



Cantonese I
Week 8

Exam

Only oral test online. No scores is counted. Self introduction. Some quick questions regarding week 1-7.

Self-introduction (speak more if you want):

My name is XXX. 我叫 ngo5 giu3 XXX

I am Czech/Slovak/Vietnamese. 我係捷克人/斯洛伐克人/越南人
ngo5 hai6 zit3 haak1 jan4/si1 lok6 fat6 haak1 jan4/jyut6 naam4 jan4

I am xxx years old. 我今年 xxx 歲。
ngo5 gam1 nin4 xxx seoi3。

I have xxx brothers and yyy sisters. 我有 xxx 兄弟同 yyy 姊妹。
ngo5 jau5 xxx hing1 dai6 tung4 yyy zi2mui2。

My hobbies are zzz. 我嘅嗜好係 zzz。
ngo5 ge3 si3hou3 hai6 zzz。

Exam

Simple questions regarding week 1-7

for example:

*** the best five words***

Try the 6 tones

How to say “eat rice/have a meal” in Cantonese?

Possessive pronouns such as “ngo5 ge3 pang4 jau5” my friend.

say numbers, day/month/year, price in Cantonese

adjectives: cute, tall, short, ugly

verb: wake up, go home, eat rice, its negation

yes/no question

Exam

Finally... please share your feedback about the whole course.

How do you feel about Cantonese, the teaching and the learning?

A. To know how to count and ask how many 🎧 (Track 108)



Q:	gēi dō 幾 多 how many	<u>Measure Word</u>	<u>(Noun)</u>	aa? 呀? [Pt]
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<u>Numeral</u>	<u>Measure Word</u>	<u>Noun</u>
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- 1. jāt 一 (one)
- 2. lǒeng* 兩 (two)
- 3. sāam 三 (three)
- 4. sèi 四 (four)
- 5. nǚ 五 (five)

- 1. gò 個 (MW for people)
- 2. gǎa 架 (MW for vehicles)
- 3. gāan 間 (MW for buildings)
- 4. gīn 件 (MW for clothing)
- 5. tiu 條 (MW for things with a long shape)

- 1. pàng jǎu 朋友 (friend)
- 2. cē 車 (car)
- 3. hǒk hǎau 學校 (school)
- 4. sāam 衫 (clothing)
- 5. fú 褲 (trousers)

Key for tones
sāam¹ wún² sǎi³ ngàu⁴ nǎam⁵ mǐn⁶

Zing-zing: M4 goi1, ngo5 jiu3 A, B tung4 C
唔該，我要 A, B 同 C
(Excuse me, I want A, B and C)

Cashier: dō zē. jāt gūng sèi sāp mǎn.
多謝。一共四十蚊。
(Thank you. Altogether that's \$40.)

hái dōu sīk dīng hāi nīng záu ǎa?
喺度食定係拎走呀?
(Eat in or take away?)

Zing-Zing: hái dōu sīk, m̄ gōi.
喺度食，唔該。
(Eat in, please.)

Cashier: céng dǎng jāt zǎn lāa!
請等一陣啦!
(Please wait for a moment!)

人
幾多條友?

Cashier: Nei5 ge3
你嘅
(Here you go)

Zing-zing: m4 goi1, zoi3 gin3
唔該，再見
(Thank you, goodbye)

m4 goi1, maai4 daan1

唔該，埋單

Excuse me, the bill please.

D. To ask and tell about one's family members (Track 113)

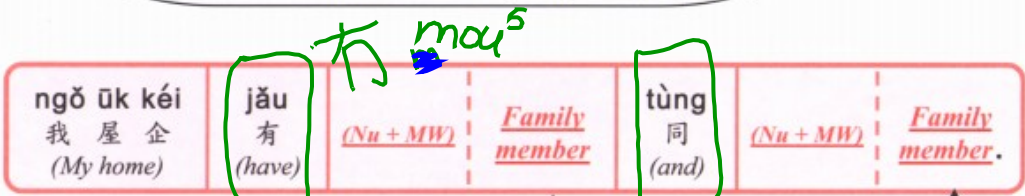


něi ūk kái jǎu māt jě jàn ǎa?
 你屋企有乜嘢人呀?
 (What are the members in your family?)

乜嘢 / 咩
 Mat1 je5 / me1

乜嘢人 = who
 咩呀?

ngǒ ūk kái jǎu bàa bāa, màa mǎa,
 我屋企有爸爸, 媽媽,
 (In my home, I have father, mother,...)
 lǒeng gò gò gō, tòng jāt gò dài dái.
 兩個哥哥, 同一個弟弟。
 (two elder brothers and one younger brother.)



1. jāt gò gò gō 一個哥哥 (one elder brother)
2. sāam gò dài dái 三個弟弟 (three younger brothers)
3. jè jé 爺爺 (grandfather [father's side])
4. ngōi gūng 外公 (grandfather [mother's side])

1. lǒeng gò zè zē 兩個姐姐 (two elder sisters)
2. sèi gò mùi múi 四個妹妹 (four younger sisters)
3. màa màa 嫲嫲 (grandmother [father's side])
4. ngōi pò 外婆 (grandmother [mother's side])

Key for tones
 sāam¹ wún² sǎi³ ngàu⁴ nǎam⁵ mǐn⁶

E. To indicate exclusiveness: only, just (Track 114)

ngǒ zīng hǎi jǎu jāt gò mùi múi zē.
 我 淨 係 有 一 個 妹 妹 啫。
 (I only have one younger sister.) ✕



- 1. ngǒ gò gō 我 哥哥 (my elder brother)
- 2. gò gō gè nǎoi pàng jǎu 哥哥 嘅 女朋友 (elder brother's girlfriend)
- 3. ngǒ mùi múi 我 妹妹 (my younger sister)
- 4. kǎoi 佢 (she)

<i>Subject</i>	zīng hǎi 淨 係 (only; just)	<i>Predicate</i>	(zē.) 啫。 [Pt]
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- 1. jǎu jāt gò nǎoi pàng jǎu 有 一 個 女 朋 友 (have one girlfriend)
- 2. sīk góng Jīng Mán 識 講 英 文 (can speak English) ✕
- 3. sǎp sǎoi 十 歲 (10-year-old)
- 4. zūng jī cǎeng gō 鍾 意 唱 歌 (like singing)

Key for tones
 sāam¹ wún² sǎi³ ngàu⁴ nǎam⁵ mǐn⁶



Aiza : Farah, nǐ ūk kái jǎu māt jě jàn ǎa?
Farah, 你屋企有乜嘢人呀?
(What are the members of your family?)



Farah : ngǒ ūk kái jǎu bàa bāa, màa māa,
我屋企有爸爸, 媽媽,
(In my home, I have father, mother...)

jāt gò gò gō, tòng lǒeng gò dài dái.
一個哥哥, 同兩個弟弟。
(...an elder brother, and two younger brothers.)

něi nē? nǐ jǎu mǒu hīng dāi zí mǔi ǎa?
你呢? 你有冇兄弟姊妹呀?
(How about you? Do you have any brothers and sisters?)



Aiza : mǒu ǎa, ngǒ hāi dūk néoi.
有呀, 我係獨女。
(No, I am an only child /daughter.)

lonely or alone

lei



Farah : gám nǐ ūk kái jǎu géi dō gò jàn ǎa?
噉, 你屋企有幾多個人呀?
(So, how many people are there in your family?)



Aiza : ngǒ ūk kái zīng hāi jǎu sāam gò jàn zē.
我屋企淨係有三個人啫。
(There are only three people in my family.)

ǎa expression word

Ask questions

Introduce your friend

Name

Age (歲 seoi3)

Nationality

How many people in their family (eg: how many brothers/sisters)

zit6 hak1 Jan4

捷克人

Czech

si1 lok6 fat6 hak1 Jan4

斯洛伐克人

Slovak

Jyut6 Naam4 Jan4

越南人

Vietnamese

Ho4 Laan1 Jan4

荷蘭人

Dutch

něi hòi bīn dōu ǎa?
 你 去 邊 度 呀?
 (Where are you going?)

ngǒ hòi sái sáu gāan.
 我 去 洗 手 間。
 (I'm going to the washroom.)



Q:	Subject	hòi 去 (go to)	bīn dōu 邊 度 (where)	ǎa? 呀? [P]
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A:	Subject	hòi 去 (go to)	Place. (Destination)
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ngǒ 我 (I)




Places in the school:


- | | | |
|------------------|-----|------------------|
| 1. hōk hāu | 學校 | (school) |
| 2. lǎi tòng | 禮堂 | (assembly hall) |
| 3. cōu còeng | 操場 | (playground) |
| 4. fò sāt | 課室 | (classroom) |
| 5. gāau jyun sāt | 教員室 | (teachers' room) |
| 6. fān tòng | 飯堂 | (cafeteria) |
| 7. sāt jīm sāt | 實驗室 | (laboratory) |
| 8. jām ngòk sāt | 音樂室 | (music room) |
| 9. dīn nǒu sāt | 電腦室 | (computer room) |
| 10. tòu sūu gún | 圖書館 | (library) |
| 11. síu sīk bōu | 小食部 | (snack shop) |


Key for tones
 sāam¹ wún² sái³ ngàu⁴ nǎam⁵ mǐn⁶

1.	fāai cāan dīm 快餐店	fast food shop	9.	cīu kāp sǐ còeng 超級市場	supermarket
2.	bīn lēi dīm 便利店	convenience store	10.	bāak fò gūng sī 百貨公司	department store
3.	záu dīm 酒店	hotel	11.	jàu gúk 郵局	post office
4.	sīu dīm/ sīu gúk 書店/書局	bookshop	12.	gíng gúk 警局	police station
5.	jī jyun 醫院	hospital	13.	sīu fòng gúk 消防局	fire station
6.	hēi jyun 戲院	cinema	14.	jōek fòng 藥房	pharmacy
7.	gūng jyun 公園	park	15.	cán só 診所	clinic
8.	gāai sǐ 街市	market	16.	tòu sīu gún 圖書館	library


Key for tones
sāam¹ wún² sǎi³ ngàu⁴ nǎam⁵ mǐn⁶

 *Teacher Cheung* : ǎa, Fārah , nǐ hóu mǎa?
啊, Fārah , 你 好 嗎?
(Oh, Farah, how are you?)

 *Farah* : géi hóu. nǐ nē?
幾 好。你 呢?
(I'm quite well. How about you?)


 *Teacher Cheung* : ngǒ m̄ hǎi géi hóu, ngǒ hóu mòng.
我 唔 係 幾 好, 我 好 忙。
(I'm not very good, I'm very busy.)

nǐ mòng m̄ mòng ǎa?
你 忙 唔 忙 呀?
(Are you busy?)

 *Farah* : màa mǎa déi lāa.
麻 麻 咁 啦。
(Just so-so.)

 *Teacher Cheung* : nǐ jì gāa hòei bīn dōu ǎa?
你 而 家 去 邊 度 呀?
(Where are you going now?)

now

 *Farah* : ngǒ jì gāa hòei sái sǎu gāan. bāai bāai.
我 而 家 去 洗 手 間。拜 拜。
(I'm going to the washroom now. Bye-bye.)

 *Teacher Cheung* : bāai bāai.
拜 拜。
(Bye-bye.)

1.	fǎai cān dīm 快餐店	fast food shop	9.	cīu kǎp sǐ còeng 超級市場	supermarket
2.	bīn lēi dīm 便利店	convenience store	10.	bǎak fò gūng sī 百貨公司	department store
3.	záu dīm 酒店	hotel	11.	jàu gúk 郵局	post office
4.	sīu dīm/ sīu gúk 書店/書局	bookshop	12.	gíng gúk 警局	police station
5.	jī jyun 醫院	hospital	13.	sīu fòng gúk 消防局	fire station
6.	hèi jyun 戲院	cinema	14.	jōek fòng 藥房	pharmacy
7.	gūng jyun 公園	park	15.	cán só 診所	clinic
8.	gāai sǐ 街市	market	16.	tòu sīu gún 圖書館	library

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Key for tones
sām¹ wún² sǎi³ ngàu⁴ nǎam⁵ mǐn⁶

D. To ask and tell what language one can speak 🎧 (Track 089)

něi sīk góng māt jě wáa áa?
 你 識 講 乜 嘢 話 呀?
 (What language can you speak?)

ngǒ sīk góng Gwóng Dūng Wáa.
 我 識 講 廣 東 話。
 (I can speak Cantonese.)

Can, able to



Q: <u>Subject</u>	sīk góng 識 講 (can speak)	māt jě 乜 嘢 (what)	wáa 話 (language/dialect)	áa? 呀? [Pt]
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A: <u>Subject</u>	sīk góng 識 講 (can speak)	<u>Language/Dialect.</u>
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kěoi 佢 (he, she)

1. Wū Jǐ Dōu Wáa 烏爾都話 (Urdu)
2. Nèi Bōk Jǐ Wáa 尼泊爾話 (Nepali)
3. Tāa Gāa Lūk Wáa 他加祿話 (Tagalog)
4. Jǎn Nèi Wáa 印尼話 (Indonesian)
5. Sāi Bāan Ngāa Wáa 西班牙話 (Spanish)

pou2 tung1 waa2
 普通話
 Mandarin

zit6 hak1 waa2
 捷克話
 Czech → Czech language
 文 man

si1 lok6 fat6 hak1 waa2
 斯洛伐克話
 Slovak
 文 man2

Jing1 man2
 英文
 English
 英國 UK

Dak1 man2
 德文
 German
 德國

Faat3 man2
 法文
 French
 法國

Q: <u>Subject</u>	sīk 識 (know)	m̄ sīk 唔 識 (don't know)	<u>language/dialect</u>	ǎa? 呀? [Pt]
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A: <u>Subject</u>	sīk 識 (know)	síu síu 少 少 (a little)	<u>(language/dialect)</u>	(zē*.) optional (啫。) [Pt]
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* 'zē' a modal particle meaning 'only' or 'just' used to play down the extent or significance of something.

