

單元五：娛樂

UNIT FIVE: ENTERTAINMENT



說 明

《中國語文課程補充指引(非華語學生)》已於二零零八年十一月公布，並於十二月連同各種配套教學參考資料派發學校。我們建議有收取非華語學生的學校採用補充指引。

考慮到學校需要更多適合非華語學生的中國語文教材，我們特別從經驗較豐富的學校選取校本教材，盡量保留原本教材特色，經調適和整理，例如補充圖文材料，調整教學策略，增訂注音資料等，編製成中小學各套學習材料，上載教育局學校內聯網（經中國語文教育課程發展網頁 <http://www.edb.gov.hk/cd/chi> 登入），供學校參考試用，修訂後派發學校。

這些教材在學校行之有效，使學生學得更好。我們期望收取非華語學生的學校，會因應學校條件和學生的學習需要，並配合教育局各種配套教學參考資料，從中斟酌取用。相信隨着各項支援措施陸續加強，香港非華語學生的中國語文學習成效將日漸提升。

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第一課 – 課外活動

Chapter 1 – Extra-Curricular Activities

學習目標 Learning objectives

In this chapter, you will learn:

- (1) the Chinese words for frequency;
- (2) the Chinese way to talk about “both” and “neither”;
- (3) the way to talk about something that you know;
- (4) the way to talk about the time of beginning;
- (5) how to read Chinese Character: The structure of 水 “sui2” (water) and related words; and
- (6) words for dictation



短文 Passage

中一級的第二個學期剛開始，同學議論紛紛商量這個學期要參加的課外活動。學校的課外活動項目有很多，制服組別有交通安全隊和童軍；球類活動有乒乓球隊、足球隊、羽毛球隊、籃球隊、曲棍球隊和板球隊；學術組別有中文學會、數學學會、電腦學會、英文學會、美術學會、圖書館學會；興趣組別有啦啦隊、醒獅隊、游泳隊、搖滾樂隊、舞蹈學會、烹飪學會、魔術學會、跆拳道學會、田徑隊和公益少年團。

閱讀理解 Comprehension

After reading the above passage, answer the following questions in Chinese.

1. Can you name two uniform teams at school?

2. Can you name two academic groups at school?

3. Can you name two interest groups at school?

4. Which extra-curricular activity are you interested in?

5. Which activity have you joined this year?

通俗語 Colloquial

Formal Cantonese	Informal Cantonese	English
剛 (gong1)	啱啱 (<i>ngaam1 ngaam1</i>)	already
商量 (soeng1 loeng4)	傾吓 (<i>king1 haa5</i>)	discuss

詞語 Vocabulary

Chinese	Cantonese	English
學期	hok6 kei4	term
開始	hoi1 ci2	begin
議論紛紛	ji5 leon6 fan1 fan1	to have widespread comment
參加	caam1 gaa1	join
項目	hong6 muk6	item
制服	zai3 fuk6	uniform
團隊	tyun4 deoi6	team
球類	kau4 leoi6	ball games
學術	hok6 seot6	academic
興趣	hing3 ceoi3	interest

動詞表 Verb Table

Verb	Activity	Verb + Activity
打(daa2)	乒乓球 (bing1 bam1 kau4)	打乒乓球
打(daa2)	羽毛球 (jyu5 mou4 kau4)	打羽毛球
打(daa2)	籃球 (laam4 kau4)	打籃球
打(daa2)	曲棍球 (kuk1 gwan3 kau4)	打曲棍球
打(daa2)	板球 (baan2 kau4)	打板球
跳(tiu3)	舞 (mou5)	跳舞
踢(tek3)	足球 (zuk1 kau4)	踢足球

In English, we use the verb “play” to collocate with the noun for activities. The verb “play” in Chinese is 玩 “wun6 / *waan2*”. It can be used with any kind of activities. However, you may use a specific verb for the above activities other than the verb 玩.

活動 Activity

Find someone who joins the following activities!

Instruction: -- Each name can be filled in once only.

-- You have to use the following question pattern to ask the question.

Question pattern: 你參加了什麼課外活動?

nei5 caam1 gaa1 liu3 sam6 mo1 fo3 ngoi6 wut6 dung6?

Extra-curricular activity	Name of classmate
童軍 (tung4 gwan1)	
籃球隊 (laam4 kau4 deoi6)	
板球隊 (baan2 kau4 deoi6)	
英文學會 (jing1 man4 hok6 wui2)	
啦啦隊 (laa1 laa1 deoi6)	
魔術學會 (mo1 seot6 hok6 wui2)	

文法 Grammar

1. Words for Frequency 頻率詞

There are different kinds of words for telling frequency. We have learnt the time telling words in unit 4. We can make use of those words to help us to tell the frequency. If we want to say every morning, then we have to combine the words in the following table and those we have learnt in unit 4 to make the expression. Now, let's take a look at the following table!

Chinese	Cantonese	English
每逢/每	mui5 fung4/ mui5	every
經常/常常	ging1 soeng4/ soeng4 soeng4	always
有時	jau5 si4	sometimes
很少	han2 siu2	seldom
從不	cung4 bat1	never

Example:

- I go to school **every day**. 我每天上學。
ngo5 mui5 tin1 soeng5 hok6
- I **sometimes** go to the library. 我有時去圖書館。
ngo5 jau5 si4 heoi3 tou4 syu1 gun2
- I **always** play basketball. 我經常打籃球。
ngo5 ging1 soeng4 daa2 laam4 kau4
- I **seldom** join the extra-curricular activities. 我很少參加課外活動。
ngo5 han2 siu2 caam1 gaa1 fo3 ngoi6 wut6 dung6
- I **never** tell lies. 我從不說謊。
ngo5 cung4 bat1 syut3 fong1

From the above examples, we may see that the adverb of time for frequency will be put after the subject in Chinese sentences.

Classwork 1

Fill in a suitable adverb in the following blanks according to its frequency. You may refer to the English meaning of the sentence to help you.

- 我 ngo5 _____ 欠交功課 him3 gaau1 gung1 fo3。
I never hand in homework late.
- 他們 taa1 mun4 _____ 會去打板球 wui5 hui3 daa2 baan2 kau4。
They sometimes go to play cricket.
- 她 taa1 _____ 打羽毛球 daa2 jyu5 mou4 kau4。
She always plays badminton.
- 他 taa1 _____ 踢足球 tek3 zuk1 kau4。
He plays football everyday.
- 你 nei5 _____ 說話 syut3 waa6。
You seldom talk.

Classwork 2

Try to tell your classmates something that you will do according to the following word for frequency. Write down your sentences in the spaces provided. Write your answers in Chinese and in complete sentences.

1. Every Sunday: _____
2. Sometimes: _____
3. Always: _____
4. Seldom: _____
5. Never: _____

2. Talking about 都 (both) and 都不…… (neither)

In Unit 2, we have learnt the adverb 也 “also” in Chinese. In this Unit, we are going to remind ourselves the use of “both” and “neither”. First of all, we use the word “都” (**dou1**) to express the meaning “both”.

Example: 我們都喜歡聖誕節 (ngo5 mun4 **dou1** hei2 fun1 sing3 daan3 zit3) 。
We **both** like Christmas.

On the other hand, we have to add the word 不 “**bat1**” after the word 都 to express the meaning (neither). As we have learnt before, the use of the word 不 helps to bring the negative meaning.

Example: 我們都不喜歡聖誕節 ngo5 mun4 **dou1 bat1** hei2 fun1 sing3 daan3 zit3 。
Neither of us like Christmas.



Classwork 3

Please answer the following questions by using 都 (both) and 都不…… (neither) in Chinese. Write your answers in complete sentences.

1. Can you name one kind of clothing that both you and your classmate like?

2. Can you name one colour that neither you nor your classmate like?

Classwork 4

- (1) Try to interview five of your classmates. Write down the name of the classmate and put a (✓) in the box if he/she likes the following activities. Put a (✗) if he/she dislikes the activities.

姓名 Name of classmate	課外活動 Name of Activity						
	足球 Football	乒乓球 Table tennis	籃球 Basketball	板球 Cricket	曲棍球 Hockey	游泳 Swimming	跳舞 Dancing
阿力						✓	
米高						✓	

(2) After doing the interview, let's report the result in the form of a sentence. You may make use of the word 都 and 都不 to help you.

Example: 阿力和米高都喜歡游泳。aa3 lik6 wo4 mai5 gou1 dou1 hei2 fun1 jau4 wing6。

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

3. Talking about something you know

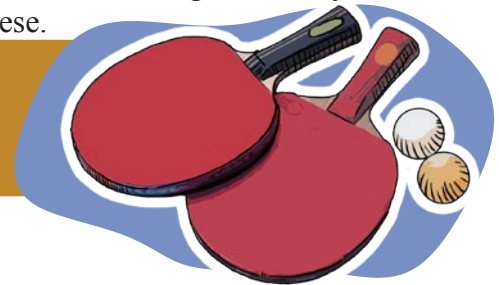
The word used to talk about something that you know is 會 “wui5” in formal Cantonese or 識 “sik1” in informal Cantonese. As mentioned before, the word 不 “bat1” will be added to mean negative. They are 不會 “wui5” in formal Cantonese or 唔識 “m4 sik1” in informal Cantonese.

Example: 我會打乒乓球。ngo5 sik1 daa2 bing1 bam1 kau4

I know how to play table tennis.

我不會打乒乓球。ngo5 m4 sik1 daa2 bing1 bam1 kau4

I don't know how to play table tennis.



