DMAKMAKISA CISÉ · LARNÉN

Sayap kemakté d’gué?

Who Ate the Cake?
— a short story in Maquish, with exercises



Six short scenes · five exercises · answer key

HOW TO USE

Read, then answer

For learners who have finished Levels 1–4

The story runs over two pages, with Maquish on the left and English on the right. Read the Maquish first with your hand over the English, and only check the translation when you get stuck. Then read it once more straight through.

When you're ready, turn to the exercises: questions about the story, true or false, vocabulary, the past tense, and a short writing task. The answers are at the end.

Tip: Watch the clock times. *Op hat huren* means "at half past six" — *hat* counts toward the next hour.

CISÉ · STORY

Sayap kemakté d’gué?

Who Ate the Cake?



DMAKMAKIS

Int sektari, Rébéka skirté en brosa gué vunk d’féstar. D’gué vart wisar ant muderméra, ant ziter vart hérkis rést. Rébéka arangirté d’gué op d’bordo int d’skirkamer. Supaskt zitere arangirté d’gué, zitere varté sur d’mander.

Op hat huren, Rébéka teroté sur d’skirkamer. D’gué nan vart op d’bordo! Rébéka racierté drén ant vatiris. “Sayap kemakté ittsa gué?” zitere grasté.

Rébéka anskté Wiliem: “Kemakté yung ittsa gué?” “Na!” Wiliem awskté. “Ittsi vart int skohl. Ittsi hot en grabekas karu d’kianént op hat sek.” Wiliem burté vio zitere nanst kemakté gué suvér d’féstar. Rébéka glovté zitere.

ENGLISH

On Saturday, Rebecca made a big cake for the festival. The cake was white and pink, and it was very delicious. Rebecca set the cake on the table in the kitchen. After she set the cake down, she went to the garden.

At half past six, Rebecca came to the kitchen. The cake was not on the table! Rebecca felt angry and worried. “Who ate my cake?” she cried.

Rebecca asked William: “Did you eat my cake?” “No!” William answered. “I was at school. I had a meeting with the children at half past five.” William said that he never ate cake before the festival. Rebecca believed him.

Pépa ant méma vartén int d'mander. Treir sapirtén d'féstar samérli. "Ittsi vart int d'mander vér du stamént," Pépa burté. Méma burté vio Pépa vart karu zitere. Sayap kemakté d'gué?

Father and Mother were in the garden. They prepared the festival together. "I was in the garden for two hours," Father said. Mother said that Father was with her. Who ate the cake?

Rébéka barté hire d'bordo. Drat vart d'guten. Ziter vart sianach ant fanach. Zitera cebeu vart wisar ant muderméra! "Yung kemakté ittsa gué!" Rébéka grasté. D'guten nan awskté. Ziter sklafté.

Rebecca looked under the table. There was the cat. It was happy and full. Its fur was white and pink! "You ate my cake!" Rebecca cried. The cat did not answer. It slept.

Rébéka skirté en nopfa gué. Int d'féstar, d'nopfa gué vart d'bogstera gué int d'fule. Ant d'guten? Ziter sklafté hire d'bordo, ant ziter nan kemakté zitere. "Sklafé bogatli, guten," Rébéka burté.

Rebecca made a new cake. At the festival, the new cake was the best cake in the village. And the cat? It slept under the table, and it did not eat it. "Good night, cat," Rebecca said.



LARNÉN · EXERCISE A

Anskasént om d’cisé

Answer in Maquish, in a full sentence

1. Sayap skirté d’gué?

2. Vogu vart d’gué?

3. Von arangirté Rébéka d’gué?

4. Ven teroté Rébéka sur d’skirkamer?

5. Vogu racierté Rébéka?

6. Von vart Wiliem?

7. Vi péne vart Pépa int d’mander?

8. Von barté Rébéka d’guten?

9. Sayap kemakté d’gué?

Yok ard na?

B · Write ***Yok*** *(true) or* ***Na*** *(false)*

1. Wiliem kemakté d'gué.	
2. D'gué vart méra ant sural.	
3. Pépa vart int d'stuk.	
4. D'guten vart fanach.	
5. Wiliem hot en grabekas op hat sek.	
6. Rébéka skirté en nopfa gué.	

C · Match the word to its meaning

1. guten	a. under
2. cebeu	b. worried
3. hire	c. to prepare
4. sapirén	d. cat
5. fanach	e. hair, fur
6. vatiris	f. full

Paésta temvak

D · Put the verb in the past

1. **Rébéka (skirén) en gué.**

2. **Treir (vornén) sur d’mander.**

3. **D’guten (sklafén) hire d’bordo.**

4. **Pépa ant méma (sapirén) d’féstar.**

5. **Wiliem (awskén): “Na!”**

E · Ména ittsi vart d’guten…

What would you do if you were the cat? Write three sentences with **wilkté** — remember, the *ména* clause is past too: *Ittsi wilkté kemakén d’gué ména ittsi vart d’guten.*

1.

2.

3.

Check your answers

A 1. Rébéka skirté d'gué. · 2. D'gué vart wisar ant muderméra. · 3. Zitere arangirté d'gué op d'bordo int d'skirkamer. · 4. Zitere teroté op hat huren. · 5. Zitere racierté drén ant vatiris. · 6. Zitere vart int skohl. · 7. Zitere vart int d'mander vér du stamént. · 8. Zitere barté d'guten hire d'bordo. · 9. D'guten kemakté d'gué.

B 1. Na · 2. Na · 3. Na · 4. Yok · 5. Yok · 6. Yok

C 1d · 2e · 3a · 4c · 5f · 6b

D 1. skirté · 2. vartén · 3. sklafté · 4. sapirtén · 5. awskté

E Free answers, e.g. *Ittsi wilkté sklafén hire d'bordo ména ittsi vart d'guten.*

WORTÉNT · WORD LIST

Words in the story

Use this list if you get stuck

anskén	*to ask*
arangirén	*to arrange, set*
awskén	*to answer*
bogster	*best*
bordo	*table*
cebeu	*hair, fur*
drén	*angry*
fanach	*full*
féstar	*festival*
glovén	*to believe*
grabekas	*meeting*
grasén	*to cry out*
gué	*cake*
guten	*cat*
hat	*half (op hat huren = 6:30)*
hérkis	*delicious*
hire	*under*
mander	*garden*
muderméra	*pink*
nopfe	*new*
racierén	*to feel*
rést	*very*
samérli	*together*
sapirén	*to prepare*
skirén	*to cook*
skirkamer	*kitchen*
sklafén	*to sleep*
stam	*hour*
vatiris	*worried*
wisar	*white*