E. To tell one's hobbies (Track 090)



ngǒ 我 (I)	gè 嘅 [pt]	hīng cèoi 興 趣 (hobby)	hāi 係 (to be; is)	<i>Hobby 1</i>	tòng 同 (and)	<i>Hobby 2.</i>
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- 1. lěoi hàng 旅行 (travel)
- 2. tiu mǒu 跳舞 (dance)
- 3. jǐng sóeng 影相 (taking photographs)
- 4. sǒeng mǒng 上網 (surf on the Internet)
- 5. cōng kēi 唱K (sing Karaoke)

- 1. dǎa bō 打波 (play ball games)
- 2. tàn gít tāa 彈結他 (play guitar)
- 3. tái hēi 睇戲 (watch movies)
- 4. dǎa gēi 打機 (play video game)
- 5. tái sūy 睇書 (read books)

Jau4 sei2
游水
swimming

Zou6 gym
做gym
Go to the gym

Gin6 san1
健身
Go to the gym

Zyu2 je5 sik6
煮嘢食
Cooking

Haang4 saan1
行山
Hiking

Caai2 daan1 ce1
踩單車
Cycling

Teng1 jam1 ngok6
聽音樂
Listen to music

3. To express one's likes or dislikes (Track 091)

něi dēi zūng m̄ zūng jǐ Hōeng Góng aa?
你 哋 鍾 唔 鍾 意 香 港 呀?
(Do you like Hong Kong?)

ngǒ zūng jǐ aa.
我 鍾 意 呀。
(Yes, I do.)

ngǒ m̄ zūng jǐ.
我 唔 鍾 意。
(No, I don't.)



Subject	hóu / (m̄) 好 / (唔) (very / (not))	zūng jǐ 鍾 意 (like)	Something / Somebody. (Noun)
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kǎoi 佢 (he, she)

1. Hōeng Góng 香港 (Hong Kong)
2. ngǒ gē hōk hāu 我嘅學校 (my school)
3. Lěi hāu zóeng 李校長 (Principal Lee)
4. něi gē tòng hōk 你嘅同學 (your classmate)

Subject	(hóu) / m̄ (好) / 唔 (very) / (not)	zūng jǐ 鍾 意 (like)	To do something. (Verbal phrase)
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kǎoi 佢 (he, she)

1. tái s̄yū 睇書 (read books)
2. dáa bō 打波 (play ball games)
3. sǎeng mǒng 上網 (surf on the Internet)
4. cǒeng gō 唱歌 (sing)

A: Nei5 zung1 m4 zung1 ji3 XXXX aa3?

B: Ngo5 (hou2) zung1 ji3 XXXXX

OR

Ngo5 (hou2) m4 zung1 ji3 XXXX

- | | | |
|--------------|----|------------------------|
| 1. lěoi hàng | 旅行 | (travel) |
| 2. tiú mǎu | 跳舞 | (dance) |
| 3. jǐng sǒng | 影相 | (taking photographs) |
| 4. sǒng mǒng | 上網 | (surf on the Internet) |
| 5. cǒng kēi | 唱K | (sing Karaoke) |

- | | | |
|----------------|-----|-------------------|
| 1. dǎa bō | 打波 | (play ball games) |
| 2. tàn gít tāa | 彈結他 | (play guitar) |
| 3. tái hēi | 睇戲 | (watch movies) |
| 4. dǎa gēi | 打機 | (play video game) |
| 5. tái sūu | 睇書 | (read books) |

Jau4 seoi2
游水
swimming

Zou6 gym
做gym
Go to the gym

Gin6 san1
健身
Go to the gym

Zyu2 je5 sik6
煮嘢食
Cooking

Haang4 saan1
行山
Hiking

Caai2 daan1 ce1
踩單車
Cycling

Teng1 jam1 ngok6
聽音樂
Listen to music



Farah : dāai gāa hóu. ngǒ giu Farah.
大 家 好。我 叫 Farah。
(Hello everyone. My name is Farah.)

ngǒ hāi Jǎn Dōu jàn.
我 係 印 度 人。
(I'm Indian.)

ngǒ gām nìn sǎp sām sèoi.
我 今 年 十 三 歲。
(I'm thirteen years old.)

ngǒ sīk góng Jǎn Dèi Wáa tùng Jīng Mán.
我 識 講 印 地 話 同 英 文。
(I can speak Hindi and English.)













ngǒ gè hīng cèoi hāi còeng gō tùng tēng jām ngǒk.
我 嘅 興 趣 係 唱 歌 同 聽 音 樂。
(My hobbies are singing and listening to music.)

Exam thing
introduce yourself

Q: nǐ sīk mē sīk _____ āa?

1)	<i>to drive (a vehicle)</i>	zāa cē 揸車
2)	<i>to type</i>	dáa zī 打字
3)	<i>to play piano</i>	tàan kám 彈琴
4)	<i>to play violin</i>	lāai síu tài kám 拉小提琴
5)	<i>to play mahjong</i>	dáa màa zòek 打 <u>麻雀</u>
6)	<i>to cook</i>	zýu fāan 煮飯

打 dáa

1)	<i>swimming</i>	jàu séoi 游水 
2)	<i>diving</i>	cím séoi 潛水
3)	<i>ice-skating</i>	làu bīng 溜冰 
4)	<i>skiing</i>	wāat syút 滑雪 
5)	<i>wind-surfing</i>	wáan wāat lǒng fūng fàn 玩滑浪風帆 
6)	<i>cycling</i> 	jáai dāan cē 踩單車 (also 'cái dāan cē')
7)	<i>kungfu</i>	dáa gūng fū 打 <u>功夫</u> 
8)	<i>weight lifting</i>	géoi cǔng 舉重
9)	<i>playing badminton</i>	dáa jǔu mǒu kàu 打 <u>羽毛球</u> 
10)	<i>playing baseball</i>	dáa lèoi kàu 打 <u>壘球</u> 
11)	<i>playing basketball</i>	dáa làam kàu 打 <u>籃球</u>
12)	<i>playing golf</i>	dáa gōu jǐ fū kàu 打 <u>高爾夫球</u>
13)	<i>playing table tennis</i>	dáa bīng bām bō 打 <u>乒乓球</u>
14)	<i>playing squash</i>	dáa bīk kàu 打 <u>壁球</u> 
15)	<i>playing tennis</i>	dáa mǒng kàu 打 <u>網球</u>
16)	<i>playing volley-ball</i>	dáa pài kàu 打 <u>排球</u> 
17)	<i>playing soccer/football</i>	tèk zūk kàu 踢足球 
18)	<i>running; jogging</i>	páau bōu 跑步 

Key for tones:

1 2 3 4 5 6

něi gō gō sīk zú māt jě còi áa?
 你哥哥識煮乜嘢菜呀?
 (What kind of cuisine can your brother cook?)

what



kěoi sīk zú sāi cāan, zūng sīk zú Gwóng Dūng Còi tīm.
 佢識煮西餐，重識煮廣東菜添。
 (He knows how to cook Western cuisine, and also Cantonese cuisine.)

<u>Subject A</u>	sīk 識 (know)	<u>Predicate X.</u>
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kěoi 佢

<u>(Subject A)</u>	zūng 重 (also)	sīk 識 (know)	<u>Predicate Y</u>	tīm. 添。 [Pt]
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expression

1. Jīng Mán 英文 (English)
2. jàu séoi 游水 (swimming)
3. tiu mǒu 跳舞 (dancing)
4. tàan kàm 彈琴 (playing piano)
5. tèk bō 踢波 (playing football)

1. Gwóng Dūng Wáa 廣東話 (Cantonese)
2. jáai dāan cē 踩單車 (cycling)
3. cōeng gō 唱歌 (singing)
4. tàan git tāa 彈結他 (playing guitar)
5. dǎa gūng fū 打功夫 (playing Kungfu)

Key for tones
 sāam¹ wún² sǎi³ ngàu⁴ nǎam⁵ mǐn⁶



Farah : nī gō hǎi ngǒ bàa bāa. nī gō hǎi ngǒ màa māa.
呢個係我爸爸。呢個係我媽媽。
(This is my father. This is my mother.)

nī gō hǎi ngǒ gò gō.
呢個係我哥哥。
(This is my elder brother.)

kěoi giu Aǎ Lěi, gām nìn jī sǎp jī sèoi.
佢叫亞里，今年二十二歲。
(His name is Ali. He is twenty two years old.)



Aiza : nēi gò gō jì gāa hái bīn dōu zǒu jě ǎa?
你哥哥而家喺邊度做嘢呀？
(Where is your elder brother working now?)
now (circled around jì gāa), *where* (circled around bīn dōu), *do things = work* (circled around zǒu jě)



Farah : kěoi hǎi cùu sī. kěoi hái Hōeng Góng Záu Dim zǒu jě.
佢係廚師。佢喺香港酒店做嘢。
(He is a chef. He works at the Hong Kong Hotel.)
chef (circled around cùu), *Verb2* (circled around zǒu jě)



Aiza : nī gō hǎi bīn gò ǎa?
呢個係邊個呀？
(Who is this?)
who (circled around bīn gò), *verbly* (circled around 係), *is/am/are in* (circled around 邊個)



Farah : gó gō hǎi ngǒ gò gō gè nēoi pàng jǎu.
嗰個係我哥哥嘅女朋友。
(That is my elder brother's girlfriend.)

kěoi tòng ngǒ gò gō jāt cài hái záu dim zǒu jě.
佢同我哥哥一齊喺酒店做嘢。
(She works together with my elder brother at the hotel.)
together (circled around jāt cài)



Aiza : nēi gò gō sīk zýu māt jě còi ǎa?
你哥哥識煮乜嘢菜呀？
(What kind of cuisine can your brother cook?)



Farah : kěoi sīk zýu sǎi cān,
佢識煮西餐，
(He knows how to cook Western cuisine,...)

zūng sīk zýu Gwóng Dūng Còi tīm.
重識煮廣東菜添。
(...and also Cantonese cuisine.)

A. To ask 'Do you know...?' (Track 132)



Question:

Q:	Subject	zī 知 (know)	m̄ zī 唔知 (not know)	Object (Noun phrase / Question)	áa? 呀? [Pt]
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nēi 你	1. kǒi gē méng 佢嘅名 (his/her name)	2. kǒi hǎi bīn gò 佢係邊個 (who he/she is)	3. kǒi zīu hái bīn dōu 佢住喺邊度 (where he/she lives)	4. ngǒ géi dō sèoi 我幾多歲 (how old I am)	5. ngǒ dūk géi nìn kāp 我讀幾年級 (which school year I am studying)
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place / people / object / knowledge

Short Answer:

A₁:	Subject	zī 知 (know)	(áa!)* (呀!) [Pt]	A₂:	(Subject)	m̄ zī 唔知 (don't know)	(áa!)* (呀!) [Pt]
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* The final particle "áa" has the effect of softening the sentence to which it is attached, making it sound less abrupt than it would otherwise do. (See p.52)

Key for tones
sāam¹ wún² sǎi³ ngàu⁴ nǎam⁵ mǐn⁶

鍾意	To like	zung1 ji3	m4 zung1 ji3
識	To know (a skill, a person)	sik1	m4 sik1
知	To know (information, news)	zi1	m4 zi1
去	To go	heoi3	m4 heoi3
有	To have	jau5	Mou5 (冇)
要	To want	jiu3	M4 jiu3
講	To speak	gong2	M4 gong2
做	To do	zou6	M4 zou6

Key for tones
sāam¹ wún² sǎi³ ngàu⁴ nǎam⁵ mǐn⁶

A. To ask and tell the time (Track 141)



jì gāa géi díng zūng àa?
 而家幾點鐘呀?
 (What time is it *now*?)

jì gāa sèi díng zūng.
 而家四點鐘。
 (It's four o'clock *now*.)

Q:	jì gāa 而家 (now)	(hāi)* (係) (to be)	géi díng zūng 幾點鐘 (what time)	àa? 呀? [Pt]
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A:	jì gāa 而家 (now)	(hāi)* (係) (to be)	<u>Clock time.</u> (1-12 + díng zūng)	
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Key for tones
 sāam¹ wún² sǎi³ ngàu⁴ nǎam⁵ mǐn⁶

* Note that the verb “hāi” is unnecessary except when the speaker wants to emphasize the current time.



jāt dím
一點



lǒeng dím
兩點



sāam dím
三點



sèi dím
四點



ng̃ dím
五點



lūk dím
六點



cāt dím
七點



bāat dím
八點



gáu dím
九點



sāp dím
十點



sāp jāt dím
十一點



sāp jī dím
十二點

* Note that “zūng” in “~dím zūng” is optional and for “two o’clock”, the numeral is always “lǒeng” and never “jī”.

More specific about the time of the day 🎧 (Track 142)

Informal:

zī tǎu zóu	朝頭早	(early in the morning)
sǒeng zǎu	上晝	(morning)
aan zǎu	晏晝	(afternoon)
hǎa zǎu	下晝	(afternoon)
jě mǎan	夜晚	(night/evening)

+



Key for tones
sāam¹ wún² sǎi³ ngàu⁴ nǎam⁵ mǐn⁶

literally means "dot" meaning is o'clock

上 up
下 down

Formal: 🎧 (Track 143)

lìng sà	凌晨	(midnight at 12:00am)
sōeng nǎ	上午	(morning)
zǐng nǎ	正午	(noon at 12:00pm)
zūng nǎ	中午	(noon time)
hǎa nǎ	下午	(afternoon)
mǎan sōeng	晚上	(night/evening)
nǎ jē	午夜	(midnight)

+



Hour and exact minute: 🎧 (Track 144)

1 - 12 ^{no'clock} dím 點 : 0 - 59 ^{minute} fān 分

12:00 sǎp jī dím +

:01	lìng jāt fān	零一分	:10	sǎp fān	十分
:02	lìng jī fān	零二分	:20	jī sǎp fān	二十分
:03	lìng sāam fān	零三分	:30	sāam sǎp fān	三十分
:04	lìng sèi fān	零四分	:40	sèi sǎp fān	四十分
:05	lìng nǎ fān	零五分	:50	nǎ sǎp fān	五十分
:06	lìng lūk fān	零六分	:11	sǎp jāt fān	十一分
:07	lìng cāt fān	零七分	:24	jī sǎp sèi fān	二十四分
:08	lìng bàat fān	零八分	:38	sāam sǎp bàat fān	三十八分
:09	lìng gáu fān	零九分	:59	nǎ sǎp gáu fān	五十九分

01:15
 02:21
 03:42
 04:57
 05:46
 06:36
 07:19
 08:38
 09:53

Key for tones
 sāam¹ wún² sǎi³ ngàu⁴ nǎam⁵ mǐn⁶

jīn zài gè sī gān hǎi zǐng nǚ sān jī dím líng sèi fān.
 現在嘅時間係正午十二點零四分。
 (The time now is 4 minutes past twelve at noon.)