Classwork 5

Express the following ideas in Chinese. Write it down in the spaces provided in complete sentences.



	Person	Know	Don't know
Example	阿力	打籃球 (Play basketball)	踢足球 (Play football)
1.	美玲和阿文	表演魔術 (Play magic)	打曲棍球 (Play hockey)
2.	小明	游泳 (Swimming)	跆拳道 (Taekwondo)
3.	迪詩	唱歌 (Singing)	跳舞 (Dancing)

Example: 阿力會打籃球，不會踢足球。

aa3 lik6 sik1 daa2 laam4 kau4, m4 sik1 dak1 tek3 zuk1 kau4。

- _____
- _____
- _____

Classwork 6

Now, try to use the sentence pattern 雖然 “seoil jin4”……，但是 “daan6 si6”……。(We have learnt in unit 2) to make sentences by using the table in Classwork 5.

Example: 雖然阿力會打籃球，但是他不會踢足球。

seoil jin4 aa3 lik6 sik1 daa2 laam4 kau4,
daan6 si6 taa1 m4 sik1 tek3 juk1 kau4。

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____



4. Talking about the time of beginning

When we want to tell others the time of beginning, we will use the pattern 從 “cung4”……開始 “hoil ci3”……It has the meaning of the word “since” in English. The meaning of the word 從 “cung4” means “start from” and the meaning of the word 開始 “hoil ci2” means “begin”.

Sentence pattern: Subject + 從 + time + 開始 + verb



Example: 我從小學開始便做童軍。ngo5 chung4 siu2 hok6 hoil ci2 bin6 zou6 tung4 gwan1。I have been a scout since primary.

From the above example, we may know the time of beginning is 小學 (primary) as we get the time between the word 從 and 開始. Besides, the thing that mentioned in the sentence is “to be a scout”. We get the information from the clause that is followed by the word 開始.

Classwork 7

According to the sentences given below, please indicate the time of beginning and the matter mentioned in each sentence.

1. 我從早上開始溫習。ngo5 cung4 zou2 soeng6 hoil ci2 wan1 zaap6。

Time of beginning: _____ Matter: _____

2. 她從中一開始學會烹飪。taa1 cung4 zung1 jat1 hoil ci2 hok6 wui5 paang1 jam6。

Time of beginning: _____ Matter: _____

3. 你從第二個學期開始參加課外活動。

nei5 cung4 dai6 ji6 go3 hok6 kei4 hoil ci2 caam1 gaal fo3 ngoi6 wut6 dung6。

Time of beginning: _____ Matter: _____

4. 他們從放學開始清潔課室。taa1 mun4 cung4 fong3 hok6 hoil ci2 cing1 git3 fo3 sat1。

Time of beginning: _____ Matter: _____

Classwork 8

Answer the following questions in Chinese and in complete sentences. You have to use the sentence pattern 從……開始…….

1. When did you start living in Hong Kong?

2. When did you start studying in this school?

3. When did you start learning Chinese?

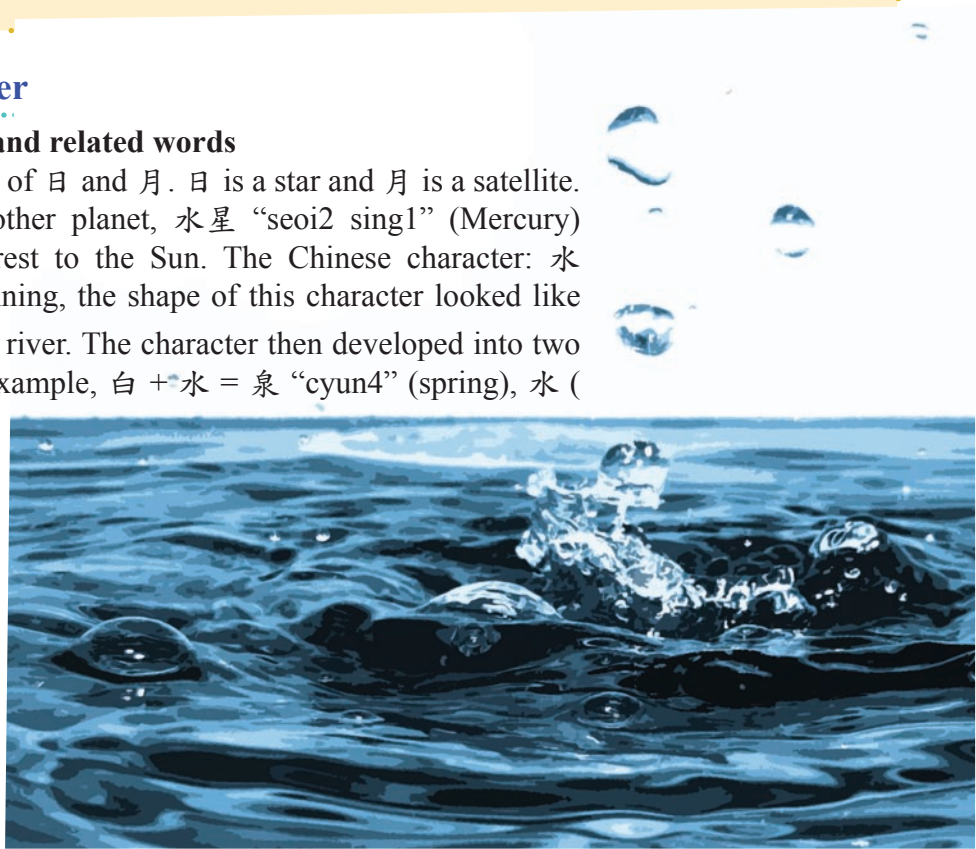
5. How to read Chinese character

The Structure of 水 “seoi2” (Water) and related words

In unit four, we have learnt the structure of 日 and 月. 日 is a star and 月 is a satellite. In this chapter, we introduce you another planet, 水星 “seoi2 sing1” (Mercury) which is the smallest planet and nearest to the Sun. The Chinese character: 水 “seoi2” means water. In the very beginning, the shape of this character looked like 「𠂔」 symbolizing the water in the river. The character then developed into two forms of writing: 水 and 「氵」, for example, 白 + 水 = 泉 “cyun4” (spring), 水 (氵) + 巷 = 港 “gong2” (harbour). 香港 “hoeng1 gong2” implies that Hong Kong is a harbour.

There are many other geographical features composed of water, such as 溪 “kai1” (stream), 河 “ho4” (river), 海 “hoi2” (sea), 湖 “wu4” (lake).

Always remember that a Chinese character can serve as a word or the root and radical of other words, and form many other words by combining with other characters.



Classwork 9

1. Write down the number of strokes of 水 : _____

2. Find the meaning of the following words:

A. 汽水 : _____

B. 游泳 : _____

C. 波浪 : _____

3. Tell the represented key of 水 in the Chinese Word Processing : _____

Words for Unified Dictation

團隊	每逢
開始	經常
參加	有時
興趣	很少
懂得	從不

Listening Exercise

Listen to the following conversations and write down the activity that the person joined. Please write down the answers in the appropriate boxes according to the time frequency.

	Every ()	Sometimes	Always	Seldom	Never
A					
B					
C					
D					
E					

第二課 – 我的嗜好 Chapter 2 – My hobbies



學習目標 Learning objectives

In this chapter, you will learn:

- (1) the way to talk about the visual word;
- (2) the way to talk about to do something for a short period of time;
- (3) the classifiers for relative noun;
- (4) the way to express a series of actions;
- (5) the adverb to mean “right after”;
- (6) how to read Chinese character: The structure of 金 “gam1” (gold) and related words; and
- (7) words for dictation

短文 Passage

每 個 人 有 不 同 的 嗜 好。

mui5 go3 jan4 jau5 bat1 tung4 dik1 si3 hou3。

阿 文 的 性 格 比 較 文 靜， 她 不 喜 歡 運 動， 她 喜
aa3 man4 dik1 sing3 gaak3 bei2 gaau3 man4 zing6, taal bat1 hei2 fun1 wan6 dung6, taal hei2
歡 看 書。 除 了 看 書 以 外， 她 還 喜 歡 集 郵。 她 從 小 便
fun1 hon3 syu1。 ceoi4 liu5 hon3 syu1 ji5 ngoi6, taal waan4 hei2 fun1 zaap6 jau4。 taal cung4 siu2 bin6
開 始 集 郵， 她 擁 有 五 百 多 枚 來 自 不 同 國 家 的 郵 票。
hoi1 ci2 zaap6 jau4, taal jung2 jau5 ng5 bak3 do1 mui4 loi4 zi6 bat1 tung4 gwok3 gaa1 dik1 jau4 piu3。
阿 力 是 一 個 好 動 的 人， 他 喜 歡 所 有 球 類 活 動。 他 每
aa3 lik6 si6 jat1 go3 hou3 dung6 dik1 jan4, taal hei2 fun1 so2 jau5 kau4 lei6 wut6 dung6。 taal mui5
天 三 時 十 五 分 放 學 後， 先 會 到 操 場 打 一 會 兒 籃
tin1 saam1 si4 sap6 ng5 fan1 fong3 hok6 hau6, sin1 wui5 dou3 cou1 coeng4 daa2 jat1 wui6 ji4 laam4
球， 接 著 回 家 做 家 課， 再 看 電 視。
kau4, zip3 zoek6 wui4 gaa1 zou6 gaa1 fo3, zoi3 hon3 din6 si6。

小 明 很 喜 歡 音 樂， 古 典 音 樂、 流 行 音 樂， 他 都
siu2 ming4 han2 hei2 fun1 jam1 ngok6, gu2 din2 jam1 ngok6、 lau4 hang4 jam1 ngok6, taal dou1
喜 歡。 他 每 天 晚 上 吃 過 晚 飯 就 開 始 練 習 鋼 琴，
hei2 fun1。 Taa1 mui5 tin1 maan5 soeng6 hek3 gwo3 maan5 faan6 zau6 hoi1 ci2 lin6 zaap6 gong3 kam6,
到 晚 上 十 時 才 睡 覺。
dou3 maan5 soeng6 sap6 si4 coi4 sei6 gaau3。

閱讀理解 Comprehension

After reading the above passage, answer the following questions in Chinese.

