

## Chapter 2

### 修路工人

sau1 lou6 gung1 jan4

### Road Workers

Quizlet flashcards for the vocabulary shown at the bottom of pages 10 & 11.

[https://quizlet.com/\\_8owjyg?x=1jqt&i=2f4qkn](https://quizlet.com/_8owjyg?x=1jqt&i=2f4qkn)

#### Page 10

修	sau1	To repair
工人	gung1 jan4	workers
陽光	joeng4 gwong1	Sunlight, sunshine
普照	pou2 ziu3	Shining everywhere, bathed in (light)
上街	soeng5 gaai1	go out (onto the streets and maybe to go shopping)
悶熱	mun6 jit6	Stuffy, muggy Spoken Cantonese: guk6 焗
滿身	mun5 san1	full body – i.e. all over 'sweating all over'.
汗	hon6	Sweat, perspiration
<b>Paragraph 2</b>		
一家	jat1 gaa1	one, one unit of 家 is the measure word for a restaurant
餐廳	caan1 teng1	Western-style restaurant
點 點了	dim2 dim2	to order ordered
小吃	siu2 hek3	Snacks

		Spoken Cantonese: siu2 sik6 小食
西瓜汁	sai1 gwaal zap1	Water melon juice
播放	bo3 fong3	To play (recorded music)
輕快	hing1 faai3	Light and lively, relaxing
音樂	jam1 ngok6	Music (樂 is sometimes also pronounced lok6. It then means "happy" as in faai3 lok6 快樂 )
空調	hung1 diu6	Air-conditioning Spoken Cantonese: 冷氣 laang5 hei3
陣陣	zan6 zan6	Bursts of, waves of
舒服	syu1 fuk6	comfortable
極了	gik6 liu5	Extremely: See Grammar Notes
<b>Paragraph 3</b>		
正當…的時候	zing3 dong3。 。 dik1 si4 hau6	Just as, just when
津津有味	zeon1 zeon1jau5 mei6	With relish, with great pleasure
享受	hoeng2 sau6	To enjoy
忽然	fat1 jin4	Suddenly Spoken Cantonese: dat6 yin4 (gaan1) 突然(間)
刺耳	ci3 ji5	ear-piercing
鑽	zyun3	To drill
地	dei6	the ground
聲	seng1	sound
傳	cyun4	To spread, to transmit
噪音	cou3 jam1	Noise
皺	zau3	To wrinkle, to crease
眉	mei4	Eyebrow

究竟	gau3 ging2	What exactly is happening, what is actually going on
原來	jyun4 loi4	After all, in fact, it turned out to be ...
只見	zi2 gin3	only saw
緊握	gan2 aak1	To hold firmly
沉甸甸	cam4 din6 din6	Heavy Spoken Cantonese: hou2 cung4 好重
機器	gei1 hei3	machine
彎	waan1	To bend
在...下	zoi6 ...haa6	under, beneath
烈日	lit6 jat6	Fierce sun
壯實	zong3 sat6	Sturdy Spoken Cantonese: daai6 zek3 大隻

### Page 11

身體	san1 tai2	Body
隨	ceoi4	To follow, go along with
劇烈	kek6 lit6	Violent, fierce
震動	zan3 dung6	To shake, to vibrate
豆大的	dau6 daai6 dik1	beads of sweat (sweat drops like beans)
沿	jyun4	To follow, to go along ( a line or a track)
又...又...	jau6	Grammatical: used to link 2 adjectives. A and also B. here: the skin that is black and rough
粗	cou1	Rough
皮膚	pei4 fu1	skin
一滴滴地	jat1 dik6 dik6	Drop by drop
流下來	lau4 haa6 loi4	run down (as in the sweat running down)

Paragraph 2		
多麼	do1 mo1	what a...
辛苦	san1 fu2	tough
工作	gung1 zok3	job
感動	gam2 dung6	To be moved, to be touched (in one's emotions)
混	wan6	To mix (in), to mingle (with)
羣	kwan4	A group, a crowd Often written 群
默默	mak6 mak6	Quietly, without attracting attention, unknown (to the general public)
付出	fu6 ceot1	Literally: pay Means: expend energy... work hard at
生活	saang1 wut6	life
方便	fong1 bin6	convenient
舒適	syu1 sik1	Comfortable
嗎	maa1	Grammatical: shows this is a question
Paragraph 3		
這一刻	hak1 ze5 jat1	At this moment
不再	bat1 zoi3	no more
它	taa1	it
跟...合奏	gan1 ...hap6 zau3	To play music together
起來	hei2 loi4	See Grammar Notes
變成了	bin3 sing4 liu5	turned into...
一首	jat1 sau2	one, one unit of.. 首 is the measure word for songs and here: a musical movement
優美	jau1 mei5	Very beautiful, exquisite

悅耳	yut6 ji5	Pleasing to the ear Spoken Cantonese: hou2 teng1 好聽
樂章	ngok6 zoeng1	Movement (of a symphony)

### Grammar Notes

舒服極了	"Very comfortable": 極了 gik6 liu5 can be added to descriptive words to mean "very" or "extremely". For example : hou2 gik6 liu5好極了 "Great"! "Excellent!" 對極了 deoi3 gik6 liu5 "Absolutely correct" "Spot on"
合奏起來	This means that the two kinds of sound (the music inside the restaurant and the drilling outside the restaurant) blended together into a single piece of music. 起來 can be put at the end of many kinds of action words to strengthen their meaning. It often follows words that have to do with combining things or putting things together, for example:  把玩具收起來 ba2 waan2 geoi6 sau1 hei2 loi4 Put away the toys.  把句子連起來 baa2 geoi3 zi2 lin4 hei2 loi4 Link up the sentences.  把糖果包起來 baa2 tong4 gwo2 baau1 hei2 loi4 Wrap up the candy.

### REFLECTION AND DISCUSSION

1. How were the environments inside and outside the restaurant different?

2. What were the working conditions of the road workers outside the restaurant like?
3. Why did "I" at first feel that the sound of the drilling was unpleasant but later feel that it was pleasant?
4. Do you think that road workers make a large contribution (to society)? Why?

## LANGUAGE KNOWLEDGE AND USAGE

### Questions

1. Compare:



This is (a real question / a rhetorical question). "I" want to know where the noise is coming from.



This is (a real question/a rhetorical question). The answer is contained in the question.

2. Rewrite the following sentence as a rhetorical question.

(認真 jing6 zan1 "seriously", "(work) hard "

練習 lin6 zaap6 "to practise"

比賽 bei2 coi3 "competition"

冠軍 gun1 gwan1 "champion", "championship")

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Analyse "Road Workers" and fill in the missing information on the six story elements. (As in chapter 1)