12:04 pm

<p><i>now</i></p> <p>jīn zài gè sī gān 現在嘅時間 (the time now)</p>	<p>hǎi 係 (to be)</p>	<p><u>Correct Time.</u></p>
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- | | |
|-----------|--------------------------|
| lìng sǎn | 凌晨 (midnight at 12:00am) |
| sǎng nǚ | 上午 (morning) 🎧 |
| zǐng nǚ | 正午 (noon at 12:00pm) |
| zūng nǚ | 中午 (noon time) |
| hǎa nǚ | 下午 (afternoon) 🎧 |
| mǎan sǎng | 晚上 (night/evening) |
| nǚ jè | 午夜 (midnight) |

1 - 12 dím 點 : 0 - 59 fān 分

Key for tones
 sāam¹ wún² sǎi³ ngàu⁴ nǎam⁵ mǐn⁶

Informal:

zīu tàu zóu 朝頭早 (early in the morning)
 sǒeng zàu 上晝 (morning)
 àan zàu 晏晝 (afternoon)
 hǎa zàu 下晝 (afternoon)
 jě mǎan 夜晚 (night/evening)

Formal: 📻 (Track 143)

lìng sǎn 凌晨 (midnight at 12:00am)
 sǒeng nǎ 上午 (morning)
 zǐng nǎ 正午 (noon at 12:00pm)
 zūng nǎ 中午 (noon time)
 hǎa nǎ 下午 (afternoon)
 mǎan sǒeng 晚上 (night/evening)
 nǎ jě 午夜 (midnight)

sik6
 食
 To eat



Zou2 caan1	早餐	Breakfast	\$
Zung1 ng5 faan6	中午飯	Lunch	\$\$
Haa6 ng5 caa4	下午茶	Afternoon tea	\$
Maan5 faan6	晚飯	Dinner	\$\$\$

Key for tones
 sāam¹ wún² sǎi³ ngàu⁴ nǎam⁵ mǐn⁶

B. To tell the time in 5-minute unit (Track 146)

jì gāa dǎap géi ǎa?
而家查幾呀?
(What time of the hour is it?)



jì gāa dǎap jī.
而家查二。
(It's 10 minutes past now.)

Q:	jì gāa 而家 (now)	(hāi) (係) (to be)	dǎap géi 查幾 (what time of the hour)	ǎa? 呀? [Pt]
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A:	jì gāa 而家 (now)	(hāi) (係) (to be)	dǎap 查 (touch on 5-minute unit of the hour)	Number. (1-11)
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← 5min

dǎap jāt 查一	dǎap jī 查二	dǎap sāam 查三	dǎap sèi 查四	dǎap nǚ 查五	dǎap bŭn 查半
dǎap cāt 查七	dǎap bāt 查八	dǎap gáu 查九	dǎap sǎp 查十	dǎap sǎp jāt 查十一	dǎap zing 查正

1-12	dím 點	(dǎap) (查)	1-5 6 → bun 7-11
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cāt díng bŭn 7:30

central

Key for tones
sāam¹ wún² sǎi³ ngàu⁴ nǎam⁵ mǐn⁶

C. To express the need or obligation to do something with 'jiu'

(Track 147)



déoi m̄ z̄yū, ngǒ jǎu s̄i.
對唔住，我有事。
ngǒ jiu záu làa.
我要走喇。
(Sorry, I've got something to do.
I have to leave.)

<u>Subject</u>	jiu 要 (need to/have to)	<u>Verb/Verbal phrase.</u>
ngǒ 我		
		1. <u>hèoi sái sáu gāan</u> 去洗手間 (go to washroom)
		2. sǒeng tòng 上堂 (go to class)
		3. <u>fāan hǒk</u> 返學 (go to school)
		4. <u>fāan gūng</u> 返工 (go to work)
		5. fāan ūk kái 返屋企 (go back home)
		6. <u>tái jī sāng</u> 睇醫生 (see a doctor)
		7. <u>hǒk kám</u> 學琴 (learn piano)
		8. mǎai jě 買嘢 (do shopping)

go wash hand room
Come
learn

哩嘢 thing

<u>Subject</u>	m̄ sái 唔使 (no need to/unnecessary)	<u>Verb/Verbal phrase.</u>
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něi dēi sái m̄ sái hēoi cì só ǎa?
你哋使唔使去廁所呀?
(Do you need to go to toilet?)



ngǒ jiu ǎa!
我要呀!
(Yes, I have to.)



ngǒ m̄ sái.
我唔使。
(No, I don't need to.)



Key for tones
sāam¹ wún² sái³ ngàu⁴ nǎam⁵ mǐn⁶

něi hòi Wǒng Gòk zǒu māt jě àa?
 你 去 旺 角 做 乜 嘢 呀?
 (What are you going to Mong Kok for?)



ngǒ hòi Wǒng Gòk bǒu zǎap.
 我 去 旺 角 補 習。
 (I'm going to Mong Kok for extra tutorials.)

mong kok style
 MK

Q: <u>Subject</u>	hèoi / lài / fāan 去 / 嚟 / 返 (go / come / return)	Place	zǒu māt jě 做 乜 嘢 (do what)	àa? 呀? [Pt]
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A: <u>Subject</u>	hèoi / lài / fāan 去 / 嚟 / 返 (go / come / return)	Place	Verb / Verbal phrase. (Purpose)
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ngǒ 我

- 1. fāan tòng 飯堂 (cafeteria)
- 2. fò sāt 課室 (classroom)
- 3. dīn nǒu sāt 電腦室 (computer room)
- 4. tòu sū gún 圖書館 (library)
- 5. hōk hāau 學校 (school)
- 6. cǐ só 廁所 (toilet)
- 7. gūng sī 公司 (department store)
- 8. ūk kái 屋企 (home)

- 1. sīk fāan 食飯 (eat meal)
- 2. dūk sū 讀書 (study)
- 3. sǒeng mǒng 上網 (surf on internet)
- 4. zè sū 借書 (borrow book)
- 5. wàn sū 還書 (return book)
- 6. sái sáu 洗手 (wash hands)
- 7. mǎai jě 買嘢 (do shopping)
- 8. fǎn gǎau 瞓覺 (sleep)

Key for tones
 sāam¹ wún² sǎi³ ngàu⁴ nǎam⁵ mǐn⁶

něi géi dím hòi bóa zāap ǎa?
 你 幾 點 去 補 習 呀?
 (What time will you go for extra tutorials?)



ngǒ nǚ dím hòi bóa zāap.
 我 五 點 去 補 習。
 (I will go for extra tutorials at five o'clock.)

Q:	Subject	géi dím 幾 點 (what time)	Verb/Verbal phrase (Activity)	ǎa? 呀? [Pt]
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A:	Subject	Clock Time	Verb/Verbal phrase. (Activity)
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ngǒ 我

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|---------------|--------------------|
| 1. cāt dím | 七點 (7:00) | 1. héi sān | 起身 (wake up) |
| 2. bāt dím | 八點 (8:00) | 2. fān hōk | 返學 (go to school) |
| 3. bāt dím bunn | 八點半 (8:30) | 3. sǒeng tòng | 上堂 (attend class) |
| 4. jāt dím sāam | 一點三 (1:15) | 4. sīk fān | 食飯 (eat meal) |
| 5. sāam dím bāt | 三點八 (3:40) | 5. fōng hōk | 放學 (finish school) |
| 6. sǎp dím bunn | 十點半 (10:30) | 6. fān gāu | 瞓覺 (sleep) |

Key for tones
 sāam¹ wún² sǎi³ ngàu⁴ nǎam⁵ mǐn⁶

J. To express doing something first/in advance 🎧 (Track 150)

ngō záu sīn lǎa. bāi bāi.
我 走 先 喇。 拜 拜。
(I leave first. Bye-bye.)



tīng jāt gin.
聽 日 見。
(See you tomorrow.)

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Verb/Verbal phrase</u>	sīn. 先。 (first/in advance)
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- 1. hǎau zóeng 校長
- 2. hōk sāang 學生
- 3. lǎu sī 老師
- 4. kǎoi dēi 佢哋
- 5. ngō dēi 我哋
- 6. nēi dēi 你哋

- 1. hàang 行 (walk)
- 2. hēoi 去 (go)
- 3. góng 講 (speak)
- 4. sīk fāan 食飯 (have a meal)
- 5. sái sáu 洗手 (wash hands)
- 6. zōu gūng fò 做功課 (do homework)

Key for tones
sāam¹ wún² sǎi³ ngàu⁴ nǎam⁵ mǐn⁶

Farah : āi jāa, jì gāa géi dím zūng āa?
哎 吔, 而 家 幾 點 鐘 呀?
(Oh, what time is it now?)



Ying Ying : jì gāa cāa m̄ dō sèi dím b̄n lǎa.
而 家 差 唔 多 四 點 半 喇。
(It is almost half past four now.)

Farah : d̄oi m̄ z̄yū, ngǒ jǎu s̄i. ngǒ j̄iu záu lǎa.
對 唔 住, 我 有 事。我 要 走 喇。
(Sorry, I've got something to do. I have to go now.)

Ying Ying : n̄ei jǎu māt j̄ě s̄i āa?
你 有 乜 嘢 事 呀?
(What do you have to do?)

Farah : ngǒ n̄g dím zūng j̄iu h̄oi Wōng Gòk.
我 五 點 鐘 要 去 旺 角。
(I have to go to Mong Kok at five o'clock.)

Ying Ying : n̄ei h̄oi Wōng Gòk zōu māt j̄ě āa?
你 去 旺 角 做 乜 嘢 呀?
(What do you go to Mong Kok for?)

Farah : ngǒ j̄iu h̄oi Wōng Gòk b́ou zāap.
我 要 去 旺 角 補 習。
(I have to go to Mong Kok for extra tutorials.)



ngǒ záu s̄in lǎa.
我 走 先 喇。
(I leave first.)

Ying Ying : gám, n̄ei záu s̄in lāa. ngǒ j̄iu h̄oi sái sáu gāan s̄in.
噉, 你 走 先 啦。我 要 去 洗 手 間 先。
(Well then, you leave first. I need to go to the washroom first.)

Farah : bāai bāai. t̄ing jāt gin.
拜 拜。聽 日 見。
(Bye-bye. See you tomorrow.)

Ying Ying : t̄ing jāt gin.
聽 日 見。
(See you tomorrow.)

Key for tones
sāam¹ wún² sǎi³ ngàu⁴ nǎam⁵ m̄n⁶

Siu-Ping: Tòny, nǐ gēi sì lèi Hōeng Góng gǎa?

Tony: 你幾時嚟香港嘍?

(Tony, when did you come to Hong Kong?)

Tony: ngǒ gām nìn gáu jǔt jāt hōu lèi Hōeng Góng gě.

我今年九月一號嚟香港嘅。

(I came to Hong Kong this year on the 1st of September.)

Siu-Ping: nǐ jì gāa hái bīn dōu zōu jě ǎa?

你而家喺邊度做嘢呀?

(Where are you working now?)

Tony: ngǒ hái lēot sī làu zōu jě, ngǒ hái lēot sī.

我喺律師樓做嘢, 我係律師。

(I work in a law firm. I'm a lawyer.)

Siu-Ping: nǐ mòng mòng ǎa?

你忙唔忙呀?

(Are you busy?)

Tony: ngǒ jàu sīng kèi jāt zǐ sīng kèi nǚ dōu hóu mòng,

我由星期一至星期五都好忙。

(I am very busy from Monday to Friday.)

ngǒ jiù fāan gūng.

我要返工。

(I have to go to work.)

bāt gwǒ zāu mūt mē sái fāan gūng, hóu dāk hàn.

不過周末唔使返工, 好得閒。

(But at the weekends I don't need to go to work, I have a lot of free time then.)

Siu-Ping: nǐ dāk hàn zūng jǐ zōu māt jě ǎa?

你得閒中意做乜嘢呀?

(What do you like to do in your free time?)

Tony: ngǒ dāk hàn zūng jǐ jǐng sóeng

我得閒中意影相

(I like taking photographs)

tùng lǐn zāap Gwóng Dūng Wáa.

同練習廣東話。

and practicing Cantonese in my free time.)

Siu-Ping: nǐ gě Gwóng Dūng Wáa hóu lēk wǒ.

你嘅廣東話好叻㗎。

(Your Cantonese is very good.)

Tony: dō zē! màa máa déi zē. ngǒ jì gāa hōk gán Gwóng Dūng Wáa.

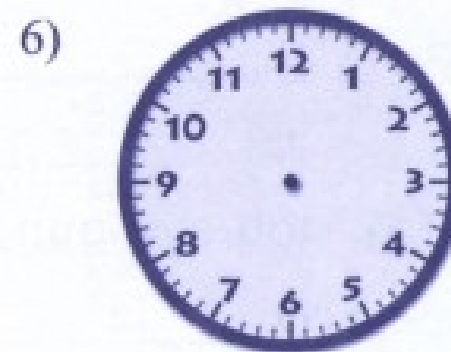
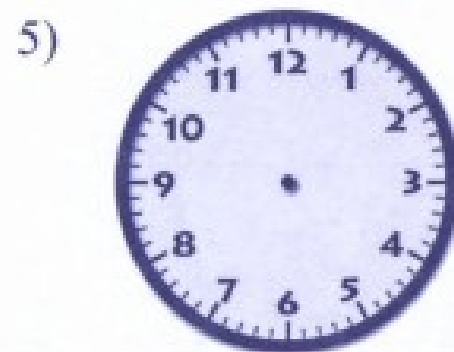
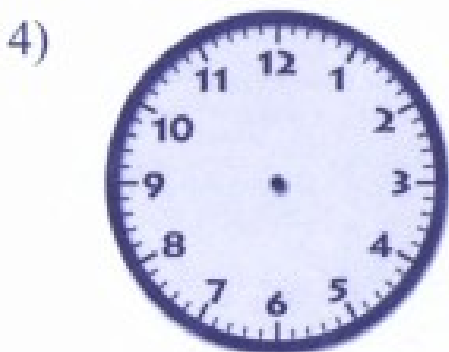
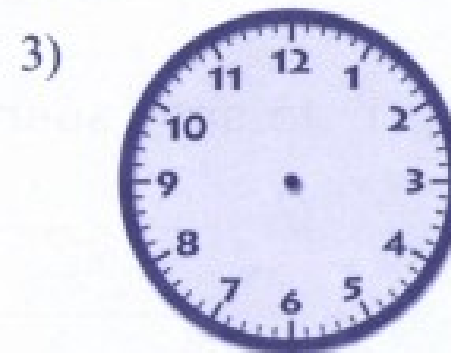
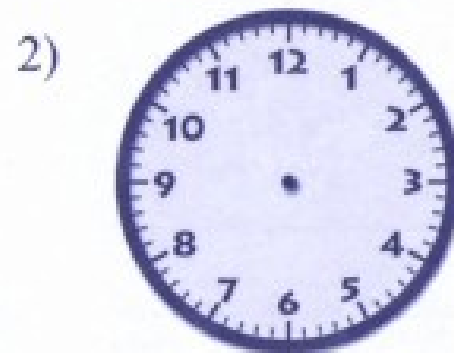
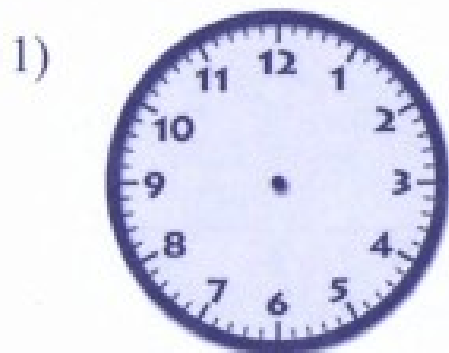
多謝! 麻麻地啫。我而家學緊廣東話。

(Thank you! I speak just so-so. I'm learning Cantonese at the moment.)