1. What is the difference between Aman and Ali in their personality?

2. What does Aman like and dislike?

3. What does Aman have?

4. What will Ali do every day after school?

5. What kind of music does Siu Ming like?

6. What will Siu Ming do after dinner?

7. When does Siu Ming go to sleep?

通俗語 Colloquial

Formal Cantonese	Informal Cantonese	English
看 hon3	(睇) tai2	read
一會兒 jat1 wui6 ji4	(一陣間) jat1 zan6 gaan1	for a while
接著 zip3 zoek6	(跟住) gan1 zyu6	and then
睡覺 sei6 gaau3	(瞓覺) fan3 gaau3	sleep

詞語 Vocabulary

➤ Vocabulary from the passage

Chinese	Cantonese	English
嗜好	si3 hou3	hobby
性格	sing3 gaak3	personality
比較	bei2 gaau3	compare
文靜	man4 zing6	quiet
運動	wan6 dung6	sport
看書	hon3 syu1	reading
集郵	zaap6 jau4	stamp collecting
擁有	jung2 jau5	possess
來自	loi4 zi6	come from
好動	hou3 dung6	active
所有	so2 jau5	all
家課	gaa1 fo3	homework
電視	din6 si6	television
古典	gu2 din2	classic
流行	lau4 hang4	popular
晚飯	maan5 faan6	dinner
練習	lin6 zaap6	practise
鋼琴	gong3 kam4	piano
直到	zik6 dou3	until
睡覺	sei6 gaau3	sleep

➤ Different kinds of hobbies

Chinese	Cantonese	English
畫畫	waak6 waa2	drawing
看小說	hon3 siu2 syut3	read novel
聽音樂	ting3(<i>teng1</i>) jam1 ngok6	listen to music
看電影	hon3 din6 jing2	see a film
跳舞	tiu3 mou5	dancing
唱歌	coeng3 go1	singing
踏單車	daap6 daan1 ce1	cycling
跑步	paau2 bou6	running
溜冰	lau4 bing1	ice skating
玩電腦遊戲	wun6 (<i>waan2</i>) din6 nou5 jau4 hei3	play computer game
打排球	daa2 paai4 kau4	play volleyball
打網球	daa2 mong5 kau4	play tennis
打高爾夫球	daa2 gou1 ji5 fu1 kau4	play golf
彈結他	taan4 git3 taa1	play guitar

活動 Activity

Find someone who has the same hobbies as you.

Step 1 : Fill in the following table by yourself first.

Hobbies that you like

Step 2 : -- Find out the hobbies of your classmates.

-- You have to use the following question pattern to ask the question.

Question pattern: 你的嗜好是什麼? *nei5 ge3 si3 hou3 hai6 me1?*

Name of classmates	Hobbies that he/she likes



Step 3 : Report the result to the teacher and the whole class.

Tell the classmates who has the same hobby as you and who does not. When you are reporting the result, try to use the sentence pattern that you have learnt before.

Example: 迪詩和我的嗜好相同，我們都喜歡唱歌。
dik6 si1 wo4 ngo5 dik1 si3 hou3 soeng1 tung4 , ngo5 mun4
dou1 hei2 fun1 coeng3 go1 。
美玲和我的嗜好不同，我喜歡看書，她喜歡聽音樂。
mei5 ling4 wo4 ngo5 dik1 si3 hou3 bat1 tung4 , ngo5
hei2 fun1 hon3 syu1, taa1 hei2 fun1 ting3 jam1 ngok6 。



文法 Grammar

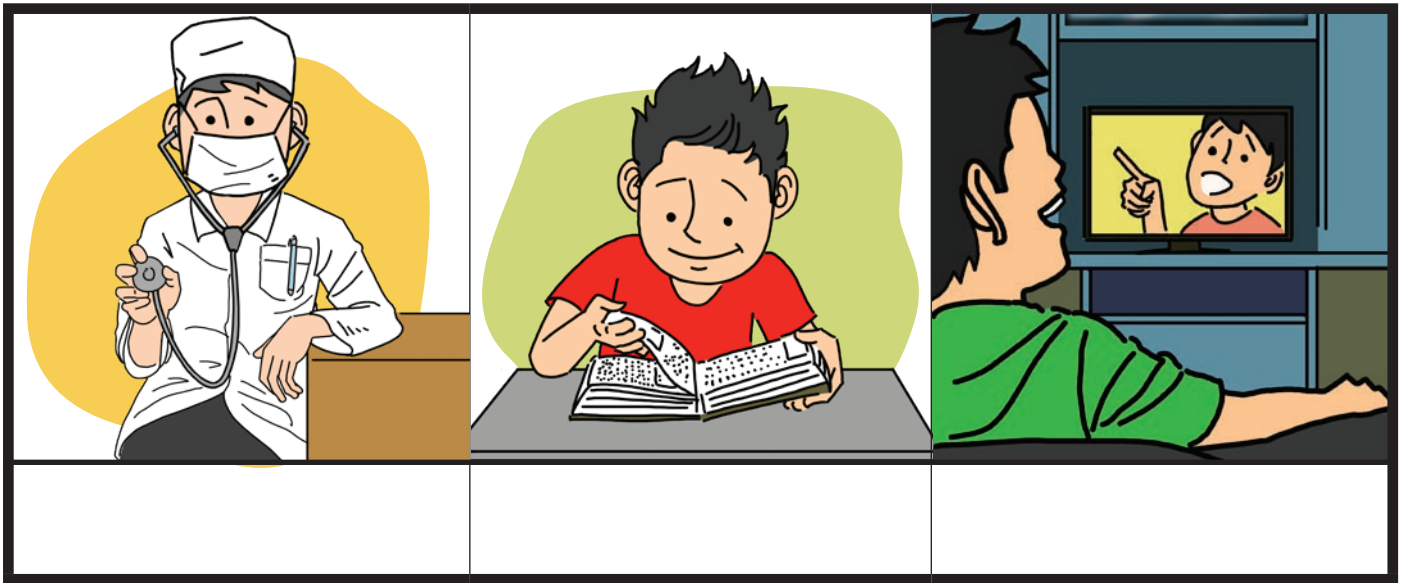
1. Talking about the visual word

In English, there are different words referring to visual ability. However, there is only one word in Chinese to talk about visual ability. It is 看.

- 看電視 “hon3 din6 si6” → Watch television
- 看電影 “hon3 din6 jing2” → See a film
- 看書 “hon3 syu1” → Read books
- 看著我 “hon3 zoek6 ngo5” → Look at me

Classwork 1

Look at the following pictures and tell what they are doing now.

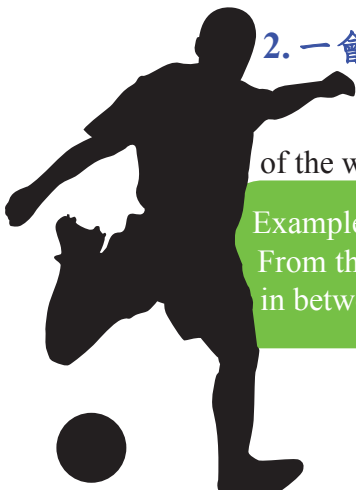


2. 一會兒 : To express a short period of time

When we want to express we do something for a short period of time, we will use the word 一會兒 in Chinese. It is the same as “for a while” in English. However, the use of the word 一會兒 is different from the English one.

Example: 踢一會兒足球 tek3 jat1 wui6 ji4 zuk1 kau4 → Play football for a while.

From the above example, we may see that the time phrase 一會兒 “jat1 wui6 ji4” will be put in between the verb and the noun. In short, we have to put it after the verb in Chinese.



Classwork 2

Michael is telling his mother that he wants to do the following things for a while. Now, let's help him express the following expressions in Chinese by using the time phrase you have just learnt.

Example: 我想練一會兒鋼琴。 ngo5 soeng2 lin6 jat1 wui6 ji4 gong3 kam4
練鋼琴 (practise piano)



1. 彈結他 (play guitar) _____
2. 玩電腦遊戲 (play computer game) _____
3. 畫圖畫 (drawing) _____
4. 踏單車 (cycling) _____
5. 打排球 (play volleyball) _____

3. Classifier for relative noun

Hobbies	Relative noun	Classifier
看書 (hon3 syu1)	書	本 (bun2)
集郵 (zaap6 jau4)	郵票 (jau4 piu3)	枚 (mui4)
打籃球 (daa2 laam4 kau4)	籃球	個 (go3)
看電視 (hon3 din6 si6)	電視機 / 電視劇 (din6 si6 gei1 / din6 si6 kek6)	台 / 齣 (toi4/ceot1)
聽音樂 (ting3 jam1 ngok6)	音樂	首 (sau2)
彈鋼琴 (taan4 gong3 kam4)	鋼琴	座 (zo6)
畫畫 (waak6 waa2)	畫	幅 (fuk1)
看電影 (hon3 din6 jing2)	電影	部 (bou6) / 齣 (ceot1)
跳舞 (tiu3 mou5)	舞	隻 (zek3)
踏單車 (daap6 daan1 ce1)	單車	輛 / 部 (leon4 / bou6)
玩電腦/遊戲 (wun6 din6 nou5/ jau4 hei3)	電腦 / 遊戲	台 / 個 (toi4/ go3)
彈結他 (taan4 git3 taa1)	結他	個 (go3)

Classwork 3

Match the following noun with the appropriate classifier. Some of the classifiers can be used more than once.

