

## CHAPTER 9

我們都是一家人  
ngo5 mun4 dou1 si6 jat1 gaa1 jan4

We are all one family

Quizlet flashcards for this chapter can be found here:

[https://quizlet.com/\\_8kvk7j?x=1jqt&i=2f4qkn](https://quizlet.com/_8kvk7j?x=1jqt&i=2f4qkn)

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Chinese	Pronunciation	Meaning	Spoken Cantonese
一家人	jat1 gaa1 jan4	One family	
班	baan1	Class	
裏	loei5	In	
位	wai2	Measure word for people	
新	san1	New	
馬小小	maa5 siu2 siu2	A person's name	
家鄉	gaa1 hoeng1	Hometown	
上海	soeng5 hoi2	Shanghai	
零	ling4	Zero, 0	
二零一零年	ji6 ling4 jat1 ling4 nin4	2010 (the year)	
博覽會	bok3 laam5 wui2	Expo, Exhibition	
舉辦	geoi2 baan6	Hold (a meeting, an exhibition etc.)	
志華	zi3 waa4	A person's name	

Chinese	Pronunciation	Meaning	Spoken Cantonese
熱情	jit6 cing4	Enthusiastic	
熱情地	jit6 cing4 dei6	Enthusiastically	
向	hoeng3	To, towards	
介紹	gaai3 siu6	Introduce	
向 (someone) 介紹 (something)	hoeng3 (someone) gaai3 siu6 (something)	Introduce (something) to (somebody)	
老家	lou5 gaa1	Old home	
福建	fuk1 gin3	Fujian (province)	
知道	zi1 dou6	Know	
土樓	tou2 lau4	Earthen building - a traditional style of circular communal housing	
嗎	maa1	See grammar note 1	
外形	ngoi6 jing4	Outside appearance	
圓環	yun4 waan4	Ring, loop	
奇特	kei4 dak6	Unusual, strange	dak6 bit6 (特別)
美觀	mei5 gun1	Beautiful	leng3 (靚)
聞名	man4 ming4	Well-known, famous	
玉婷	juk6 ting4	A person's name	
自	zi6	From	
來自 (somewhere)	loi4 zi6	Come from (somewhere)	lei4 zi6 (黎自)
深圳	sam1 zan3	Shenzhen	
原來	jyun4 loi4	Originally	
漁	jyu4	Fisherman	
村	cyun1	Village	
跟 (something) 一樣	gan1 ... jat1 joeng6	The same as (something)	tung4 (something) jat1 joeng6 (同 ... 一樣)
成	sing4	Become	

Chinese	Pronunciation	Meaning	Spoken Cantonese
都市	dou1 si5	City	
成了大都市了	sing4 liu5 daai6 dou1 si5 liu5	(Shenzhen) has become a large city See grammar note 2	(sam1 zan3) sing4 zo2 daai6 dou1 si5 laa3 (深圳成咗大都市喇)
紫玲	zi2 ling4	A person's name	
對	deoi3	To, towards	
土生土長	tou2 saang1 tou2 coeng4	Born and bred	
當	dong1	Serve as, be	
導遊	dou6 jau4	Tour guide	
李	lei5	A person's surname	
笑	siu3	Smile, laugh	
着	zoek6	See grammar note 3	zyu6 (住)
無論	mou4 leon6	No matter	
哪裏	naa5 leoi5	Where	bin1 dou6 (邊度)
學習	hok6 zaap6	Study	
互助	wu6 zo6	Help one another	
互愛	wu6 ngoi3	Love one another	

### Grammar Notes

When we put 嗎 at the end of a sentence it turns it into a question. Eg.

她是中國人 (taa1 si6 zung1 gwok3 jan4) = "She is Chinese"

她是中國人嗎? (taa1 si6 zung1 gwok3 jan4 maa1) = "Is she Chinese?"

When we used 了 twice, once after the verb and once at the end of the sentence, it means that the action is completed and the result of the action is in present.

深圳成了大都市了 means that Shenzhen has become a large city (and is a large city now).

我吃了兩碗飯了 (ngo5 hek3 liu5 loeng5 wun2 faan6 liu5) "I have eaten two bowls of rice (up to now)".

In Cantonese, instead of 了 we use 咗 (zo2) after the verb and 喇 (laa3) at the end of the sentence.

When we put 着 (zoek6) after a verb, it means that something continues for a while. Here it means that the teacher was smiling as he talked. In Cantonese, we usually use 住 (zyu6) for this.

### Translation

We have a new fellow student, (named) Ma Siu Siu, in our class. We all like her.

Siu Siu told us: “My hometown is (in) Shanghai. The 2010 World Expo was held in Shanghai.”

Zi Wa enthusiastically introduced her own hometown to Xiaoxiao: “My old home is in Fujian. Do you know about Fujian’s earthen buildings? They are well-known around the world because their shape is like a large ring, unusual and beautiful.

Juk Ting said: “I come from Shenzhen. It was originally a small fishing village. Now, like Hong Kong, it has become a big city!”

Zi Ling said to Siu Siu: “I was born and bred in Hong Kong, so I can be your little tour guide.”

Smiling, Teacher Li said: “Wherever our hometowns are, we are all together in Hong Kong, living, studying, helping and loving one another, just like one family.”