Key for tones

sāam¹ wún² sai³ ngàu⁴ nǎam⁵ mǐn⁶

🔊 A. Listen to the recording and mark the time on the blank clock. 🎧 (Track 263)



Key for tones
sāam¹ wún² sǎi³ ngàu⁴ nǎam⁵ mǐn⁶

B. Translate the following sentences into Cantonese.

1) What time is it?

2) I go to school at 8:00 in the morning.

3) She has to go to washroom.

4) We go to school for a tutorial section.

5) Do you need to go to school tomorrow?

6) I've got something to do. I have to go first.

1. hěoi sái sáu gāan	去洗手間	(go to washroom)
2. sǒeng tòng	上堂	(go to class)
3. fāan hǒk	返學	(go to school)
4. fāan gūng	返工	(go to work)
5. fāan ūk kái	返屋企	(go back home)
6. tái jī sāng	睇醫生	(see a doctor)
7. hǒk kám	學琴	(learn piano)
8. mǎai jě	買嘢	(do shopping)



Key for tones
sāam¹ wún² sái³ ngàu⁴ nǎam⁵ mǐn⁶

D. Answer the following questions according to your own situation.

1) *Q:* nǚi gām jāt géi dím héi sān ǎa?

A: _____



2) *Q:* nǚi gām jāt géi dím sīk ǎan zǎu fāan ǎa?

A: _____



3) *Q:* nǚi gām jāt géi dím fǒng hōk ǎa?

A: _____



4) What time do you sleep?

5) What time do you go to school?

6) What time do you have dinner?

7) What time do you have breakfast?

Key for tones
sāam¹ wún² sǎi³ ngàu⁴ nǎam⁵ mǐn⁶

B. Translate the following sentences into Cantonese.

1) I have three good friends.

2) He can only speak Cantonese.

3) Have you got any money?

4) I don't have any brothers and sisters.

5) My boyfriend has two younger brothers.

6) I like to ride bicycle.

7) My hobby is listening to music.

8) I go home at 8pm

Key for tones
sāam¹ wún² sǎi³ ngàu⁴ nǎam⁵ mǐn⁶

A. To ask and tell where one lives 🎧 (Track 099)

něi zǔ hái bīn dōu āa?
你住喺邊度呀?
(Where do you live?)



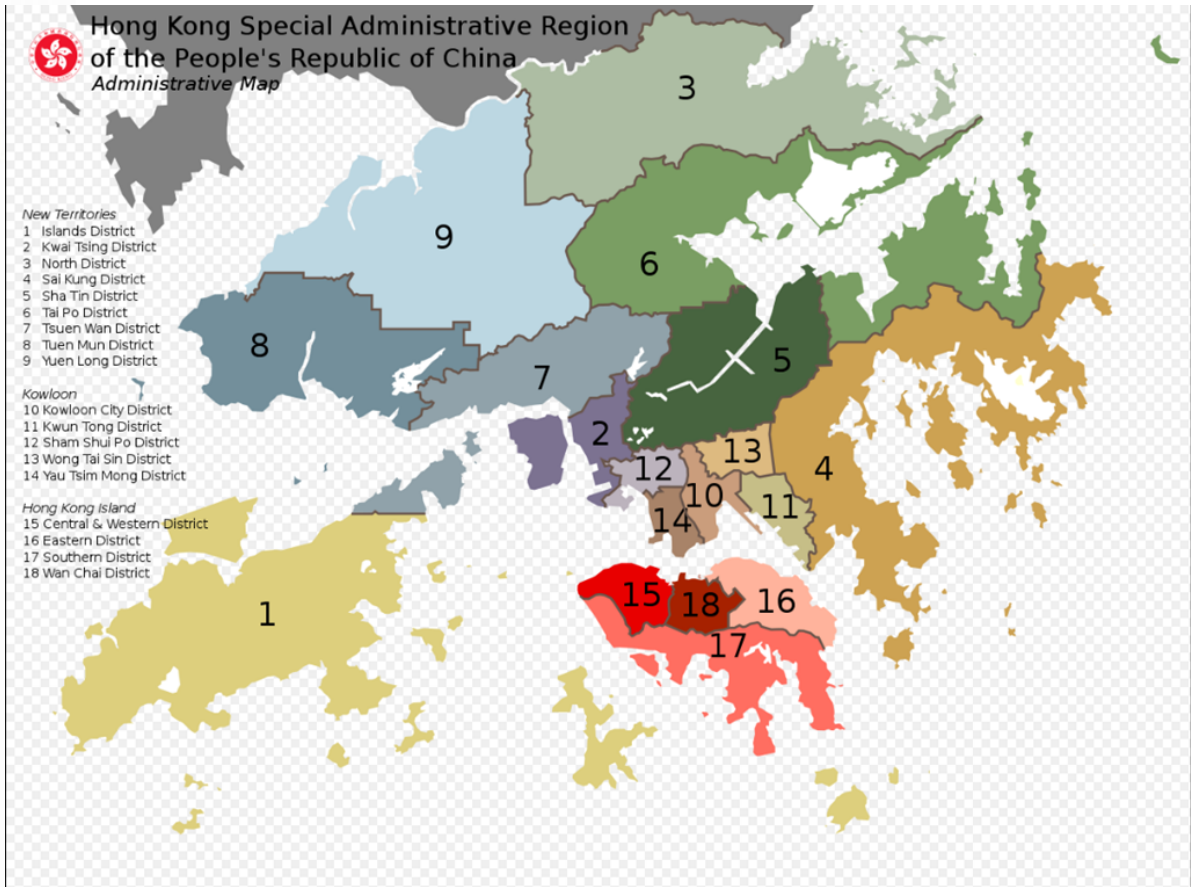
ngǒ zǔ hái Gáu Lùng.
我住喺九龍。
(I live in Kowloon.)

Q: <u>Subject</u>	zǔ 住 (live)	hái 喺 (at; in; on)	bīn dōu 邊度 (where)	āa? 呀? [Pt]
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A: <u>Subject</u>	zǔ 住 (live)	hái 喺 (at; in; on)	<u>Place.</u>
--------------------------	-------------------	--------------------------	---------------

kǒi 佢 (he, she)

- 1. Hōeng Góng Dóu 香港島 (Hong Kong Island)
- 2. Sān Gǎai 新界 (New Territories)
- 3. lèi dǒu 離島 (outer islands)



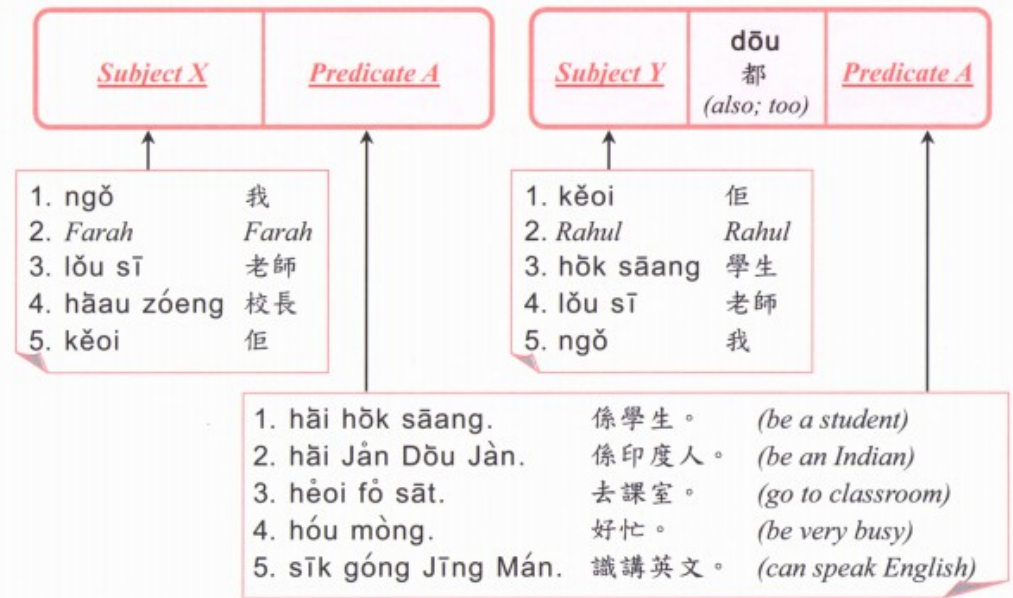
Key for tones
sāam¹ wún² sǎi³ ngàu⁴ nǎam⁵ mǐn⁶

ngǒ z̄yú hái Hùng Hám.
我 住 喺 紅 磡。
(I live in Hung Hom.)



ngǒ dōu z̄yú hái Hùng Hám.
我 都 住 喺 紅 磡。
(I also live in Hung Hom.)

Same Predicate:



Same Subject:



e.g. kǎoi sīk góng Jīng Mán. kǎoi dōu sīk góng Gwóng Dūng Wáa.
佢 識 講 英 文。 佢 都 識 講 廣 東 話。
(He/She can speak English. He/She can also speak Cantonese.)

C. To ask and tell what kind of transportation one takes (Track 101)



něi 你

Q:	Subject	dǎap / (cǒ) 搭 / (坐) (ride)	māt jě 乜 嘢 (what kind of)	cē 車 (car)	ǎa? 呀? [P]
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A:	Subject	dǎap / (cǒ) 搭 / (坐) (ride)	Means of transportation.		
-----------	----------------	----------------------------------	---------------------------------	--	--

ngǒ 我

- | | | |
|-----------------------|------|-----------------------|
| 1. dēi tīt | 地鐵 | (underground railway) |
| 2. síu bāa | 小巴 | (minibus) |
| 3. dīk sí | 的士 | (taxi) |
| 4. dīn cē | 電車 | (tram) |
| 5. dīn dāan cē | 電單車 | (motor cycle) |
| 6. fó cē | 火車 | (train) |
| 7. sī gāa cē | 私家車 | (private car) |
| 8. fēi gēi | 飛機 | (airplane) |
| 9. dāan cē | 單車 | (bicycle) |
| 10. sùn | 船 | (ferry) |
| 11. lāam cē | 纜車 | (cable car) |
| 12. sāan déng lāam cē | 山頂纜車 | (peak tram) |

D. To suggest doing something together (Track 102)

ngǎ dǎap bāa sí.
我 搭 巴士。
(I am going to take the bus.)



ngǎ dōu dǎap bāa sí, jāt cài hàng lāa!
我 都 搭 巴士，一 齊 行 啦！
(I am going to take the bus too, let's go together!)

<u>(Subject)</u> (plural)	jāt cài 一 齊 (together)	<u>Verb/Verbal Phrase</u>	lāa! 啦！ [Pt]
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ngǎ dēi 我哋

1. fāan hōk 返學 (go to school)
2. fāan ūk kái 返屋企 (go home)
3. sīk fāan 食飯 (have a meal)
4. dǎap cē 搭車 (take the transportation)
5. hēoi 去 (go)
6. zǐy 住 (live)
7. záu 走 (leave)
8. zōu gūng fō 做功課 (do homework)
9. wān zāap 溫習 (revise)
10. wáan 玩 (play; have fun)

Aiza : Farah, nǐ hēi bīn āa?
Farah, 你 去 邊 呀?
(Where are you going, Farah?)

Farah : ngǒ jì gāa fāan ūk kái lǎa.
我 而 家 返 屋 企 喇。
(I am going home now.)

Aiza : nǐ zū hái bīn dōu āa?
你 住 喺 邊 度 呀?
(Where do you live?)

Farah : ngǒ zū hái Hùng Hām.
我 住 喺 紅 磡。
(I live in Hung Hom.)

Aiza : ngǒ dōu zū hái Hùng Hām wǒ.
我 都 住 喺 紅 磡 嗎。
(I live in Hung Hom too.)

Farah : gám, nǐ dǎap māt jě cē āa?
噉, 你 搭 乜 嘢 車 呀?
(So, what transportation are you going to take?)

Aiza : ngǒ dǎap sēoi dōu bāa sí, nǐ nē?
我 搭 隧 道 巴 士, 你 呢?
(I am going to take the tunnel bus. How about you?)

Farah : ngǒ dōu hāi āa. jāt cài hàng lāa!
我 都 係 呀。一 齊 行 啦!
(Me too. Let's go/walk together!)

Aiza : hóu āak.
好 呢。
(Okay.)

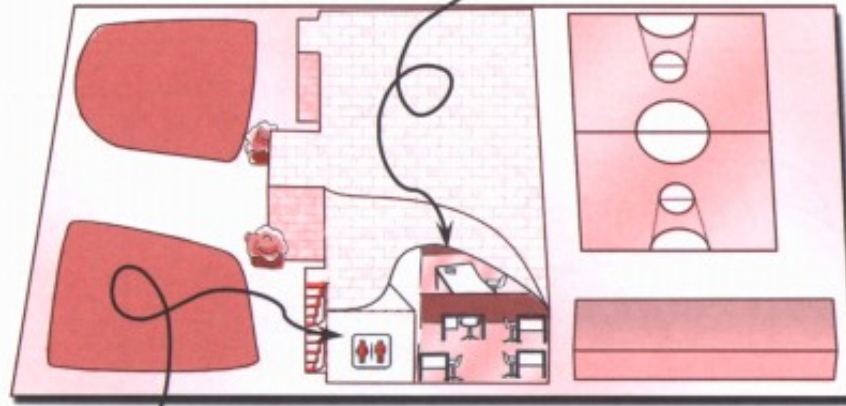
A. To indicate position of something in relation to another element

(Track 193)

hǎu zóeng sāt hái lǒu sī gè bān gūng sāt cìn mǐn.