舞(mou5)	●	
籃球(laam4 kau4)	●	
音樂(jam1 ngok6)	●	● 台(toi4)
電視機(din6 si6 gei1)	●	● 首(sau2)
電影(din6 jing2)	●	● 輛(leon4)
書(syu1)	●	● 隻(zek3)
單車(daan1 ce1)	●	● 本(bun2)
郵票(jau4 piu3)	●	● 座(zo6)
遊戲(jau4 hei3)	●	● 齣(ceot1)
鋼琴(gong3 kam4)	●	● 幅(fuk1)
電視劇(din6 si6 kek6)	●	● 枚(mui4)
畫(waa2)	●	
結他(git3 taa1)	●	
電腦(din6 nou5)	●	



4. To talk about a series of actions

- In unit 4, we have learnt the sequencing words in Chinese. These words can help to express ideas orderly. They are 首先 “sau2 sin1” (First of all), 此外 “ci2 ngoi6” (Besides), 再者 “zoi3 ze2” (Moreover), 另外 “ling6 ngoi6” (In addition) and 最後 “zeoi3 hau6” (Finally).
- Except the words we have mentioned from the above, there is a sentence pattern that can help us to talk about a series of actions. In this sentence structure, we have to apply the word 先 “sin1” which means “first”. We have learnt the use of this word to help us express something that has to be done after another.
- Sentence pattern: 先……，接着……，再……。“sin1……，zip3 zoek6……，zoi3……”
The meaning of 接着 and 再 is “and then”. The use of these words is to help to bring out the second and third actions after the first one.

Example: 我先到操場打一會兒籃球，接着回家做家課，再看電視。

ngo5 sin1 dou3 cou1 coeng4 daa2 jat1 wui6 ji4 laam4 kau4 , zip3 zoek6 wui4 gaa1 zou6 gung1 fo3 , zoi3 hon3 din6 si6 。

First I go to the playground and play basketball for a while, then go home and do homework, and then watch television.



- From the above example, we may know that the first action that the person going to do is to play basketball, the second action is to do homework and the last is to watch television.

Classwork 4

According to the following sentences, please indicate the series of actions mentioned in each sentence. You should write your answers in Chinese.

1. 哥哥先畫畫，接着看小說，再跑步。

go1 go1 sin1 waak6 waa2 , zip3 zoek6 hon3 siu2 syut3 , zoi3 paau2 bou6 。

1: _____ 2: _____ 3: _____

2. 表姐安排先玩遊戲，接着抽獎，再吃晚飯。

biu2 ze2 on1 paai4 sin1 wun6 jau4 hei3 , zip3 zoek6 cau1 zoeng2 , zoi3 hek3 maan5 faan6 。

1: _____ 2: _____ 3: _____

3. 我們先慶祝農曆新年，接着慶祝復活節，再慶祝端午節。

ngo5 mun4 sin1 hing3 zuk1 nung4 lik6 san1 nin6 , zip3 zoek6 hing3 zuk1 fuk6 wut6 zit3 , zoi3 hing3 zuk1 dyun1 ng5 zit3 。

1: _____ 2: _____ 3: _____

Classwork 5

You are the person who is going to do the following series of actions. Try to link up the series of actions by using the sentence pattern you have just learnt.

	1st	2nd	3rd
1.	到海洋公園 go to Ocean Park	到山頂 go to the Peak	到香港迪士尼樂園 go to the Disneyland
2.	觀賞動物 see animals	觀賞植物 see plants	回家 go home
3.	到黃大仙廟 go to Wong Tai Sin Temple	到清真寺 go to the Mosque	到教堂 go to church

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

5. Adverb 就 to mean “right after”

The word 就 “zau6” in Chinese helps us to bring out an action that is right after another one. The word 就 means “right after”.

Example: 小明每天晚上吃過晚飯就開始練習鋼琴。

siu2 ming4 mui5 tin1 maan5 soeng6 hek3 gwo3 maan5 faan4 zau6
hoi1 ci2 lin6 zaap6 gong3 kam4。

Siu Ming begins practising piano right after dinner every day.

From the above example, we may see that Siu Ming practises piano right after dinner. Besides, we may see the sentence pattern of the word 就 in Chinese is different from English. In Chinese, we have to state the first action and the action followed by the word 就 is the second one. However, it is different in English. In English, we will state the second action first. The clause after “right after” is the first action.



Classwork 6

Please indicate the order of actions mentioned in the following sentences.

1. 你看書後就開始寫作。 nei5 hon3 syu1 hau6 zau6 hoi1 ci2 se2 zok3。

1st action: _____ 2nd action: _____

2. 她們吃過午飯就開始練習跳舞。 taa1 mun4 hek3 gwo3 ng5 faan6 zau6 hoi1 ci2 lin6 zaap6 tiu3 mou5。

1st action: _____ 2nd action: _____

3. 他申請旅遊簽證就去銀行兌換錢幣。 taa1 san1 cing2 leoi5 jau4 cim1 zing3 zau6 heoi3 ngan4 hong4 deoi3 wun6 cin4 bai6。

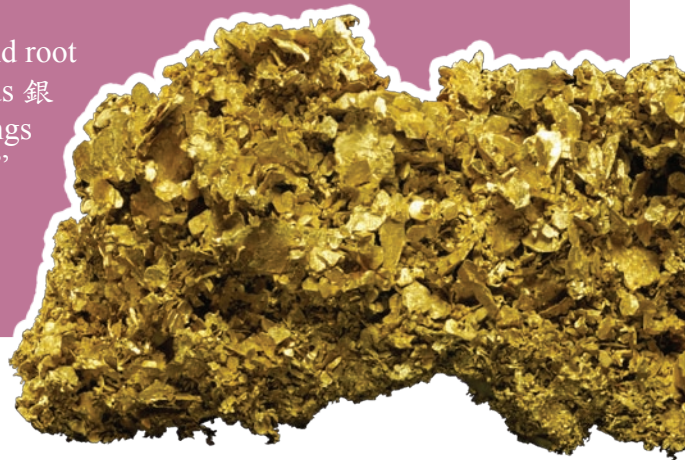
1st action: _____ 2nd action: _____

6. How to read Chinese character

The Structure of 金 “gam1” (Gold) and related words

In this chapter, we learn another planet 金星 “gam1 sing1” (Venus) which is moving between Mercury and the Earth around the Sun. 金 “gam1” means “gold” or something made of gold, for example, 金戒指 “gam1 gaai3 zi2” means “gold ring”, but sometimes 金 means the colour of gold, for example, 金色 “gam1 sik1” means “golden”.

金 has the nature of metal, therefore, it is used as the radical and root of characters with nature of metal, for example, the metal words 銀 “ngan4” (silver), 銅 “tung4” (copper) and 鐵 “tit3” (iron). Things made of metal also have 金 as radical, for example, 釘 “ding1” (nail), 針 “zam1” (needle) and 鈴 “ling4” (bell).



Classwork 7

1. Write down the number of strokes of 金 : _____
2. Find the meaning of the following words:
 - A. 金針 : _____
 - B. 金錢 : _____
 - C. 金錶 : _____
3. Tell the represented key of 金 in the Chinese Word Processing: _____

Words for Unified Dictation

嗜好	晚飯
性格	練習
運動	睡覺
家課	畫畫
電視	唱歌

Listening Exercise

Here is the diary of Michael. Listen to the conversation and fill in the time schedule for Michael. Write your answers in Chinese.

Time	星期一 Monday	星期二 Tuesday	星期三 Wednesday	星期四 Thursday	星期五 Friday
早上 Morning	8:00 與XX踏單車				
下午 Afternoon					
傍晚 Evening					

第三課 - 空閒時間

Chapter 3 – Leisure time

學習目標 Learning objectives

In this chapter, you will learn:

- (1) the expression of duration of time “from...to...”;
- (2) the sentence structure “No matter”;
- (3) the way to tell a certain period of time;
- (4) the expression of “in the process of”;
- (5) how to read Chinese Character: The structure of 火 “fo2” (Fire) and related words; and
- (6) words for dictation



短文 Passage

香港是一個繁榮的城市，香港人的生活節奏急速，工作忙碌。他們不但沒有足夠的時間休息，而且很少會有空閒的時間做自己喜歡的事。

阿力的爸爸是一位商人，他每天由早上九時開始工作到晚上八時。不管他工作有多忙，他星期日都會和家人去遠足。

美玲的媽媽是一位幼稚園教師，她有長假期的時候，便會和美玲去其他地方旅行。她們正在計劃暑假旅行的目的地呢！

除了工作和休息，人們會在空閒時間消遣一番，藉此輕鬆一下，減輕日常生活的壓力。

閱讀理解 Comprehension

After reading the above passage, answer the following questions in Chinese.

