

## Chapter 1

### 千人糕

#### cin1 jan4 gou1

Cake for a thousand people

Quizlet flashcards for the vocabulary shown at the bottom of pages 2 & 3.

[https://quizlet.com/\\_8nq79w?x=1jqt&i=2f4qkn](https://quizlet.com/_8nq79w?x=1jqt&i=2f4qkn)

### Page 2

#### Paragraph 1

糕	gou1	Cake
智明	zi3 ming4	The boy's name. It literally means "Wisdom Bright".
外婆	ngoi6 po4	Grandma (mother's mother)
家	ga1	Home Spoken Cantonese: uk1 kei2 屋企
湊巧	cau3 haau2	Luckily, just at the right time
剛	gong1	Just now Spoken Cantonese: ngaam1 ngaam1 啱啱
怎樣	zam2 joeng6	How is it? What kind of thing (is x)? Spoken Cantonese dim2 yeung2 點樣
呢	ne1	Grammmatical: shows a question
平常的	ping4 soeng4 dik1	ordinary... the usual
蛋糕	daan2 gou1	Cake

肯定	hang2 ding6	Definitely
<b>Paragraph 2</b>		
廚房	cyu4 fong4	Kitchen
拿出來	naa4 ceot1 loi4	brought it out, took it out
失望	sat1 mong6	To be disappointed
普通	pou2 tung1	Ordinary

### Page 3

#### Paragraph 1

摸	mo2	To touch
欺騙	hei1 pin3	To deceive, to trick. Spoken Cantonese: ngaak1 呃
由	jau4	by (see Grammar Notes)
數	sou2	To count.
麪粉	min6 fan2	Flour (麪 is more often written as 麵)
麥子	mak6 zi2	Wheat
磨	mo4	To grind
種	zung3	To plant
機器	gei1 hei3	Machine
製造	zai3 zou6	To make
紅糖	hung4 tong4	Brown sugar (literally "red sugar")
養	joeng5	To raise (an animal)
甘蔗	gam1 ze3	Sugar cane

#### Paragraph 2

點	dim2	To nod
從外地	cung4 ngoi6 dei6	from outside (of the city/ outside of HK)
運	wan6	transported
火車	fo2 ce1	Train
輪船	leon4 syun4	Ship (literally "wheel boat")
飛機	fei1 gei1	airplane
工廠	gung1 cong2	Factory
駕駛	ga3 sai2	To drive

#### Paragraph 3

聽到這裏	ting3 dou3 ze5 lei5	(he) heard all this
想不到	soeng2 bat1 dou3	never would have thought that... it's surprising that...
竟然	ging2 jin4	Unexpectedly, actually
合作	hap6 zok3	To cooperate
感謝	gam2 ze6	to say thank you (to)
零	ling4	zero (so 第一千零一個人 literally means "the one thousand and first person", i.e. the one other person who should be added to the thousand people to be thanked)
不但...還	bat1 daan6 ...waan4	Not only... but also See Grammar point

### Page 5.

This chapter introduces the 米 (mai2) radical.

米 refers to grain which has had its husk removed, such as rice, millet etc. The ancient character 米 looked like scattered grains of rice with a horizontal stroke in the middle. This represented the space between frames on which rice from the paddy fields was laid out.

If you see a character that contains this component 米 very often the character has something to do with food – as in the title of the text 千人糕。糕 gou1 means cake – and cakes were originally made from rice flour.

Some examples of characters using the 米 radical are given on Page 5, these include:

粥	zuk1	congee
粽	zung2	rice dumplings (the ones eaten at Dragon Boat Festival)
糕	gou1	cake
粉	fan2	wheat flour... powder
粟	suk1	millet, grain, unhusked rice

粗	cou1	course, rough (like the husk of rice...)
糖	tong4	sugar
糊 糊塗	wu4 wu4 tou4	dregs of rice confused, in a mess

## Grammar

不但...還	bat1 daan6 ...waan4	Not only... but also
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end of P3. Para 3 她不但給我做了千人糕，還給我講了這個千人糕的故事	taa1 bat1 daan6 kap1 ngo5 zou6 liu5 cin1 jan4 gou1 , waan4 kap1 ngo5 gong2 liu5 ze5 go3 cin1 jan4 gou1 dik1 gu3 si6	She <b>not only</b> gave me the thousand person cake, but <b>(she) also</b> told me this thousand person cake story
他不但會講英語，還會講法語。	taa1 bat1 daan6 wui2 gong2 jing1 jyu5 , waan4 wui2 gong2 faat3 jyu5 。	<b>Not only</b> can he speak English, he <b>can also</b> speak French
他不但聰明還很善良。	taa1 bat1 daan6 cung1 ming4 waan4 han2 sin6 loeng4 。	<b>Not only</b> is he smart, <b>he's also</b> kind