗祧之傳承、宗廟之祭祀等方面。十一、宗法關係之繼承性。宗法關係之繼承性，表現在宗子之地位、宗祧之傳承、宗廟之祭祀等方面。十二、宗法關係之擴張性。宗法關係之擴張性，表現在宗子之地位、宗祧之傳承、宗廟之祭祀等方面。十三、宗法關係之延續性。宗法關係之延續性，表現在宗子之地位、宗祧之傳承、宗廟之祭祀等方面。十四、宗法關係之穩定性。宗法關係之穩定性，表現在宗子之地位、宗祧之傳承、宗廟之祭祀等方面。十五、宗法關係之階級性。宗法關係之階級性，表現在宗子之地位、宗祧之傳承、宗廟之祭祀等方面。十六、宗法關係之排他性。宗法關係之排他性，表現在宗子之地位、宗祧之傳承、宗廟之祭祀等方面。十七、宗法關係之繼承性。宗法關係之繼承性，表現在宗子之地位、宗祧之傳承、宗廟之祭祀等方面。十八、宗法關係之擴張性。宗法關係之擴張性，表現在宗子之地位、宗祧之傳承、宗廟之祭祀等方面。十九、宗法關係之延續性。宗法關係之延續性，表現在宗子之地位、宗祧之傳承、宗廟之祭祀等方面。二十、宗法關係之穩定性。宗法關係之穩定性，表現在宗子之地位、宗祧之傳承、宗廟之祭祀等方面。



周代宗法制度之圖解

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Hydrogen (H) is a colorless, odorless gas. It is the most abundant element in the universe. It is used in the production of ammonia and hydrochloric acid. It also burns in oxygen to form water.

Helium (He) is a colorless, odorless gas. It is the second most abundant element in the universe. It is used in balloons and as a coolant in superconductors.

Lithium (Li) is a silvery-white metal. It is the lightest metal and is used in batteries and as a mood stabilizer in medicine.

Beryllium (Be) is a hard, brittle metal. It is used in the production of beryllium copper and as a refractory material.

Boron (B) is a dark, brittle metalloid. It is used in the production of boron nitride and boron carbide.

Carbon (C) is a non-metallic element. It exists in several forms, including graphite, diamond, and fullerenes. It is used in pencils, as a lubricant, and in the production of steel.

Nitrogen (N) is a colorless, odorless gas. It is the second most abundant element in the atmosphere. It is used in the production of fertilizers and explosives.

Oxygen (O) is a colorless, odorless gas. It is the third most abundant element in the atmosphere. It is essential for life and is used in the production of steel and other metals.

Fluorine (F) is a pale yellow, toxic gas. It is the most electronegative element and is used in the production of fluoropolymers and pharmaceuticals.

Neon (Ne) is a colorless, odorless gas. It is a noble gas and is used in neon signs and as a coolant in cryogenics.

Sodium (Na) is a soft, silvery-white metal. It is highly reactive and is used in the production of sodium chloride and sodium carbonate.

Magnesium (Mg) is a silvery-white metal. It is used in the production of magnesium alloys and as a reducing agent in the extraction of other metals.

Aluminum (Al) is a silvery-white metal. It is the most abundant metal in the earth's crust and is used in the production of aluminum alloys and as a refractory material.

Silicon (Si) is a grayish-black metalloid. It is the second most abundant element in the earth's crust and is used in the production of semiconductors and silicones.

Phosphorus (P) is a non-metallic element. It exists in several forms, including white phosphorus and red phosphorus. It is used in the production of fertilizers and matches.

Sulfur (S) is a yellow, brittle non-metal. It is the second most abundant element in the earth's crust and is used in the production of sulfuric acid and other chemicals.

Chlorine (Cl) is a pale green, toxic gas. It is used in the production of hydrochloric acid and as a disinfectant.

Argon (Ar) is a colorless, odorless gas. It is a noble gas and is used in the production of argon-arc welding and as a coolant in cryogenics.

Potassium (K) is a soft, silvery-white metal. It is highly reactive and is used in the production of potassium chloride and potassium carbonate.

Calcium (Ca) is a silvery-white metal. It is used in the production of calcium hydroxide and calcium sulfate, and as a component of alloys.

Scandium (Sc) is a silvery-white metal. It is used in the production of scandium alloys and as a component of high-temperature alloys.