1. According to the passage, how is the life in Hong Kong?

2. What is the job of Ali's father?

3. How long does Ali's father work every day?

4. What will Ali's family do on Sunday?

5. What is the job of Mei Ling's mother?

6. What will Mei Ling and her mother do when they have long holidays?

通俗語 Colloquial

Formal Cantonese	Informal Cantonese	English
不管 bat1 gun2	(唔理) m4 lei5	no matter
多忙 do1 mong4	(幾忙) gei2 mong4	how busy
星期日 sing1 kei4 jat6	(禮拜日) lai5 baai3 jat6	Sunday
藉此 zik6 ci2	(趁住) can3 zyu6	through

詞語 Vocabulary

Chinese	Cantonese	English
生活	sang1 wut6	life
節奏	zit3 zau3	rhythm/ pace
急速	gap1 cuk1	rush
工作	gung1 ok3	work
忙碌	mong4 luk1	busy
足夠	zuk1 gau3	enough
休息	jau1 sik1	rest
商人	soeng1 jan4	businessman
可是	ho2 si6	however
遠足	jyun5 zuk1	hiking
幼稚園	jau5 zi6 jyun4	kindergarten
長假期	coeng4 gaa3 kei4	long holiday
地方	dei6 fong1	place
計劃	gai3 waak6	plan
暑假	syu2 gaa3	Summer holiday
消遣	siu1 hin2	recreation
輕鬆	hing1 sung1	relax
減輕	gaam2 hing1	reduce
壓力	aat3 lik6	pressure

活動 Activity

Discuss with your classmates in groups of four. Tell each other the activity that you will do with your family during your leisure time. After the discussion, each group has to send one representative to report to the class. You must use Chinese for the discussion and presentation.

文法 Grammar

1. Duration of time : 由.....到..... (From...to...)

■ When we want to state the time of beginning and ending, we can use the pattern “from ... to ...”. In Chinese, it is 由.....到..... “jau4.....dou3.....”

■ Example: 他每天由上午九時開始工作到晚上八時。

taa1 mui5 jat6 jau4 soeng6 ng5 gau2 si4 hoi1 ci2 gung1 zok3 dou3 maan5 soeng6 baat3 si6
He works from 9:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. every day.

■ From the above example, we may notice that after the word “由(from)”, we need to mention the time of beginning and after the word “到(to)”, it is the time of finishing. The difference of the sentence structure between Chinese and English is that in Chinese, we have to put the verb after stating the time of beginning. It means it is put in front of the word “到(to)”. However, we have to put the verb before stating the time of beginning in English.



Classwork 1

Read the following sentences and indicate the time of beginning and ending for each sentence. Also, please underline the verb in each sentence.

1. 我星期六由上午八時三十分到十時上數學課。

ngo5 sing1 kei4 luk6 jau4 soeng6 ng5 baat3 si4 saam1 sap6 fan1 dou3 sap6 si4 soeng5 sou3 hok6 fo3

from: _____ to: _____

2. 我們由七月一日到八月三十一日放暑假。

ngo5 mun4 jau4 cat1 jyut6 jat1 jat6 dou3 baat3 jyut6 saam1 sap6 jat1 jat6 fong3 syu2 gaa3

from: _____ to: _____

3. 他由放學回家到晚上六時做功課。

Taa1 jau4 fong3 hok6 wui4 gaa1 dou3 maan5 soeng6 luk6 si4 zou6 gung1 fo3

from: _____ to: _____

Classwork 2

Answer the following questions in Chinese and in complete sentences.

1. When does the school begin and end?

上課時間由.....到..... soeng2 fo3 si4 gaan3 jau4

2. When do you have lunch at school?

午飯時間由.....到..... ng5 faan6 si4 gaan3 jau4

3. When does the first recess begin and end?

第一節小息由.....到..... dai6 jat1 zit3 siu2 sik1 jau4

2. Sentence structure: 不管 (No matter)

We have learnt some sentence structures in the previous Units. Let's have a quick revision in the following:

- The sentence structures that help to express cause and result relationship 因為 “jan1 wai6”……，所以 “so2 ji5”……and 既然 “gei3 jin4”……，就 “zau6”……
- The sentence structure to tell the contrast 雖然 “seoi1 jin4”……，但是 “daan6 si6”……
- The sentence structure for adding information 不但 “bat1 daan6”……，而且 “ji4 ce2”……
- The sentence pattern to talk about possibility 如果 “jyu4 gwo2”……，就 “zau6”……
- The sentence pattern 不要 “bat1 jiu3”……，要 “jiu3”…… to talk about something that we better do and we better not do.

In this chapter, we are going to learn another sentence pattern. It is 不管 “bat1 gun2” (No matter).

The phrase after 不管 (No matter) is a condition. However, this condition will not obstruct the occurrence of the second sentence. The function of this sentence pattern is to tell the contrast between the condition and the thing that is going to happen. In English, we also need to use a “wh-” word to make a grammatical sentence. This is not necessary in Chinese though.

Example: 不管他工作有多忙，他星期日也會和家人去遠足。

bat1 gun2 taa1 gung1 zok3 jau5 do1 mong4, taa1 sing1 kei4 jat6 jaa5 wui5
wo4 gaa1 jan4 heoi3 jyun5 zuk1。

No matter how busy he is, he will go hiking with his family on Sunday.



Classwork 3

Complete the following sentences.

1. 不管他多累，他都 _____。
2. 不管他們 _____ 不同，他們仍然是好朋友。
3. 不管她有多聰明，她不能 _____。
4. 不管你 _____，我們依然是好朋友。

3. To talk about a certain period of time ……的時候 “…… dik1 si4 hau6”

When we want to tell a certain period of time, we will use the expression ……的時候 “…… dik1 si4 hau6” to help us in Chinese. It is the same as “when” in English.

Example: 她有長假期的時候，便會和美玲去其他地方旅行。

taa1 jau5 coeng4 gaa3 kei4 dik1 si4 hau6, bin6 wui5 wo4 mei5 ling4 heoi3 kei4
taa1 dei6 fong1 lei5 hang4。

When she has long holidays, she will travel with Mei Ling.

From the above example, we may see that the period of time is “long holidays”. It is because the expression which is right in front of the expression ……的時候 “……dik1 si4 hau6” is talking a period of time.



Classwork 4

Match the first half sentence in Column A with the second half in Column B according to its meaning. Each sentence can only be matched once.

Column A

- 吃飯的時候 ●
- hek3 faan6 dik1 si4 hau6 ●
- 上學的時候 ●
- soeng5 hok6 dik1 si4 hau6 ●
- 做功課的時候 ●
- zou6 gung1 fo3 dik1 si4 hau6 ●
- 假期的時候 ●
- gaa3 kei4 dik1 si4 hau6 ●
- 生病的時候 ●
- sang1 beng6 dik1 si4 hau6 ●

Column B

- 要專心
- jiu3 zyun1 sam1
- 要輕鬆一下
- jiu3 hing1 sung1 jat1 haa5
- 不要說話
- bat1 jiu3 syut3 waa6
- 要看醫生
- jiu3 hon3 ji1 sang1
- 要穿校服
- jiu3 cyun1 haau6 fuk6

Classwork 5

Try to complete the following sentences by filling in the certain period of time. You can give your own answers and write your answers in Chinese.

1. _____ 的時候 dik1 si4 hau6，我們可以收到紅封包。ngo5 mun4 ho2 ji5 sau1 dou3 hung4 fung1 baau1
2. _____，我們會與親友一聚。ngo5 mun4 wui5 jyu5 can1 jau5 jat1 zeoi6
3. _____，我們會去吃聖誕大餐。ngo5 mun4 wui5 heoi3 hek3 sing3 daan3 daai6 caan1
4. _____，我們要穿外套。ngo5 mun4 jiu3 cyun1 ngoi6 tou3
5. _____，我們會玩燈籠。ngo5 mun4 wui5 wun6 dang1 lung4

4. 正在：To express “In the process of”

When we want to express something that is in process, we have to use the word 正在 “zing3 joi6” in Chinese. As we have mentioned before, there is no tense form in Chinese. The use of the word 正在 helps to express something that is being done now. It is like the present continuous tense in English. In Chinese, we have to put the word 正在 after the subject in the sentence.



Example:: 她們正在計劃暑假旅行的目的地呢!

taa1 mun4 zing3 zoi6 gai3 waak6 syu1 gaa3 lei5 hang4 dik1 muk6 dik1 dei6 ne1!

They are now planning the traveling place for the Summer vacation.

Classwork 6

Look at the following pictures and tell what they are doing now. Write your answers in Chinese.



1. 她正在 taal zing3 zoi6 _____。



2. _____。

3. _____。



4. _____。

5. _____。



5. How to read Chinese character

The Structure of 火 “fo2” (Fire) and related words

In this chapter, we learn another planet 火星 “fo2 Sing1” (Mars) which is moving next to the Earth around the Sun. 火 “fo2” means fire or something related fire, for example, 火災 “fo2 zoi1” means fire disaster, 火炭 “fo2 taan3” means burning carbon. It also means a place in the New Territories in Hong Kong.

火 has the nature of light and heat, similar to the nature of 日 (learnt in unit 2), and becomes the root and radicals of words with the nature of fire, light or heat, for example: 照 “ziu3” (shine), the four points at the bottom of the word is the radical, another form of 火; the word 煮 “zyu2” (cook) can be written as 煮; 灰 “fui1” (ash) is the residue after burning.

Classwork 7

1. Write down the number of strokes of 火: _____
2. Find the meaning of the following words:
 - A. 炎熱: _____
 - B. 燃燒: _____
 - C. 燒烤: _____
3. Tell the represented key of 火 in the Chinese Word Processing: _____

Words for Unified Dictation

生活	商人
工作	計劃
忙碌	暑假
足夠	輕鬆
休息	壓力

Listening Exercise

Fill in the blanks.