校 長 室 喺 老 師 嘅 辦 公 室 前 面。

(The school principal's office is in front of the teachers' office.)



lǒu sī gè bān gūng sāt fū gān jǎu jāt gò cì só.

老 師 嘅 辦 公 室 附 近 有 一 個 廁 所。

(There is a washroom near the teachers' office.)

Place Word / Noun

Position Word

1. bān gūng sāt 辦公室 (office)
2. sái sáu gān 洗手間 (washroom)
3. hǎu zóeng sāt 校長室 (principal's office)

1. fū gān 附近 (nearby)
2. gāak lèi 隔離 (next to)
3. dèoi mǐn 對面 (opposite to)

Position Words: 🎧 (Track 194)

1. sǒng 上 (above/on)
2. hǎa 下 (below)
3. zó 左 (left)
4. jǎu 右 (right)
5. cìn 前 (front)
6. hǎu 後 (behind)
7. cēot 出 (out)
8. jǎp 入 (in)
9. ngǝi 外 (outside)
10. lǝoi 裏 (inside)

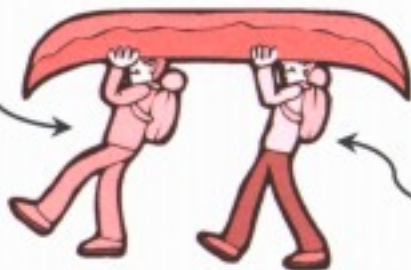


mǐn 面 (face; side)

(bǐn 便 side)

(bǐn 邊 side; edge)

cìn mǐn
前 面
(front)



hǎu mǐn
後 面
(behind)

lǝoi mǐn
裏 面
(inside)



ngǝi mǐn
外 面
(outside)



11. dèui mǐn	對面	(opposite side)
12. zūng gān	中間	(in the middle of; centre)
13. gǎak lèi	隔離	(neighboring; next to)
14. pòng bīn	旁邊	(beside; by the side of)
15. jāk bīn	側邊	(beside; by the side of)
16. fū gān	附近	(vicinity; nearby)
17. zāu wài	周圍	(around; surroundings)
18. làu sōeng	樓上	(upstairs)
19. làu hǎa	樓下	(downstairs)
20. dèi háa	地下	(ground floor)

zūng gān
中 間
(in the middle of)



làu sōeng
樓 上
(upstairs)

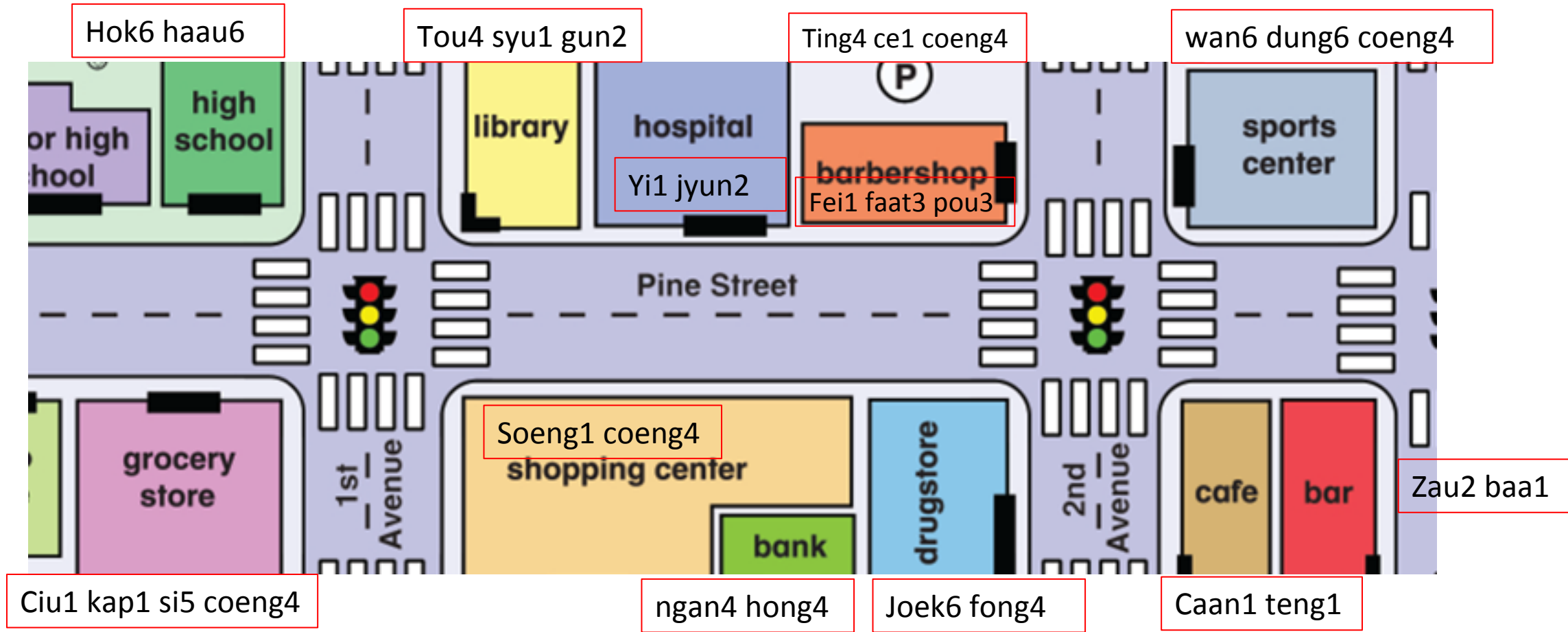
làu hǎa
樓 下
(downstairs)



Where is (place)?

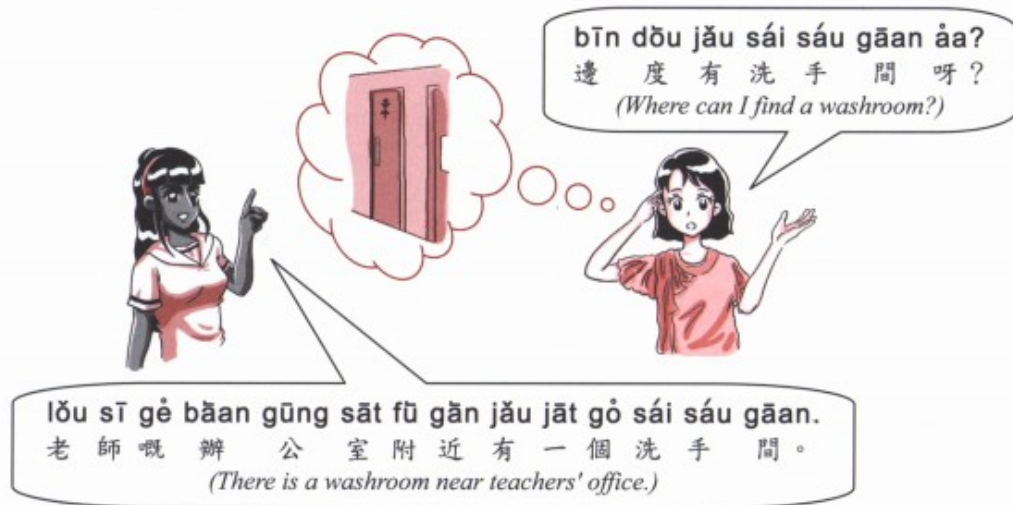
(Place) + hai2 bin1 dou6 aa3?

喺邊度呀？



Answer : (Place) hai2 (Place B) (position word)

D. To ask where one can find something or a place (Track 198)



Q:	bīn dōu 邊度 (where)	jǎu 有 (have)	<u>(Noun)</u>	ǎa? 呀? [Pt]
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- 1. gūng jún 公園 (park)
- 2. jàu gúk 郵局 (post office)
- 3. cāan tēng 餐廳 (restaurant)
- 4. gíng gúk 警局 (police station)
- 5. dīk sí zāam 的士站 (taxi station)

<u>Place Word</u>	<u>Position Word</u>	jǎu 有 (have)	<u>(Noun).</u>
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- 1. jī jún dèoi mīn 醫院對面 (opposite to hospital)
- 2. ūk cūn lǎoi mīn 屋邨裏面 (inside the public estate)
- 3. hēi jún ngōi mīn 戲院外面 (outside the cinema)
- 4. góng tīt zāam cìn mīn 港鐵站前面 (in front of the MTR station)
- 5. sōeng còeng hǎu mīn 商場後面 (behind the shopping mall)

Q:	bīn dōu 邊度 (where)	jǎu 有 (have)	(Noun)	ǎa? 呀? [Pt]
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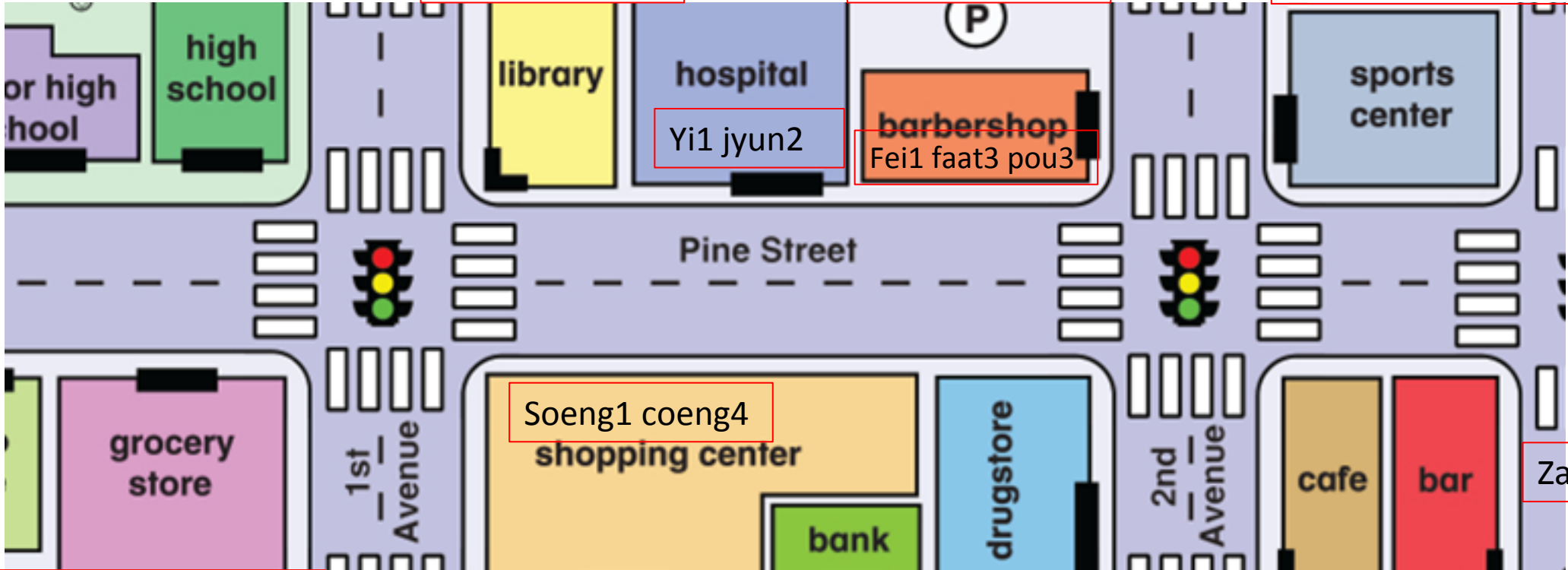


Hok6 haau6

Tou4 syu1 gun2

Ting4 ce1 coeng4

wan6 dung6 coeng4



Ciu1 kap1 si5 coeng4

ngan4 hong4

Joek6 fong4

Caan1 teng1

<u>Place Word</u>	<u>Position Word</u>	jǎu 有 (have)	(Noun).
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B. To express the existence of something in a certain place (Track 195)
 ('there is' and 'there isn't')



There is :

<u>Place word</u>	jǎu 有 (have)	<u>(Nu + MW)</u>	<u>Noun.</u>
1. gǎu hōk làu 教學樓 (teaching block) 2. fò sāt lěoi mǐn 課室裏面 (inside the classroom) 3. Hōeng Góng 香港 (Hong Kong) 4. gó dōu fū gǎn 嗰度附近 (near there) 5. nī dōu 呢度 (here)			lǒeng gò wái 兩個位 (two seats)
			1. hóu dō fò sāt 好多課室 (many classrooms) 2. hōk sāng tùng lǒu sī 學生同老師 (students and teachers) 3. jāt gò gēi còng 一個機場 (one airport) 4. jāt gān cān tēng 一間餐廳 (one/a restaurant) 5. lǒeng gò wái 兩個位 (two seats)

<u>Place word</u>	mǒu 冇 (have not)	(Nu + MW)	<u>Noun.</u>
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1. dēi tīt zāam jǎp bīn 地鐵站入便 (inside the MTR station)
2. ngǒ hōk hāau 我學校 (my school)
3. kěoi ūk kái 佢屋企 (his/her home)
4. Gáu Lùng 九龍 (Kowloon)
5. hōk hāau fū gān 學校附近 (near the school)
6. gó gò sōeng còeng 嗰個商場 (that shopping mall)
7. ngǒ ūk kái fū gān 我屋企附近 (near my home)

1. sái sáu gān 洗手間 (washroom)
2. wīng cì 泳池 (swimming pool)
3. dīn sī 電視 (television)
4. dīn cē 電車 (tram)
5. jī jýun 醫院 (hospital)
6. hěi jýun 戲院 (cinema)
7. cīu káp sǐ còeng 超級市場 (supermarket)



Q: <i>Place word</i>	jǎu 有 (have)	mǒu 有 (have not)	Noun	ǎa? 呀? [Pt]
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- 1. ǒu Mún 澳門 (Macau)
- 2. Hōeng Góng 香港 (Hong Kong)
- 3. něi gè hōk hāu 你嘅學校 (your school)
- 4. nī gò sōeng còeng 呢個商場 (this shopping mall)
- 5. něi ūk kái 你屋企 (your home)



- 1. gēi còeng 機場 (airport)
- 2. hùng māu 熊貓 (panda)
- 3. lǎng hēi 冷氣 (air-condition)
- 4. ngàn hòng 銀行 (bank)
- 5. dīn nǒu 電腦 (computer)

Amy meets the receptionist in the lobby.