Titanium (Ti) is a silvery-white metal. It is used in the production of titanium alloys and as a refractory material.

Vanadium (V) is a dark gray metal. It is used in the production of vanadium pentoxide and as a component of alloys.

Chromium (Cr) is a hard, silvery metal. It is used in the production of chromium alloys and as a refractory material.

Manganese (Mn) is a hard, brittle metal. It is used in the production of manganese steel and as a component of alloys.

Iron (Fe) is a dark gray metal. It is the most abundant element in the earth's crust and is used in the production of iron and steel.

Cobalt (Co) is a hard, brittle metal. It is used in the production of cobalt alloys and as a component of alloys.

Nickel (Ni) is a hard, silvery metal. It is used in the production of nickel alloys and as a component of alloys.

Copper (Cu) is a reddish-brown metal. It is used in the production of copper alloys and as a component of alloys.

Zinc (Zn) is a bluish-white metal. It is used in the production of zinc alloys and as a component of alloys.

Gallium (Ga) is a silvery metal. It is used in the production of gallium alloys and as a component of alloys.

Germanium (Ge) is a gray metalloid. It is used in the production of semiconductors and as a component of alloys.

Antimony (Sb) is a brittle metalloid. It is used in the production of antimony alloys and as a component of alloys.

Strontium (Sr) is a silvery metal. It is used in the production of strontium alloys and as a component of alloys.

Barium (Ba) is a silvery metal. It is used in the production of barium alloys and as a component of alloys.

Lanthanum (La) is a silvery metal. It is used in the production of lanthanum alloys and as a component of alloys.

Cerium (Ce) is a silvery metal. It is used in the production of cerium alloys and as a component of alloys.

Praseodymium (Pr) is a silvery metal. It is used in the production of praseodymium alloys and as a component of alloys.

Neodymium (Nd) is a silvery metal. It is used in the production of neodymium alloys and as a component of alloys.

Europium (Eu) is a silvery metal. It is used in the production of europium alloys and as a component of alloys.

Gadolinium (Gd) is a silvery metal. It is used in the production of gadolinium alloys and as a component of alloys.

Terbium (Tm) is a silvery metal. It is used in the production of terbium alloys and as a component of alloys.

Dysprosium (Dy) is a silvery metal. It is used in the production of dysprosium alloys and as a component of alloys.

Hoium (Ho) is a silvery metal. It is used in the production of holmium alloys and as a component of alloys.

Erbium (Er) is a silvery metal. It is used in the production of erbium alloys and as a component of alloys.

Thulium (Tl) is a silvery metal. It is used in the production of thulium alloys and as a component of alloys.

Ytterbium (Yb) is a silvery metal. It is used in the production of ytterbium alloys and as a component of alloys.

Lutetium (Lu) is a silvery metal. It is used in the production of lutetium alloys and as a component of alloys.

Hafnium (Hf) is a silvery metal. It is used in the production of hafnium alloys and as a component of alloys.

Tantalum (Ta) is a silvery metal. It is used in the production of tantalum alloys and as a component of alloys.

Tungsten (W) is a hard, brittle metal. It is used in the production of tungsten alloys and as a component of alloys.

Rhenium (Re) is a hard, brittle metal. It is used in the production of rhenium alloys and as a component of alloys.

Osmium (Os) is a hard, brittle metal. It is used in the production of osmium alloys and as a component of alloys.

Iridium (Ir) is a hard, brittle metal. It is used in the production of iridium alloys and as a component of alloys.

Ruthenium (Ru) is a hard, brittle metal. It is used in the production of ruthenium alloys and as a component of alloys.

Rhodium (Rh) is a hard, brittle metal. It is used in the production of rhodium alloys and as a component of alloys.

Palladium (Pd) is a hard, brittle metal. It is used in the production of palladium alloys and as a component of alloys.

Silver (Ag) is a bright white metal. It is used in the production of silver alloys and as a component of alloys.

Cadmium (Cd) is a soft, silvery metal. It is used in the production of cadmium alloys and as a component of alloys.

Mercury (Hg) is a silvery metal. It is used in the production of mercury alloys and as a component of alloys.

Thallium (Tl) is a silvery metal. It is used in the production of thallium alloys and as a component of alloys.

Lead (Pb) is a soft, silvery metal. It is used in the production of lead alloys and as a component of alloys.