Here is the diary of Dixit. She is telling what she did yesterday. Listen to what she is saying and fill in the missing information for her.

我昨天早上_____起床，當我_____的時候，媽媽已經準備好_____。_____媽媽有多忙，她_____都會為我們準備好早餐的。我由上午九時開始_____到十一時，接着看電視。_____，我約了美玲和小明去_____，直到五時才_____。我們_____吃晚飯的時候，大家一邊談話，一邊_____。我晚上十時便_____，我過了一個愉快的_____。

第四課 - 香港的娛樂設施

Chapter 4 - Recreational facilities in Hong Kong

學習目標 Learning objectives

In this chapter, you will learn:

- (1) the sentence pattern 很……，又很……;
- (2) the way to bring out the target group of people “to”;
- (3) the way to talk about “almost”;
- (4) the way to talk about part of “some”;
- (5) how to read Chinese character: The structure of 土 “to2” (Earth) and related words; and
- (6) words for dictation



短文 Passage

香港的娛樂節目有很多，娛樂設施又很充足。

hoeng1 gong2 dik1 jyu4 lok6 zit3 muk6 jau5 han2 do1 , jyu4 lok6 cit3 si1 jau6 han2 cung1 zuk1 。

對於喜歡看電影的人，差不多隨處都可以找到電影院。另外，電影的種類也很多，有港產片和外语片等。

jyu5 pin2 dang2 。

時下的年輕人，有些喜歡唱卡拉ok，有些喜歡逛街。喜歡唱卡拉ok的，他們會到設有卡拉ok的場所消遣；喜歡逛街的，他們會到各大商場遊逛，例如：又一城、荷李活廣場、朗豪坊等。

fong1 dang2 。

對於年長一輩的，上茶樓是他們的消遣活動之一。

zi1 jat1 。

對於喜歡運動的人，香港有很多康樂大樓，市民可使用內裡的設施。香港的娛樂設施可說應有盡有呢！

zeon6 jau5 nei1 !

閱讀理解 Comprehension

After reading the above passage, answer the following questions in Chinese.

1. According to the passage, how would you describe the recreational facilities in Hong Kong?

2. What types of films can be found in Hong Kong?

3. What do youngsters like to do?

4. Can you name the shopping centers mentioned in the passage?

5. What do the elderly like to do?

6. Is there any facility for those people who like sports?

通俗語 Colloquial

Formal Cantonese	Informal Cantonese	English
隨處 (ceoi4 cyu3)	(度度) (dou6 dou6)	anywhere
找到 (zaau2 dou3)	(搵到) (wan2 dou2)	find
逛街 (kwaang3 gaai1)	(行街) (haang4 gaai1)	shopping
茶樓 (caa4 lau4)	茶樓 (caa4 lau2)	Chinese restaurant
內裡 (noi6 leoi5)	(裡面) (leoi5 min6)	inside

詞語 Vocabulary

Chinese	Cantonese	English
節目	zit3 muk6	programme
設施	cit3 sil	facility
充足	cung1 zuk1	enough
對於	deoi3 jyu1	for those
差不多	caal bat1 do1	almost
電影院	din6 jing2 jyun2	cinema
種類	zung2 leoi6	kind
港產片	gong2 caan2 pin2	local film
西片	sai1 pin2	western film
外語片	ngoi6 jyu5 pin2	foreign film
年輕	nin4 hing1	young
卡拉ok	kaal laai1 ou1 kei1	karaoke
大型	daai6 jing4	big
商場	soeng1 coeng4	shopping center
年長	nin4 zoeng2	elder
運動	wan6 dung6	sport
康樂大樓	hong1 lok6 daai6 lau4	recreational center
使用	si2 jung6	use
應有盡有	jing1 jau5 zeon6 jau5	have everything that one expects to find

活動 Activity

The teacher is going to show you some recreational facilities in Hong Kong. After the introduction, the teacher will test your memory. Let's see how many facilities you can remember!

文法 Grammar

1. Sentence pattern: 很……，又很……“han2……，jau6 han2……”

To tell two ideas, we may use a sentence pattern to express. It is 很……，又很……。As we have learnt, the word 很 is an adverb of degree to mean “very”. The word that follows 很 should be an adjective.

Example: 香港的娛樂節目有很多，娛樂設施又很充足。

hoeng1 gong2 dik1 jyu4 lok6 zit3 muk6 jau5 han2 do1, jyu4 lok6 cit3 si1 jau6 han2 cung1 zuk1。

There are many recreational programmes in Hong Kong, the facilities are also enough.

From the above example, the adjectives are 多 “do1” (many) and 充足 “cung1 zuk1” (enough). The sentence is expressing two positive ideas about the recreation in Hong Kong. Thus, we may make use of this sentence pattern to help us express two ideas.

If the subject complement in the second clause is different from the first clause, then it should be put at the very beginning of the second clause as the example given. In fact, we may just apply the simple pattern 很……，又很……。

Example: 阿力很聰明，又很用功讀書

aa3 lik6 han2 cung1 ming4, jau6 han2 jung6 gung1 duk6 syu1。

From the above example, there is only one subject in the sentence. Therefore, we can simply apply the sentence pattern 很……，又很…… to express the ideas.



Classwork 1

Here are the personalities of the following people. Use the sentence pattern that you have just learnt to express the ideas. Write your answers in Chinese. An example has been given to you.

	Person	Personality	
Example	米高	樂於助人 helpful	慷慨 generous
1.	美玲	有耐性 patient	樂觀 optimistic
2.	小明	理性 rational	有幽默感 sense of humor
3.	阿力	主動 active	獨立 independent
4.	迪詩	聰明 intelligent	友善 friendly

Example: 米高很樂於助人，又很慷慨。

mai5 gou1 han2 lok6 jyu1 zo6 jan4, jau6 han2 hong2 koi3。

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

2. To bring out the target group of people: 對於 (For those)

When we want to focus on a target group of people, we may use the word 對於 “deoi3 jyu1” in Chinese. It is the same as “for those” in English. Besides, the use of the word 對於 is put at the very beginning of the sentence.

Example: 對於喜歡看電影的人，差不多隨處都可以找到電影院。

deoi3 jyu1 hei2 fun1 hon3 din4 jing2 dik1 jan4, caa1 bat1 do1 ceoi4 cyu3 dou1 ho2 ji5 zaa2 dou3 din6 jing2 jyun2。

For those people who like watching films, they can find the cinema almost everywhere.



Classwork 2

Match the first half sentence in Column A with the second half in Column B according to its meaning. Each sentence can only be matched once.

Column A

對於時下的年輕人，
deoi3 jyu1 si4 haa6 dik1 nin4
hing1 jan4，

對於喜歡運動的人，
deoi3 jyu1 hei2 fun1 wan6
dung6 dik1 jan4，

對於喜歡看電影的人，
deoi3 jyu1 hei2 fun1 hon3
din6 jing2 dik1 jan4，

對於年長一輩的人，
deoi3 jyu1 nin4 zoeng2 jat1
bui3 dik1 jan4，

Column B

隨處都可以找到電影院。
ceoi4 cyu3 dou1 ho2 ji5 zaau2 dou3
din6 jing2 jyun2。

他們最喜歡上茶樓。
taa1 mun4 zeoi3 hei2 fun1
soeng2 caa4 lau4。

他們喜歡到體育館做運動。
taa1 mun4 hei2 fun1 dou3 tai2 juk6
gun2 zou6 wang6 dung6。

他們會到各大型商場逛街。
taa1 mun4 wui5 dou3 gok3 daai6 jing4
soeng1 coeng4 kwaang3 gaai1。

Classwork 3

Try to complete the following sentences by filling in the target group of people. You can give your own answers in Chinese.

1. 對於 deoi3 jyu1 _____，他們可以到圖書館去 taa1 mun4 ho2 ji5 dou3 tou4 syu1 gun2 heoi3。
2. _____，他們可以去香港動植物公園 taa1 mun4 ho2 ji5 heoi3 hoeng1 gong2 dung6 zik6 mat6 gung1 jyun4。
3. _____，他們可以到卡拉ok去唱歌 taa1 mun4 ho2 ji5 dou3 kaa1 laai1 oul keil heoi3 coeng3 go1。

3. 差不多 :To talk about “Almost”

- When we are uncertain of something, we have to use the word “almost”. In Chinese, it is the word 差不多. We have to put the word 差不多 “caa1 bat1 do1” in front of the noun.

Example: 現在差不多八時了。jin6 zoi6 caa1 bat1 do1 baat3 si4 liu3。

Now it is almost eight o'clock.

- There is another way to talk about “almost” other than using the word 差不多. It is the word 左右 “zo2 jau6”. 左右 means “about”. However, we have to put the word 左右 after the noun. It is different from the word 差不多. 差不多 is put in front of the noun and 左右 is put after the noun.

Example: 現在是八時左右。jin6 zoi6 si6 baat3 si4 zo2 jau6。

Now it is about eight o'clock.



Classwork 4

Change the following sentences by using the word 左右. Write down your answers in Chinese.

1. 我差不多十三歲。ngo5 caa1 bat1 do1 sap6 saam1 sei3。

2. 我考試差不多有九十分。ngo5 haau2 si3 caa1 bat1 do1 jau5 gau2 sap6 fan1。

3. 我差不多有三十五元。ngo5 caa1 bat1 do1 jau5 saam1 sap6 ng5 jyun4。

Classwork 5

Please answer the following questions by using the word 差不多 or 左右 (almost / about), but you have to pay attention to the usage of the word. You have to use Chinese to answer in complete sentences.