Amy: zóu sǎn.
早 晨。
(Good Morning.)

Receptionist: zóu sǎn, hěoi bīn dōu ǎa?
早 晨，去 邊 度 呀？
(Good Morning, where are you going?)

Amy: ngǒ sóeng hěoi sīk zóu cān.
我 想 去 食 早 餐。
(I would like to go to have breakfast.)

céng mǎn bīn dōu jǎu cān tēng ǎa?
請 問 邊 度 有 餐 廳 呀？
(May I ask where there's a restaurant?)

Receptionist: jī lóu jǎu jāt gāan cà cān tēng.
二 樓 有 一 間 茶 餐 廳。
(There is a Hong Kong style café on the second floor.)

Amy: gám, nī dōu jǎu mǒu ngàn hòng ǎa?
噉，呢 度 有 冇 銀 行 呀？
(Well, is there a bank around here?)

Receptionist: mǒu, nī dōu mǒu ngàn hòng,
冇，呢 度 冇 銀 行。
(No, there is no bank around here.)

něi hěoi ngàn hòng zōu māt jě ǎa?
你 去 銀 行 做 乜 嘢 呀？
(What are you going to the bank for?)

Amy: ngǒ sóeng hěoi ngàn hòng ló jāt dī cín.
我 想 去 銀 行 攞 一 啲 錢。
(I want to go to the bank to withdraw some money.)

nī dōu fū gān jǎu mǒu ATM ǎa?
呢 度 附 近 有 冇 ATM 呀？
(Is there an ATM nearby?)

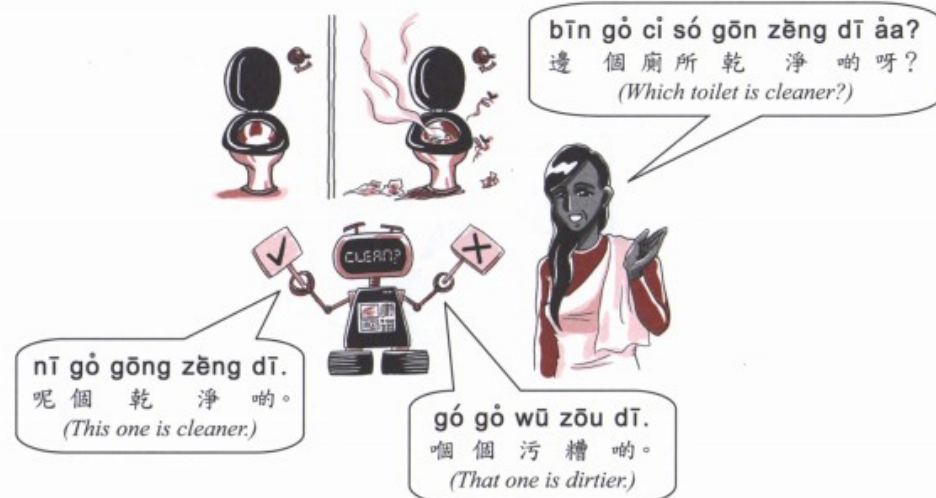
Receptionist: ngǒ m zī dōu ǎa. bāt gwǒ dēi tīt zāam lěoi mīn
我 唔 知 道 呀。不 過 地 鐵 站 裏 面
(I don't know. But I know inside the MTR station)

jǎu ngàn hòng tùng zī dǔng gwāi jùn gēi.
有 銀 行 同 自 動 櫃 員 機。
(there are a bank and an Automatic Teller Machine.)

Amy: hóu ǎak, m gōi. bāai bāai.
好 呢，唔 該。拜 拜。
(Okay, thank you. Bye-bye.)

Receptionist: m sái m gōi, bāai bāai.
唔 使 唔 該，拜 拜。
(Not at all. Bye-bye.)

3. To express the comparative degree 'Adjective-er' (Track 200)

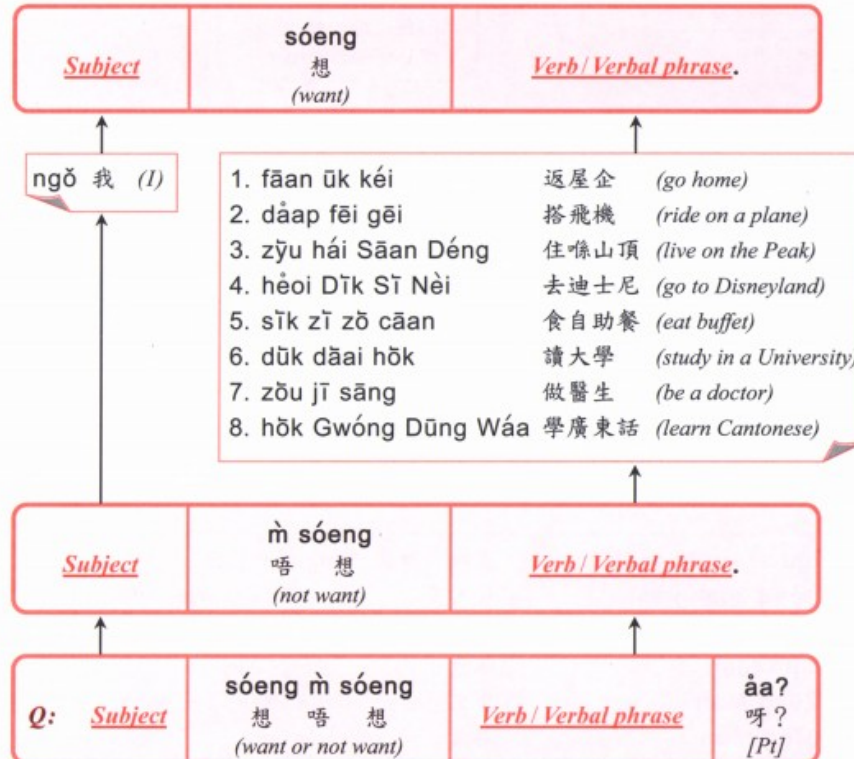


<u>Subject / Topic</u>	<u>Adjective</u>	dī. 啲。 [Pt]
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1. dǎai 大 (big)
2. sǎi 細 (small)
3. fèi 肥 (fat)
4. sǎu 瘦 (thin)
5. nàan 難 (difficult)
6. jī 易 (easy)

1. lǎo sī gè bān gōng sāt 老師嘅辦公室 (teachers' office)
2. hǎu zóeng sāt 校長室 (school principal's office)
3. Càn sāng 陳生 (Mr. Chan)
4. Càn táai 陳太 (Mrs. Chan)
5. Zūng Mán 中文 (Chinese)
6. Jīng Mán 英文 (English)

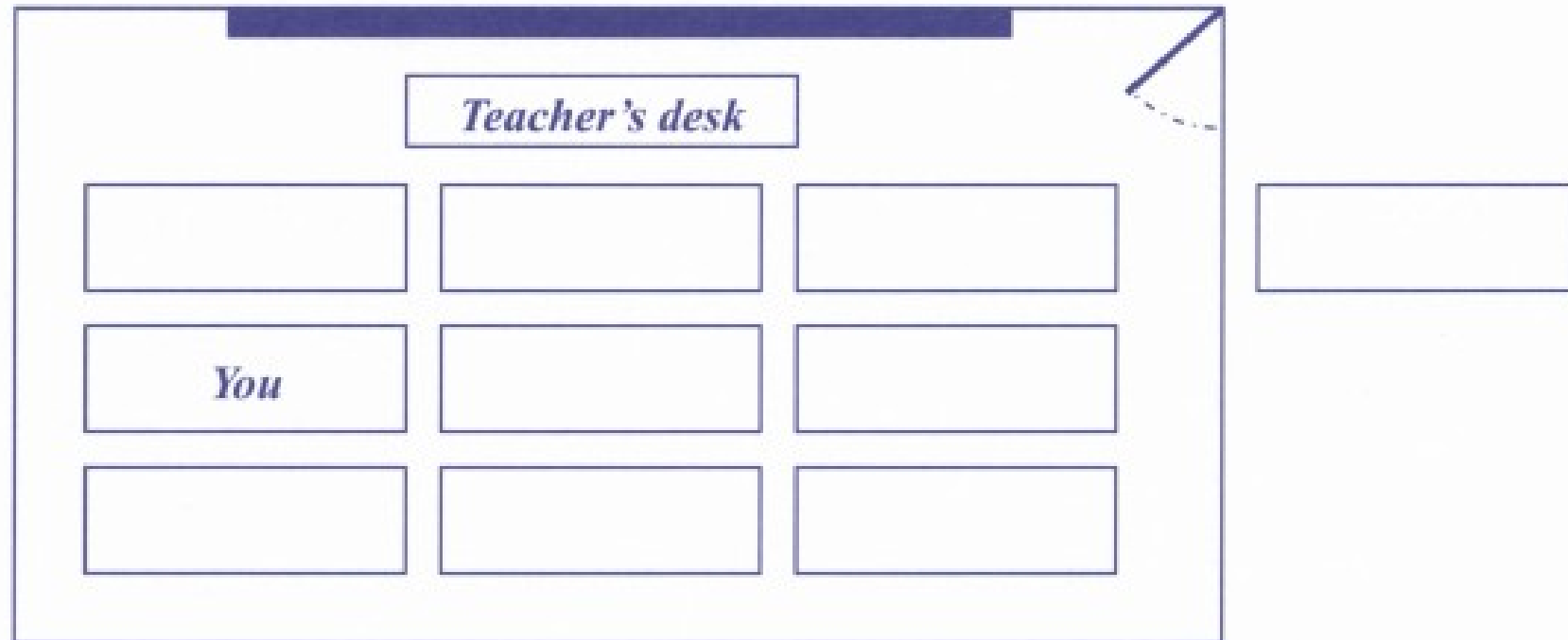
E. To express one's wish or desire to do something (Track 199)



邊個	Who	Bin1 go6
咩 / 乜嘢	what	Me1 / Mat1 je5
邊度	Where	Bin1 dou6
幾多	How many/ much	Gei2 do1

鍾意	To like	zung1 ji3	m4 zung1 ji3
識	To know (a skill, a person	sik1	m4 sik1
知	To know (information, news)	zi1	m4 zi1
去	To go	heoi3	m4 heoi3
有	To have	jau5	Mou5 (冇)
要	To want (something)/have to	jiu3	M4 jiu3
講	To speak	gong2	M4 gong2
做	To do	zou6	M4 zou6
想	To want (to do something) / wish/desire	soeng2	M4 soeng2

👂 D. Suppose you are facing the blackboard and the teacher's desk, listen to the recording and write down where Philip, Mary, Susan, David, Stanley, Peter, Amy and Tom are. 🎧 (Track 267)



A. To ask and tell the subjects studied at school 🎧 (Track 203)



School subjects list: 🎧 (Track 204)

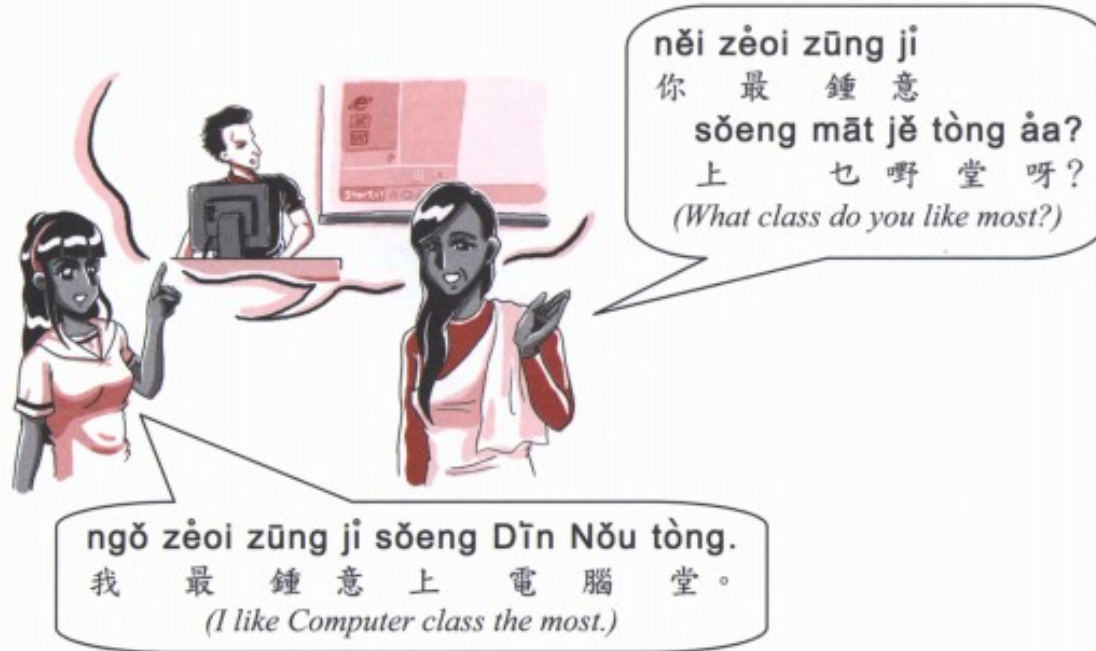
1. Zūng Mán 中文 (Chinese)	14. Fǎa Hòk 化學 (Chemistry)
2. Jīng Mán 英文 (English)	15. Sāng Māt 生物 (Biology)
3. Sòu Hòk 數學 (Mathematics)	16. Fū Gāa Sòu Hòk 附加數學 (Additional Mathematics)
4. Zǔng Hāp Fō Hòk 綜合科學 (Integrated Science)	17. Sōeng Jīp 商業 (Commerce)
5. Dēi Lěi 地理 (Geography)	18. Gīng Zài 經濟 (Economics)
6. Līk Sí 歷史 (History)	19. Gīng Zài Kāp Gūng Gūng Sī Mǒu 經濟及公共事務 (Economics and Public Affairs)
7. Zūng Gwòk Līk Sí 中國歷史 (Chinese History)	20. Gāa Zīng 家政 (Home Economics)
8. Póu Tūng Wáa 普通話 (Putonghua)	21. Wūi Gài 會計 (Accounting)
9. Tái Jūk 體育 (Physical Education)	22. Zūng Gāau 宗教 (Religious Studies)
10. Dīn Nǒu 電腦 (Computer)	23. Tūng Sīk Gāau Jūk 通識教育 (Liberal Studies)
11. Jām Ngòk 音樂 (Music)	24. Ngòi Gwòk Jǚ Jìn 外國語言 (Foreign Languages)
12. Měi Sēot 美術 (Art)	
13. Māt Lěi 物理 (Physics)	

Chinese Studies

中文研究

zung1 man4 jin4 gau3

B. The superlative degree with 'zèoi' 🎧 (Track 205)



<u>Subject</u>	zèoi 最 (most)	zūng jì 鍾意 (like)	<u>Object.</u> (Noun/Verbal Phrase)
-----------------------	---------------------	-------------------------	---

ngǒ 我 (I)

- | | | |
|---------------------|------|----------------------|
| 1. Càn lǎu sī | 陳老師 | (Teacher Chan) |
| 2. Dīn Nǒu fō | 電腦科 | (ICT subject) |
| 3. sǎng Līk Sí tòng | 上歷史堂 | (have History Class) |
| 4. hǒk Zūng Mán | 學中文 | (learn Chinese) |
| 5. dūk sū | 讀書 | (study) |

Subject

zèoi
最
(most)

m̄ zūng jī
唔 鍾 意
(dislike)

Object.
(Noun/Verbal Phrase)

1. lǎu sī 老師 (teacher)
2. ngǒ 我 (I)
3. màa māa 媽媽 (mother)
4. bàa bāa 爸爸 (father)

1. lǎan hōk sāang 懶學生 (lazy student)
2. cì dòu 遲到 (be late)
3. lǒk jǔ 落雨 (rain)
4. sāk cē 塞車 (traffic congestion)

C. To use two adjectives to describe something (Track 206)

Dīn Nǒu tòng jǎu hóu wán, jǎu jǎu jǔng.
 電 腦 堂 又 好 玩， 又 有 用。
 (ICT is fun and also useful.)