Bismuth (Bi) is a brittle metal. It is used in the production of bismuth alloys and as a component of alloys.

Polonium (Po) is a radioactive metal. It is used in the production of polonium alloys and as a component of alloys.

Astatine (At) is a radioactive halogen. It is used in the production of astatine alloys and as a component of alloys.

Francium (Fr) is a radioactive alkali metal. It is used in the production of francium alloys and as a component of alloys.

Radium (Ra) is a radioactive alkaline earth metal. It is used in the production of radium alloys and as a component of alloys.

Actinium (Ac) is a radioactive actinide metal. It is used in the production of actinium alloys and as a component of alloys.

Thorium (Th) is a radioactive actinide metal. It is used in the production of thorium alloys and as a component of alloys.

Protactinium (Pa) is a radioactive actinide metal. It is used in the production of protactinium alloys and as a component of alloys.

Uranium (U) is a radioactive actinide metal. It is used in the production of uranium alloys and as a component of alloys.

Neptunium (Np) is a radioactive actinide metal. It is used in the production of neptunium alloys and as a component of alloys.

Plutonium (Pu) is a radioactive actinide metal. It is used in the production of plutonium alloys and as a component of alloys.

Americium (Am) is a radioactive actinide metal. It is used in the production of americium alloys and as a component of alloys.

Cm is a radioactive actinide metal. It is used in the production of curium alloys and as a component of alloys.

Bk is a radioactive actinide metal. It is used in the production of berkelium alloys and as a component of alloys.

Cf is a radioactive actinide metal. It is used in the production of californium alloys and as a component of alloys.

Es is a radioactive actinide metal. It is used in the production of einsteinium alloys and as a component of alloys.

Fm is a radioactive actinide metal. It is used in the production of fermium alloys and as a component of alloys.

Mendelevium (Md) is a radioactive actinide metal. It is used in the production of mendeleevium alloys and as a component of alloys.

Nobelium (No) is a radioactive actinide metal. It is used in the production of nobelium alloys and as a component of alloys.

Lanthanum (La) is a silvery metal. It is used in the production of lanthanum alloys and as a component of alloys.

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Lutetium (Lu) is a silvery metal. It is used in the production of lutetium alloys and as a component of alloys.

其言曰：夫君子之與小人，其類不同，其性不同，其習不同，其行不同，其言不同，其志不同，其趣不同，其歸不同，其終不同。君子之與小人，猶天之與地，猶日之與月，猶水之與火，猶木之與石，其類不同，其性不同，其習不同，其行不同，其言不同，其志不同，其趣不同，其歸不同，其終不同。

夫君子之與小人，其類不同，其性不同，其習不同，其行不同，其言不同，其志不同，其趣不同，其歸不同，其終不同。君子之與小人，猶天之與地，猶日之與月，猶水之與火，猶木之與石，其類不同，其性不同，其習不同，其行不同，其言不同，其志不同，其趣不同，其歸不同，其終不同。

其言曰：夫君子之與小人，其類不同，其性不同，其習不同，其行不同，其言不同，其志不同，其趣不同，其歸不同，其終不同。君子之與小人，猶天之與地，猶日之與月，猶水之與火，猶木之與石，其類不同，其性不同，其習不同，其行不同，其言不同，其志不同，其趣不同，其歸不同，其終不同。

夫君子之與小人，其類不同，其性不同，其習不同，其行不同，其言不同，其志不同，其趣不同，其歸不同，其終不同。君子之與小人，猶天之與地，猶日之與月，猶水之與火，猶木之與石，其類不同，其性不同，其習不同，其行不同，其言不同，其志不同，其趣不同，其歸不同，其終不同。

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我知得此，有一二〇〇〇，其所以，其所以也。其所以也。

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圖六十八

中華民國二十二年一月一日出版

中華民國二十二年一月一日出版

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圖一、馬之頭部構造圖

此圖顯示了馬頭部的骨骼和肌肉結構。圖中標註了各個部分，包括上頷骨、下頷骨、舌骨、喉嚨骨、以及頸椎等。這些結構共同支撐著馬的頭部，並參與咀嚼和呼吸等生理過程。

馬的頭部構造非常複雜，且與其作為食草動物的生活習性密切相關。其寬大的頭部不僅提供了強大的咀嚼力，還能有效過濾食物中的雜質。此外，馬的喉嚨骨和舌骨結構獨特，使其能夠吞下大塊食物。在飼養過程中，了解這些解剖學知識對於預防疾病和確保營養吸收至關重要。