1. 你昨晚幾時吃晚飯? nei5 zok3 maan5 gei2 si4 hek3 maan5 faan6?

2. 你昨晚幾時睡覺? nei5 zok3 maan5 gei2 si4 sei6 gaau3?

3. 你今天有幾多功課要做? nei5 gam1 tin1 jau5 gei2 do1 gung1 fo3 jiu3 zou6?

4. 現在是幾點? jin6 zoi6 si6 gei2 dim2?

4. To talk about part of : 有些 (Some)

Everyone has his/her own interests and beliefs. Different people have different ideas. So people may have different opinions according to a particular topic. When a group of people have different ideas for a certain topic, we can use the pattern 有些……，有些……。 “jau5 se1……，jau5 se1……” the meaning of 有些 is some.

Example: 時下年輕人，有些喜歡唱卡拉ok，有些喜歡逛街。

si4 haa6 nin4 hing1 jan4，**jau5 se1** hei2 fun2 coeng3 kaa1 laai1
ou1 kei1，**jau5 se1** hei2 fun2 kwaang3 gaai1。

Nowadays, some youngsters like singing karaoke, some of them like shopping.

From the above example, we may notice two kinds of entertainment that the youngsters like to do nowadays.



Classwork 6

Please do a class survey. Find out two of the most popular answers for the following topics in your class. After doing the survey, try to use the sentence pattern 有些……，有些…… to express the ideas in Chinese and in complete sentences. An example has been given to you.

	Topic	Two of the most popular answers	
Example	subject 科目	英文	中文
1.	課外活動 extra-curricular activity		
2.	興趣 hobby		
3.	節日 festival		
4.	動物 animal		

Example: 我班的同學，有些喜歡英文，有些喜歡中文。

ngo5 baan1 dik1 tung4 hok6, **jau5 se1** hei2 fun1 jing1 man4, **jau5 se1** hei2 fun1 zung1 man4.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

5. How to read Chinese character

The Structure of 土 “tou2” and related words

In this chapter, we learn another planet 土星 “tou2 sing1” (Saturn) which is moving behind Jupiter around the Sun. Although 土 “tou2” is the name of Saturn, it means earth or something related to earth or soil, for example, 土地 “tou2 dei6” means ground of soil, 地下 “dei6 haa6” means ground floor.

It is very strange that we call the Earth 地球 “dei6 kau4” instead of 「土星」 “tou2 sing1” (Saturn).

In Chinese, 土 and 地 have the same meaning. 球 “kau4” (sphere) is the shape of the Earth, therefore, we call it 地球 instead of 地星. Since 土 has the nature of soil, it becomes the root and radicals of words with the nature of soil, for example: 埋 “maai4” (bury something under the ground), 堆 “deoi1” (pile up like the heap of soil).

Classwork 7

1. Write down the number of strokes of 土: _____
2. Find the meaning of the following words:
 - A. 土壤: _____
 - B. 深圳: _____
 - C. 垃圾: _____
3. Tell the represented key of 土 in the Chinese Word Processing: _____

Words for Unified Dictation

節目	商場
設施	娛樂
差不多	逛街
電影院	茶樓
年輕	消遣

Listening exercise

Listen to the following conversation between Ali and Aman and then circle the correct answer for each question below.

1. Does Ali like watching films?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No
 - c. Not mention
2. What kind of films does Ali like to watch?
 - a. Local film
 - b. Western film
 - c. Foreign film
3. What kind of film does Aman like to watch?
 - a. Local film
 - b. Western film
 - c. Foreign film
4. What does Aman like to do?
 - a. Go hiking
 - b. Go to karaoke
 - c. Go shopping
5. Where does Aman go every Sunday?
 - a. Tsuen Wan plaza
 - b. Sheung Wan plaza
 - c. Central plaza
6. What does Ali do every Sunday?
 - a. Go to a Western restaurant and Yuen Long recreational center
 - b. Go to a Chinese restaurant and Yuen Long recreational center
 - c. Go to a Chinese restaurant and Yuen Long sports ground
7. When will they go to watch films together?
 - a. Monday
 - b. Saturday
 - c. Sunday

Glossary

Cantonese to English

Cantonese	Chinese	English
Cantonese	Chinese	English
aat3 lik6	壓力	pressure
baan2 kau4	板球	cricket
bat1 gun2 (<i>m4 lei5</i>)	不管	no matter
bei2 gaau3	比較	compare
bing1 bam1 kau4	乒乓球	table tennis
caa1 bat1 do1	差不多	almost
caa4 lau4	茶樓	Chinese restaurant
caam1 gaal	參加	join
ceoi4 cyu3 (<i>dou6 dou6</i>)	隨處	anywhere
ci2 ngoi6	此外	besides
cit3 si1	設施	facility
coeng3 go1	唱歌	singing
coeng4 gaa3 kei4	長假期	long holiday
cung1 zuk1	充足	enough
cung4	從	start from
cung4 bat1	從不	never
daai6 jing4	大型	large-scaled
daap6 daan1 ce1	踏單車	cycling
dei6 fong1	地方	place
deoi3 jyu1	對於	for those
……dik1 si4 hau6	……的時候	when
din6 jing2	電影	film
din6 jing2 jyun2	電影院	cinema
din6 nou5 hok6 wui2	電腦學會	Computer Club
din6 si6	電視	television
do1 mong4 (<i>gei2 mong4</i>)	多忙	how busy
dou1	都	both
dou1 bat1	都不	neither
dung2 dak1	懂得	know
faan4 wing4	繁榮	prosperous
fo3 ngoi6 wut6 dung6	課外活動	extra-curricular activities
gaa1 fo3	家課	homework
gaam2 hing1	減輕	reduce
gaau1 tung1 on1 cyun4 deoi6	交通安全隊	Road Safety Patrol
gai3 waak6	計劃	plan
gap1 cuk1	急速	rush

Cantonese	Chinese	English
ging1 soeng4	經常	always
gong1 (<i>ngaam1 ngaam1</i>)	剛	already
gong2 caan2 pin2	港產片	local film
gong3 kam4	鋼琴	piano
gou1 ji5 fu1 kau4	高爾夫球	golf
gu2 din2	古典	classic
gung1 jik1 siu3 nin4 tyun4	公益少年團	Community Youth Club
gung1 zok3	工作	work
han2 siu2	很少	seldom
hing1 sung1	輕鬆	relax
hing3 ceoi3	興趣	interest
ho2 si6	可是	however
hoi1 ci2	開始	begin
hok6 kei4	學期	term
hok6 seot6	學術	academic
hon3 (<i>tai2</i>)	看	look/ read / watch
hon3 syu1	看書	reading
hong1 lok6 daai6 lau4	康樂大樓	recreational center
hong6 muk6	項目	item
hou3 dung6	好動	active
hung1 haan4	空閒	leisure
jat1 wui6 ji4 (<i>jat1 zan6 gaan1</i>)	一會兒	for a while
jau1 sik1	休息	rest
jau3 zi6 jyun4	幼稚園	kindergarten
jau4…… dou3……	由……到……	from...to...
jau4 wing6 deoi6	游泳隊	Swimming Team
jau5 se1…… , jau5 se1……	有些…… , 有些……	some...some...
jau5 si4	有時	sometimes
ji5 leon6 fan1 fan1	議論紛紛	to have widespread comment
jing1 jau5 zeon6 jau5	應有盡有	have everything that one expects to find
jing1 man4 hok6 wui2	英文學會	English Society
jiu4 gwan2 ngok6 deoi6	搖滾樂隊	Rock Band
jung2 jau5	擁有	possess
jyu4 lok6	娛樂	recreation
jyu5 mou4 kau4	羽毛球	badminton
jyun5 zuk1	遠足	hiking
kaal1 laai1 ou1 kei1	卡拉ok	karaoke
kau4 leoi6	球類	ball games
kuk1 gwan3 kau4	曲棍球	hockey
kwaang3 gaai1 (<i>haang4 gaai1</i>)	逛街	shopping
laa1 laa1 deoi6	啦啦隊	Cheering Team
laam4 kau4	籃球	basketball

Cantonese	Chinese	English
lau4 bing1	溜冰	ice skating
lau4 hang4	流行	popular
lin6 zaap6	練習	practise
ling6 ngoi6	另外	in addition
loi4 zi6	來自	come from
maan5 faan6	晚飯	dinner
man4 zing6	文靜	quiet
mei5 seot6 hok6 wui2	美術學會	Art Club
mo1 seot6 hok6 wui2	魔術學會	Magic Club
mong4 luk1	忙碌	busy
mong5 kau4	網球	tennis
mou5 dou6 hok6 wui2	舞蹈學會	Dancing Club
mui5 fung4/ mui5	每逢/每	every
muk6 dik1 dei6	目的地	destination
ngoi6 jyu5 pin2	外語片	foreign film
nin4 hing1	年輕	young
nin4 zoeng2	年長	elder
noi6 lei5 (<i>lei5 min6</i>)	內裡	inside
paai4 kau4	排球	volleyball
paang1 jam6 hok6 wui2	烹飪學會	Domestic Club
paau2 bou6	跑步	running
sai1 pin2	西片	western film
sang1 wut6	生活	life
sau2 sin1	首先	first of all
seng1 kei4 jat6 (<i>lai5 baai3 jat6</i>)	星期日	Sunday
seoi6 gaau3 (<i>fan3 gaau3</i>)	睡覺	sleep
si2 jung6	使用	use
si3 hou3	嗜好	hobby
si5 man4	市民	citizen
sing2 si1 deoi6	醒獅隊	Lion Dance Team
sing3 gaak3	性格	personality
sing4 si5	城市	city
siu1 hin2	消遣	entertain
siu2 syut3	小說	novel
so2 jau5	所有	all
soeng1 coeng4	商場	shopping center
soeng1 jan4	商人	businessman
soeng1 loeng4 (<i>king1 haa3</i>)	商量	discuss
sou3 lei5 hok6 wui2	數理學會	Mathematics & Science Club
syu2 gaa3	暑假	Summer holiday
taan4 git3 taal	彈結他	guitar
tin4 ging3 deoi6	田徑隊	Athletic Team
ting3 (<i>teng1</i>) jam1 ngok6	聽音樂	listen to music