<u>Topic / Subject</u>	jǎu 又 (and)	<u>Adjective 1,</u>	jǎu 又 (and)	<u>Adjective 2.</u>
------------------------	-------------------	---------------------	-------------------	---------------------

- 1. gāo 高 (tall)
- 2. fèi 肥 (fat)
- 3. dà 大 (big)
- 4. nán 難 (difficult)
- 5. lěng 靚 (pretty)

- 1. sǎo 瘦 (thin)
- 2. ái 矮 (short)
- 3. lěng 靚 (beautiful)
- 4. mǔn 悶 (boring)
- 5. hóu jàn 好人 (kind)

- 1. Wàng lǎo sī 王老師 (Teacher Wong)
- 2. Lǐ hǎo zǎng 李校長 (Principal Lee)
- 3. Hōng Góng Hǒk Hǎu 香港學校 (Hong Kong School)
- 4. Lǐ Sī tòng 歷史堂 (History class)
- 5. Chán jī sāng 陳醫生 (Doctor Chan)

D. To ask and express one's feeling or thinking (Track 207)

něi gòk dāk Wòng lǎo sī dím ǎa?
 你 覺 得 王 老 師 點 呀?
 (How do you like Teacher Wong?)



ngǒ gòk dāk Wòng lǎo sī hóu jìim.
 我 覺 得 王 老 師 好 嚴。
 (I think that Teacher Wong is very strict.)



něi 你

Q:	<u>Subject</u>	gòk dāk 覺得 (feel/think)	<u>Topic</u>	dím ǎa? 點 呀? (how)
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A:	<u>Subject</u>	gòk dāk 覺得 (feel/think)	<u>Topic</u>	<u>Comment.</u> (Adverb + Adjective)
----	----------------	-------------------------------	--------------	---

ngǒ 我

1. Hōeng Góng 香港 (Hong Kong)
2. Hò síu zé 何小姐 (Miss Ho)
3. Gwóng Dūng Còi 廣東菜 (Cantonese cuisine)
4. gūng fò 功課 (homework)
5. Dīn Nǎu tòng 電腦堂 (Computer class)

1. hóu sài 好細 (very small)
2. hóu hóu jàn 好好人 (very nice)
3. m̄ hóu sīk 唔好食 (not tasty)
4. tǎai dō 太多 (too many)
5. jǎu hóu wáan, 又好玩 (interesting and useful)
jǎu jǎu jūng 又有用

E. The verb 'teach' can take two objects (Track 208)



Wòng lǎo sī gǎu ngǎo dēi dīn nǒu fō.
 王 老師 教 我 哋 電 腦 科。
 (Teacher Wong teaches us ICT.)

<u>Person 1</u> (Subject)	gǎu 教 (teach)	<u>Person 2</u> (Indirect Object)	<u>Skill.</u> (Direct Object)
-------------------------------------	----------------------------	---	---

- 1. hǎu zóeng 校長 (principal)
- 2. lǎo sī 老師 (teacher)
- 3. bàa bāa 爸爸 (father)
- 4. màa māa 媽媽 (mother)
- 5. gò gō 哥哥 (elder brother)

- 1. hōk sāang 學生 (student)
- 2. ngǎo dēi 我哋 (we)
- 3. zè zē 姐姐 (elder sister)
- 4. mùi múi 妹妹 (younger sister)
- 5. kěoi nēoi pàng jǎu 佢女朋友 (his girlfriend)

- 1. cōeng gō 唱歌 (singing)
- 2. dáa bō 打波 (playing ball game)
- 3. jàu séoi 游水 (swimming)
- 4. zýu fāan 煮飯 (cooking)
- 5. wǎak wáa 畫畫 (drawing)



Mom : nǚ gān nìn dūk géi dō fō áa?
你 今 年 讀 幾 多 科 呀?
(How many subjects do you study this year?)



Farah : ngǒ gān nìn dūk sǎp jāt fō.
我 今 年 讀 十 一 科。
(I study eleven subjects this year.)



Mom : nǚ zèoi zūng jǐ sǒeng māt jě tòng,
你 最 鍾 意 上 乜 嘢 堂,
(Which class do you like to attend most?)

zèoi m zūng jǐ sǒeng māt jě tòng áa?
最 唔 鍾 意 上 乜 嘢 堂 呀?
(Which class do you dislike to attend most?)



Farah : ngǒ zèoi zūng jǐ sǒeng Dīn Nǒu tòng,
我 最 鍾 意 上 電 腦 堂,
(I like to attend Computer class most.)

ngǒ gòk dāk Dīn Nǒu tòng jǎu hóu wáan, jǎu jǎu jūng.
我 覺 得 電 腦 堂 又 好 玩, 又 有 用。
(I think that computer class is very fun and useful.)

ngǒ zèoi m zūng jǐ sǒeng Līk Sí tòng,
我 最 唔 鍾 意 上 歷 史 堂,
(I don't like to attend History class most.)

ngǒ gòk dāk gūng fò tái dō.
我 覺 得 功 課 太 多。
(I think that there is too much homework.)



Mom : bīn gò lǒu sī gǎau Dīn Nǒu fō áa?
邊 個 老 師 教 電 腦 科 呀?
(Which teacher teaches computer subject?)



Farah : Wòng lǒu sī gǎau ngǒ dēi Dīn Nǒu fō.
王 老 師 教 我 哋 電 腦 科。
(Teacher Wong teaches us computer subject.)

kǒi hóu jìim, bāt gwǒ hóu hóu jàn.
佢 好 嚴, 不 過 好 好 人。
(He is very strict, but he is very kind.)

A. Read the following sentences, and fill in the timetable in English.

- 1) sīng kèi jāt, ngǒ sǒeng Zūng Mán tòng sīn.
- 2) sīng kèi jāt, sǒeng zǎu sǎp dím bǔn, ngǒ sǒeng Sǒu Hǒk tòng.
- 3) sīng kèi jāt, hǎa zǎu jāt dím bǔn, ngǒ sǒeng Līk Sí tòng.
- 4) sīng kèi jī, gáu dím tòng sǎp dím bǔn, ngǒ dōu sǒeng Jīng Mán tòng.
- 5) sīng kèi jī, hǎa zǎu jāt dím bǔn, ngǒ sǒeng Dīn Nǒu tòng.
- 6) zūng nǚ sǎp jī dím sīk fāan.
- 7) ǎan zǎu sām dím zūng fòng hǒk.
- 8) sīng kèi jāt, ǎan zǎu sām dím zūng, ngǒ hǒk jàu séoi.
- 9) sīng kèi jī, sām dím zūng, ngǒ sǒeng Gwóng Dūng Wáa tòng.
- 10) sīng kèi jāt tòng sīng kèi jī, ngǒ ǎan zǎu sèi dím hǒi bǒu zǎap.

	<i>Monday</i>	<i>Tuesday</i>
9:00 – 10:30		
10:30 – 12:00		
12:00 – 1:30		
1:30 – 3:00		
3:00		
3:00 – 4:00		
4:00 – 5:00		

Answer the following questions in Cantonese.

1) nǐ zěoi zūng jǐ sīk māt jě ǎa?

2) nǐ zěoi zūng jǐ sǒeng māt jě tòng ǎa?

3) nǐ zěoi m̀ zūng jǐ dūk māt jě fō ǎa?

C. Re-arrange the various parts of the following sentences in their right order.

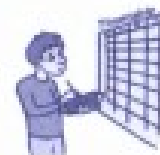
1) zèoi / ngǒ / wáan dīn nǒu / zūng jǐ / . /



2) bàa bāa / cáai dāan cē / gò gō / gǎau / . /



3) gām nìn / bǎat fō / dūk / ngǒ / . /



4) Tony / sùu pín / gòk dāk / hóu hóu sīk / . /



5) nī gāan / màa mǎa / tái gwài / gòk dāk / cāan tēng / . /



6) jǎu / nī gīn / jǎu / pèng / dāan gōu / hóu sīk / . / . /

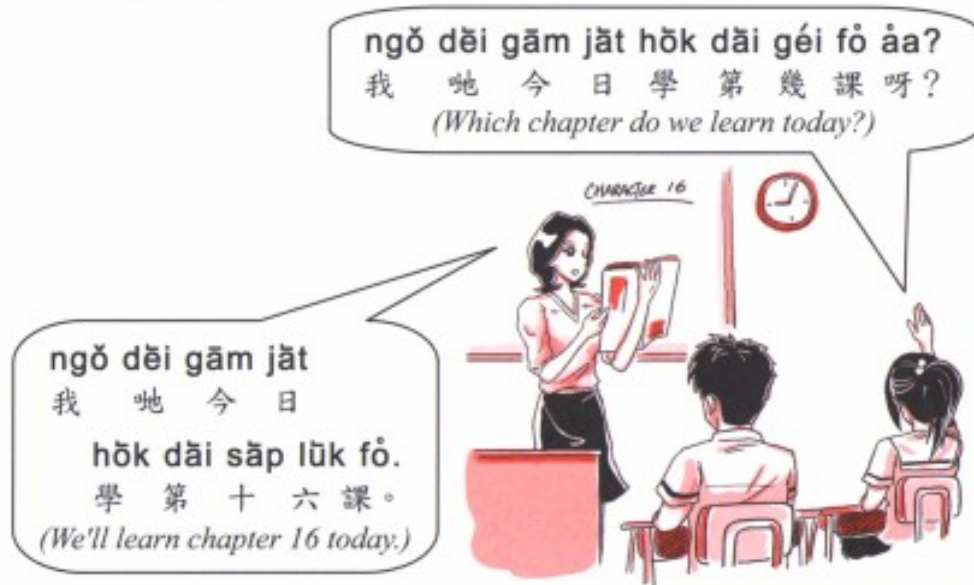


邊個	Who	Bin1 go6
咩 / 乜嘢	what	Me1 / Mat1 je5
邊度	Where	Bin1 dou6
幾多	How many/ much	Gei2 do1
幾時	When	Gei2 si4

點解	Why	dim2 gaai2
因為	Because	jan1 wai6

鍾意	To like	zung1 ji3	m4 zung1 ji3
識	To know (a skill, a person)	sik1	m4 sik1
知	To know (information, news)	zi1	m4 zi1
明白 / 明	To understand	ming5 baak6 / ming5	M4 ming5 baak6 / M4 ming5
去	To go	heoi3	m4 heoi3
有	To have	jau5	Mou5 (冇)
要	To want (object) / have to (do something)	jiu3	M4 jiu3 (for object)/ M4 sai2 (for action)
想	To want (to do something)	soeng2	M4 soeng2
講	To speak	gong2	M4 gong2
做	To do	zou6	M4 zou6
覺得	To think (feeling/opinion)	Gok3 dak1	M4 gok3 dak1
溫習	To revise	Wan1 zaap6	M4 wan1 zaap6

A. The ordinal numbers (Track 211)



dāi
第
[rank]

Number

1. dāi jāt 第一 (the first)
2. dāi jī 第二 (the second)
3. dāi sāam 第三 (the third)
4. dāi géi? 第幾? (what rank?)

dāi 第 [rank]	<u>Number</u>	<u>MW</u>	<u>Noun</u>
--------------------	---------------	-----------	-------------

- | | | |
|------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. dāi jāt fò (s̄yū) | 第一課(書) | (the first chapter [of textbook]) |
| 2. dāi jī tòng (fò) | 第二堂(課) | (the second period [of lesson]) |
| 3. dāi sāam gāan fóng | 第三間房 | (the third [space of] room) |
| 4. dāi s̄ei gò dāi dái | 第四個弟弟 | (the fourth younger brother) |
| 5. dāi géi + MW (+N)? | 第幾 + MW (+N)? | (what rank?) |



1. dāi jāt m̀ng 第一名 (*champion*)
2. dāi jī m̀ng 第二名 (*first runner-up*)
3. dāi sāam m̀ng 第三名 (*second runner-up*)

B. To specify 'every' and 'each' people or objects 🎧 (Track 212)

něi mǔi jāt sǒng géi dō tòng áa?

你 每 日 上 幾 多 堂 呀?

(How many classes do you attend each day?)



ngǒ mǔi jāt sǒng lùk tòng.

我 每 日 上 六 堂。

(I attend six classes every day.)