一、此等文字，皆係古人所遺，其意深遠，不可不察。
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卷之二

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圖六十六



此種植物之葉片，其基部與葉柄相連處，常有一小孔，此為葉片脫落時所遺留之痕跡。其葉片之邊緣，常有不規則之缺刻，此為其特徵之一。

此種植物之葉片，其基部與葉柄相連處，常有一小孔，此為葉片脫落時所遺留之痕跡。其葉片之邊緣，常有不規則之缺刻，此為其特徵之一。其葉片之大小，常隨生長環境之不同而異。其葉片之顏色，常為深綠色，此為其特徵之二。其葉片之脈絡，常為羽狀脈，此為其特徵之三。其葉片之質地，常為革質，此為其特徵之四。其葉片之生長，常為互生，此為其特徵之五。其葉片之脫落，常為離層脫落，此為其特徵之六。其葉片之脫落，常為整片脫落，此為其特徵之七。其葉片之脫落，常為基部脫落，此為其特徵之八。其葉片之脫落，常為邊緣脫落，此為其特徵之九。其葉片之脫落，常為內部脫落，此為其特徵之十。

詩經之興，其意多矣。有以物起興者，有以事起興者，有以情起興者，有以理起興者。其起興之辭，或直陳其事，或隱喻其情，或借物比之，或借事喻之。其起興之辭，或與正文相連，或與正文相離。其起興之辭，或與正文相輔，或與正文相成。其起興之辭，或與正文相映，或與正文相背。其起興之辭，或與正文相融，或與正文相離。其起興之辭，或與正文相協，或與正文相悖。其起興之辭，或與正文相和，或與正文相違。其起興之辭，或與正文相生，或與正文相克。其起興之辭，或與正文相濟，或與正文相損。其起興之辭，或與正文相養，或與正文相害。其起興之辭，或與正文相成，或與正文相敗。其起興之辭，或與正文相立，或與正文相廢。其起興之辭，或與正文相存，或與正文相亡。其起興之辭，或與正文相長，或與正文相短。其起興之辭，或與正文相久，或與正文相暫。其起興之辭，或與正文相遠，或與正文相近。其起興之辭，或與正文相廣，或與正文相狹。其起興之辭，或與正文相深，或與正文相淺。其起興之辭，或與正文相高，或與正文相下。其起興之辭，或與正文相大，或與正文相小。其起興之辭，或與正文相強，或與正文相弱。其起興之辭，或與正文相剛，或與正文相柔。其起興之辭，或與正文相剛，或與正文相柔。其起興之辭，或與正文相剛，或與正文相柔。

詩經之興，其意多矣。有以物起興者，有以事起興者，有以情起興者，有以理起興者。其起興之辭，或直陳其事，或隱喻其情，或借物比之，或借事喻之。其起興之辭，或與正文相連，或與正文相離。其起興之辭，或與正文相輔，或與正文相成。其起興之辭，或與正文相映，或與正文相背。其起興之辭，或與正文相融，或與正文相離。其起興之辭，或與正文相協，或與正文相悖。其起興之辭，或與正文相和，或與正文相違。其起興之辭，或與正文相生，或與正文相克。其起興之辭，或與正文相濟，或與正文相損。其起興之辭，或與正文相養，或與正文相害。其起興之辭，或與正文相成，或與正文相敗。其起興之辭，或與正文相立，或與正文相廢。其起興之辭，或與正文相存，或與正文相亡。其起興之辭，或與正文相長，或與正文相短。其起興之辭，或與正文相久，或與正文相暫。其起興之辭，或與正文相遠，或與正文相近。其起興之辭，或與正文相廣，或與正文相狹。其起興之辭，或與正文相深，或與正文相淺。其起興之辭，或與正文相高，或與正文相下。其起興之辭，或與正文相大，或與正文相小。其起興之辭，或與正文相強，或與正文相弱。其起興之辭，或與正文相剛，或與正文相柔。其起興之辭，或與正文相剛，或與正文相柔。其起興之辭，或與正文相剛，或與正文相柔。

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皇朝通志卷之...



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