Cantonese	Chinese	English
tiu3 mou5	跳舞	dancing
toi4 kyun4 dou6 hok6 wui2	跆拳道學會	Taekwondo Club
tou4 syu1 gun2 hok6 wui2	圖書館學會	Library Club
tung4 gwan1	童軍	Scout
tyun4 deoi6	團隊	team
waak6 waa2	畫畫	drawing
wan6 dung6	運動	sport
wun6 (<i>waan2</i>) din6 nou5 jau4 hei3	玩電腦遊戲	play computer game
zaap6 jau4	集郵	stamp collecting
zaau2 dou3 (<i>wan2 dou2</i>)	找到	find
zai3 fuk6	制服	uniform
zau6	就	right after
zeoi3 hau6	最後	finally
zik6 ci1 (<i>can3 zyu6</i>)	藉此	through
zik6 dou3	直到	until
zing3 zoi6	正在	in the process of
zip3 zoek6 (<i>gan1 zyu6</i>)	接着	and then
zit3 muk6	節目	programme
zit3 zau3	節奏	rhythm/ pace
zo2 jau6	左右	about
zoi3 ze2	再者	moreover
zuk1 kau4	足球	football
zung1 man4 hok6 wui2	中文學會	Chinese Club
zung2 leoi6	種類	kind

English to Cantonese

English	Chinese	Cantonese
about	左右	zo2 jau6
Academic	學術	hok6 seot6
active	好動	hou3 dung6
all	所有	so2 jau5
almost	差不多	caa1 bat1 do1
already	剛	gong1 (<i>ngaam1 ngaam1</i>)
always	經常	ging1 soeng4
and then	接着	zip3 zoek6 (<i>gan1 zyu6</i>)
anywhere	隨處	ceoi4 cyu3 (<i>dou6 dou6</i>)
Art Club	美術學會	mei5 seot6 hok6 wui2
Athletic Team	田徑隊	tin4 ging3 deoi6
badminton	羽毛球	jyu5 mou4 kau4
ball games	球類	kau4 leoi6
basketball	籃球	laam4 kau4

English	Chinese	Cantonese
begin	開始	hoi1 ci2
besides	此外	ci2 ngoi6
both	都	dou1
businessman	商人	soeng1 jan4
busy	忙碌	mong4 luk1
Cheering Team	啦啦隊	laa1 laa1 deoi6
Chinese Club	中文學會	zung1 man4 hok6 wui2
Chinese restaurant	茶樓	caa4 lau4
cinema	電影院	din6 jing2 jyun2
citizen	市民	si5 man4
city	城市	sing4 si5
classic	古典	gu2 din2
come from	來自	loi4 zi6
Community Youth Club	公益少年團	gung1 jik1 siu3 nin4 tyun4
compare	比較	bei2 gaau3
Computer Club	電腦學會	din6 nou5 hok6 wui2
cricket	板球	baan2 kau4
cycling	踏單車	daap6 daan1 ce1
dancing	跳舞	tiu3 mou5
Dancing Club	舞蹈學會	mou5 dou6 hok6 wui2
destination	目的地	muk6 dik1 dei6
dinner	晚飯	maan5 faan6
discuss	商量	soeng1 loeng4 (<i>king1 haa3</i>)
Domestic Club	烹飪學會	paang1 jam6 hok6 wui2
drawing	畫畫	waak6 waa2
elder	年長	nin4 zoeng2
English Society	英文學會	jing1 man4 hok6 wui2
enough	充足	cung1 zuk1
entertain	消遣	siu1 hin2
every	每逢/每	mui5 fung4/ mui5
extra-curricular activities	課外活動	fo3 ngoi6 wut6 dung6
facility	設施	cit3 si1
film	電影	din6 jing2
finally	最後	zeoi3 hau6
find	找到	zaau2 dou3 (<i>wan2 dou2</i>)
first of all	首先	sau2 sin1
football	足球	zuk1 kau4
for a while	一會兒	jat1 wui6 ji4 (<i>jat1 zan6 gaan1</i>)
for those	對於	deoi3 jyu1
foreign film	外語片	ngoi6 jyu5 pin2
from...to...	由……到……	jau4……dou3……
golf	高爾夫球	gou1 ji5 fu1 kau4
guitar	彈結他	taan4 git3 taa1

English	Chinese	Cantonese
have everything that one expects to find	應有盡有	jing1 jau5 zeon6 jau5
hiking	遠足	gyun5 zuk1
hobby	嗜好	si3 hou3
hockey	曲棍球	kuk1 gwan3 kau4
homework	家課	gaa1 fo3
how busy	多忙	do1 mong4 (<i>gei2 mong4</i>)
however	可是	ho2 si6
ice skating	溜冰	lau4 bing1
in addition	另外	ling6 ngoi6
in the process of	正在	zing3 zoi6
inside	內裡	noi6 lei5 (<i>lei5 min6</i>)
interest	興趣	hing3 ceoi3
item	項目	hong6 muk6
join	參加	caam1 gaa1
karaoke	卡拉ok	kaa1 laai1 ou1 kei1
kind	種類	zung2 lei6
kindergarten	幼稚園	jau3 zi6 jyun4
know	懂得	dung2 dak1
large-scaled	大型	daai6 jing4
leisure	空閒	hung1 haan4
Library Club	圖書館學會	tou4 syu1 gun2 hok6 wui2
life	生活	sang1 wut6
Lion Dance Team	醒獅隊	sing2 si1 deoi6
listen to music	聽音樂	ting3 (<i>teng1</i>) jam1 ngok6
local film	港產片	gong2 caan2 pin2
long holiday	長假期	coeng4 gaa3 kei4
look/ read / watch	看	hon3 (<i>tai2</i>)
Magic Club	魔術學會	mo1 seot6 hok6 wui2
Mathematics & Science Club	數理學會	sou3 lei5 hok6 wui2
moreover	再者	zoi3 ze2
neither	都不	dou1 bat1
never	從不	cung4 bat1
no matter	不管	bat1 gun2 (<i>m4 lei5</i>)
novel	小說	siu2 syut3
personality	性格	sing3 gaak3
piano	鋼琴	gong3 kam4
place	地方	dei6 fong1
plan	計劃	gai3 waak6
play computer game	玩電腦遊戲	wun6 (<i>waan2</i>) din6 nou5 jau4 hei3
popular	流行	lau4 hang4
possess	擁有	jung2 jau5
practise	練習	lin6 zaap6
pressure	壓力	aat3 lik6
programme	節目	zit3 muk6
prosperous	繁榮	faan4 wing4

English	Chinese	Cantonese
quiet	文靜	man4 zing6
reading	看書	hon3 syu1
recreation	娛樂	jyu4 lok6
recreational center	康樂大樓	hong1 lok6 daai6 lau4
reduce	減輕	gaam2 hing1
relax	輕鬆	hing1 sung1
rest	休息	jau1 sik1
rhythm/ pace	節奏	zit3 zau3
right after	就	zau6
Road Safety Patrol	交通安全隊	gaau1 tung1 on1 cyun4 deoi6
Rock Band	搖滾樂隊	jiu4 gwan2 ngok6 deoi6
running	跑步	paau2 bou6
rush	急速	gap1 cuk1
Scout	童軍	tung4 gwan1
seldom	很少	han2 siu2
shopping	逛街	kwaang3 gaai1 (<i>haang4 gaai1</i>)
shopping center	商場	soeng1 coeng4
singing	唱歌	coeng3 go1
sleep	睡覺	seoi6 gaau3 (<i>fan3 gaau3</i>)
some...some...	有些……，有些……	jau5 sel1……，jau5 sel1……
sometimes	有時	jau5 si4
sport	運動	wan6 dung6
stamp collecting	集郵	zaap6 jau4
start from	從	cung4
Summer holiday	暑假	syu2 gaa3
Sunday	星期日	seng1 kei4 jat6 (<i>lai5 baai3 jat6</i>)
Swimming Team	游泳隊	jau4 wing6 deoi6
table tennis	乒乓球	bing1 bam1 kau4
Taekwondo Club	跆拳道學會	toi4 kyun4 dou6 hok6 wui2
team	團隊	tyun4 deoi6
television	電視	din6 si6
tennis	網球	mong5 kau4
term	學期	hok6 kei4
through	藉此	zik6 ci1
to have widespread comment	議論紛紛	ji5 leon6 fan1 fan1
uniform	制服	zai3 fuk6
until	直到	zik6 dou3
use	使用	si2 jung6
volleyball	排球	paai4 kau4
western film	西片	sai1 pin2
when	……的時候	…… dik1 si4 hau6
work	工作	gung1 zok3
young	年輕	nin4 hing1



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