	MON	TUE	WED
8:15 - 8:30		Assembly	
8:30 - 9:25	Chinese	Maths	Putonghua
9:25 - 10:20	Maths	Home Econ	Computer
10:20 - 10:40		break	
10:40 - 11:15	Engg	English	Chinese
11:15 - 12:30	History	Chinese	English
12:30 - 1:30		lunch time	
1:30 - 2:15	English	Chinese	Maths
		History	
2:15 - 2:35		break	
2:35 - 3:30	Music	Integrated Science	Engg
3:30		Arts class	

Adverbs of frequency:

mǔi

每

(every; each)

(MW)

Time Period

- | | | |
|--------------------|------|-----------------|
| 1. mǔi nìn* | 每年 | (every year) |
| 2. mǔi gǒ jǔt | 每個月 | (every month) |
| 3. mǔi gǒ sīng kèi | 每個星期 | (every week) |
| 4. mǔi jāt* | 每日 | (every day) |
| 5. mǔi gǒ zūng tàu | 每個鐘頭 | (every hour) |
| 6. mǔi fān zūng* | 每分鐘 | (every minute) |
| 7. mǔi zīu* | 每朝 | (every morning) |
| 8. mǔi mǎan* | 每晚 | (every night) |

* Note that there are some nouns that behave like measure words, so not requiring another measure word in the above pattern.

mǔi 每 (each; every)	<u>MW</u>	<u>(Noun)</u>
---------------------------	-----------	---------------

1. gāan 間 [for rooms/buildings]
2. gò 個 [for people]
3. bún 本 [for books]
4. gǎa 架 [for vehicles]
5. tòng 堂 [for a period of lesson]
6. bāan 班 [for classes]

1. hǒk hǎau 學校 (school)
2. lǎu sī 老師 (teacher)
3. sīu 書 (book)
4. cē 車 (car)
5. (fò) 課 (lesson)
6. (hǒk sāang) 學生 (student)

C. The preposition 'jàu...?' indicating the starting point (Track 213)

dāi jāt tòng jàu géi dím hōi cí àa?
 第一堂由幾點開始呀?
 (From what time does the first period start?)



dāi jāt tòng jàu bàat dím bün hōi cí.
 第一堂由八點半開始。
 (The first period starts from 8:30.)

kěoi 佢

<u>Topic / Subject</u>	jàu 由 (from)	<u>Time / Place</u>	<u>Verb / Verbal phrase.</u>
------------------------	---------------------------	---------------------	------------------------------

- | | | |
|------------------------|-------|-----------------|
| 1. sèi dím | 四點 | (4:00) |
| 2. cāt j̄yut | 七月 | (July) |
| 3. jāt gáu gáu cāt nìn | 一九九七年 | (year 1997) |
| 4. Zīm Sāa Zéoi | 尖沙嘴 | (Tsim Sha Tsui) |
| 5. Gām Zūng | 金鐘 | (Admiralty) |
| 6. bāa sí zāam | 巴士站 | (bus stop) |

- | | | |
|-----------------------|------|----------------------|
| 1. zōu gūng fò | 做功課 | (do homework) |
| 2. fòng sýu gāa | 放暑假 | (on summer vacation) |
| 3. hái Hōeng Góng z̄y | 喺香港住 | (live in Hong Kong) |
| 4. hēoi gēi còeng | 去機場 | (go to the airport) |
| 5. cǒ dīk sí | 坐的士 | (ride on a taxi) |
| 6. hàang fāan ūk kái | 行返屋企 | (walk home) |

D. The preposition 'dòu...' indicating the ending point (Track 214)

něi mǔi jāt jàu géi dím dòu géi dím sīk àan zǎu fāan àa?
 你 每 日 由 幾 點 到 幾 點 食 晏 晝 飯 呀?
 (From what time until when do you have lunch each day?)



ngǒ jàu sǎp jī dím bǔn dòu jāt dím bǔn sīk àan zǎu fāan.
 我 由 十 二 點 半 到 一 點 半 食 晏 晝 飯。
 (I have lunch from half past twelve to half past one.)

<u>Topic/Subject</u>	<u>jàu</u> 由 (from)	<u>Time 1/Place 1</u> (starting point)	<u>dòu</u> 到 (to; until)	<u>Time 2/Place 2</u> (ending point)	<u>Activity.</u>
----------------------	---------------------------	---	--------------------------------	---	------------------

- 1. sīng kèi jāt 星期一 (Monday)
- 2. gáu dím 九點 (9:00)
- 3. Sām Zǎn 深圳 (Shenzhen)
- 4. dēi háa 地下 (ground floor)

- 1. ngǒ 我
- 2. bàa bāa 爸爸
- 3. kǎoi 佢
- 4. nī dǒu 呢度

- 1. sīng kèi nǚ 星期五 (Friday)
- 2. nǚ dím 五點 (5:00)
- 3. Hōeng Góng 香港 (Hong Kong)
- 4. cāt láu 七樓 (7th floor)

- 1. fāan hōk 返學 (go to school)
- 2. fāan gūng 返工 (go to work)
- 3. lǎoi hàng 旅行 (travel)
- 4. hāi fò sāt 係課室 (to be classroom)

School timetable:

		sīng kèi jāt 星期一 Monday	sīng kèi jī 星期二 Tuesday	sīng kèi sāam 星期三 Wednesday	sīng kèi sèi 星期四 Thursday	sīng kèi nǎ 星期五 Friday
8:15 – 8:30		zǎap wúì 集會 (Assembly)				
8:30 9:25	dāi jāt tòng 第一堂 (the first period)	Zūng Mán 中文 Chinese	Sòu Hòk 數學 Mathematics	Póu Tūng Wáa 普通話 Putonghua	Līk Sí 歷史 History	Jīng Mán 英文 English
9:25 10:20	dāi jī tòng 第二堂 (the second period)	Sòu Hòk 數學 Mathematics	Gāa Zīng 家政 Home Economics	Dīn Nǎu 電腦 ICT	Tái Jūk 體育 Physical Education	Zūng Gwòk Līk Sí 中國歷史 Chinese History
10:20 – 10:40		síu sīk 小息 (break)				
10:40 11:35	dāi sāam tòng 第三堂 (the third period)	Dēi Lēi 地理 Geography	Jīng Mán 英文 English	Zūng Mán 中文 Chinese	Sòu Hòk 數學 Mathematics	Tái Jūk 體育 Physical Education
11:35 12:30	dāi sèi tòng 第四堂 (the fourth period)	Līk Sí 歷史 History	Zūng Mán 中文 Chinese	Jīng Mán 英文 English	Gīng Zài 經濟 Economics	Měi Sēot 美術 Art
12:30 – 1:30		nǎ fān sì gǎan 午飯時間 (lunch time)				
1:30 2:25	dāi nǎ tòng 第五堂 (the fifth period)	Jīng Mán 英文 English	Zūng Gwòk Līk Sí 中國歷史 Chinese History	Sòu Hòk 數學 Mathematics	Jīng Mán 英文 English	Zūng Mán 中文 Chinese
2:25 – 2:35		síu sīk 小息 (break)				
2:35 3:30	dāi lūk tòng 第六堂 (the sixth period)	Jām Ngòk 音樂 Music	Zōng Hǎp Fō Hòk 綜合科學 Integrated Science	Dēi Lēi 地理 Geography	Zūng Mán 中文 Chinese	Sòu Hòk 數學 Mathematics
3:30		fóng hòk 放學 (finish school)				

E. To form a compound time expression indicating 'before' or 'after'

(Track 215)

ngǒ zūng nǚ sīk fǎan zī cìn sǒeng sèi tòng.

我 中 午 食 飯 之 前 上 四 堂。

(Before lunch, I attend four classes.)



ngǒ zūng nǚ sīk fǎan zī hǎu

我 中 午 食 飯 之 後

sǒeng lǒeng tòng.

上 兩 堂。

(After lunch, I attend two classes.)

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Time/Action</u>	zī cìn 之 前 (before...)	<u>Activity</u>
	<u>Time/Action</u>	zī hǎu 之 後 (after...)	

ngǒ 我

1. cāt dím 七點 (7:00)
2. héi sān 起身 (get up)
3. sīk zóu cān 食早餐 (eat breakfast)
4. sīk fǎan 食飯 (have a meal)
5. sāam sǎp sèoi 三十歲 (30 years old)
6. sǒeng tòng 上堂 (attend a class)



1. fāan hōk 返學 (go to school)
2. zōu wǎn dǔng 做運動 (do exercise)
3. cǎat ngà 刷牙 (brush teeth)
4. jám tōng 飲湯 (eat soup)
5. git fān 結婚 (get married)
6. wān zǎap 溫習 (do revision)

3. To mark the repetition of an action with 'zòì' 🎧 (Track 216)

sǒng zǎu sǒng sèi tòng, hǎa zǎu zòì sǒng lǒng tòng.
 上 畫 上 四 堂，下 畫 再 上 兩 堂。
 (I attend four classes in the morning and attend two more classes in the afternoon.)

(the 1 st period) 8:30 – 9:25 am dǎi jāt tòng	(the 2 nd period) 9:25 – 10:20 am dǎi jī tòng	(the 3 rd period) 10:40 – 11:35 am dǎi sāam tòng	(the 4 th period) 11:35 – 12:30 n dǎi sèi tòng	12:30 n – 1:30 pm (lunch time)	(the 5 th period) 1:30 – 2:25 pm dǎi nǚ tòng	(the 6 th period) 2:35 – 3:30 pm dǎi lūk tòng

<u>Subject</u>	zòì 再 (again)	<u>Verb / Verbal phrase.</u>
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1. tīng jāt zòì gǐn! (See you again tomorrow!)	聽日再見!
2. m̄ gōi nēi zòì góng jāt chí. (Please say it again.)	唔該你再講一次。
3. ngǒ sóeng zòì wáan jāt zǎn. (I want to play a little while more.)	我想再玩一陣。
4. ngǒ sóeng zòì jiu jāt gò gāau dói. (I'd like to have one more plastic bag.)	我想再要一個膠袋。
5. nēi jāt zǎn zòì dǎa dīn wáa lài lāa! (Please call again later.)	你一陣再打電話嚟啦!

nēi jāt zǎn zòì dǎa lài lāa!
 你 一 陣 再 打 嚟 啦!
 (Please call again later.)





Mom : nēi mǐ jāt sǒeng géi dō tòng áa?
你 每 日 上 幾 多 堂 呀?
(How many classes do you attend each day?)



Farah : ngǒ mǐ jāt sǒeng lùk tòng.
我 每 日 上 六 堂。
(I attend six classes every day.)

Time	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday
8:30 - 8:50	Assembly		
9:00 - 9:20	Chinese	Maths	Putonghua
9:25 - 9:50	Maths	Home Econ	Computer
10:00 - 10:20	Break		
10:25 - 10:45	Eng	English	Chinese
10:50 - 11:10	History	Chinese	English
11:20 - 1:00	Lunch time		
1:10 - 1:30	English	Chinese	Maths
1:35 - 1:55	History		
2:05 - 2:25	Break		
2:35 - 3:10	Music	Integrated Science	Comp.
3:20	End of class		



mǐ tòng nǚ sǎp nǚ fān zūng.
每 堂 五 十 五 分 鐘。
(There are 55 minutes for each period.)

dāi jāt tòng jàu bǎat dím bǔn hōi cí.
第 一 堂 由 八 點 半 開 始。
(The first period starts from 8:30.)

dāi jī tòng zī hǎu, jǎu jī sǎp fān zūng síu sīk.
第 二 堂 之 後，有 二 十 分 鐘 小 息。
(There is a 20-minute break after the second period.)

jàu sǎp jī dím bǔn dòu jāt dím bǔn sīk àan zǎu fāan.
由 十 二 點 半 到 一 點 半 食 晏 晝 飯。
(I have lunch from 12:30 to 1:30.)

hǎa zǎu zòì sǒeng löeng tòng, sāam dím bǔn fǒng hōk.
下 晝 再 上 兩 堂，三 點 半 放 學。
(I attend two more classes in the afternoon and finish school at 3:30.)



Mom : nēi pìng sì hēoi bīn dòu sīk àan zǎu fāan gǎa?
你 平 時 去 邊 度 食 晏 晝 飯 㗎?
(Where do you go for lunch normally?)



Farah : hōk hǎau hǎu mīn jǎu jāt tiu sīk gāai,
學 校 後 面 有 一 條 食 街，
(There is a food street behind the school.)

ngǒ zūng jī tòng tòng hōk jāt cài hēoi gó dòu sīk fāan.
我 鍾 意 同 同 學 一 齊 去 嗰 度 食 飯。
(I like to go together with classmates to have a meal there.)



Mom : gám, nēi hái hōk hǎau zǎap m̄ zǎap gwǎan áa?
噉，你 喺 學 校 習 唔 習 慣 呀?
(So, well, are you accustomed to *life at school*?)



Farah : cō sì m̄ zǎap gwǎan, jì gāa zǎap gwǎan làa.
初 時 唔 習 慣，而 家 習 慣 喇。
(I wasn't accustomed to it at the beginning, but I'm accustomed to it now.)

Tell us how you spend a typical week

For example:

From Monday to Friday wake up at Go to school from ... to ...

Finish school at ...

After school I go to [some activity] at ...

Saturday...

Sunday...

A. Write the answers to the following questions in Cantonese.

1) něi mǔi zīu géi dím héi sān gāa?



2) něi mǔi gò jǚt dāap cē jiù géi dō cín ǎa?



3) něi mǔi gò sīng kèi fāan géi dō jāt hōk ǎa?



4) něi mǔi jāt jàu géi dím dōu géi dím sīk ǎan zǎu fāan ǎa?



5) něi sīng kèi sāam zūng nǚ sīk fāan zī cìn sǒeng māt jě tòng ǎa?



6) něi sīng kèi nǚ dāi jī tòng hǎi māt jě tòng ǎa?



7) něi sǒeng Gwóng Dūng Wáa tòng zī hǎu zōu māt jě ǎa?



B. Translate the following into Cantonese.

1) The fifth lesson is Physical Education.

2) The first room is my younger brother's room.

3) I am the champion.

4) Each teacher is very strict.

5) From last year to this year, I have studied Cantonese.

6) I am not so accustomed to Hong Kong in the beginning.

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C. What would you ask or say in Cantonese in the following situations?

1) You want to ask what your friend does before going to school.

2) You want to ask what she/he does after dinner.

3) You want to request someone to repeat what he said.

4) You want to tell your younger sister to wash her hands first before having dinner.

5) You want to ask your teacher, from what time until when you have a break.
