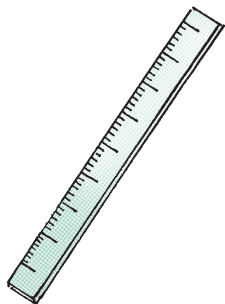


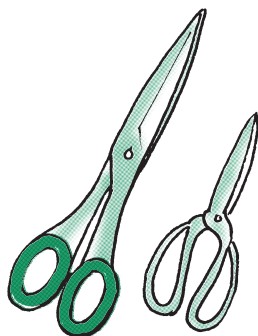
dì wǔ kè zhè shì shéi de
第五課 這是誰的

1 Things I use

chǐ
尺



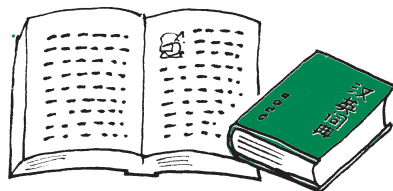
jiǎndāo
剪刀



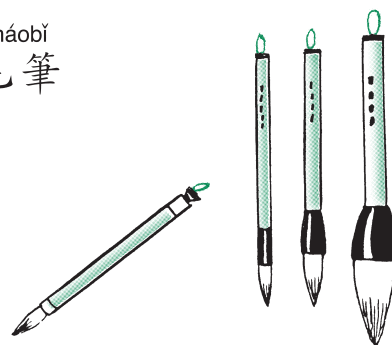
bǐ
筆



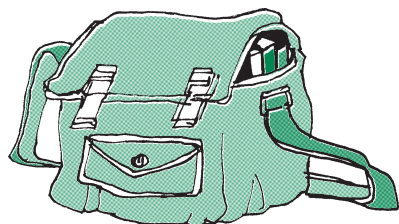
shū
書



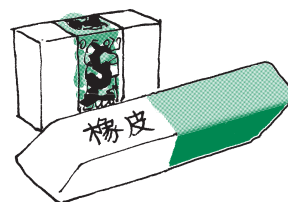
máobǐ
毛筆



shūbāo
書包



xiàngpí
橡皮



2 What is this?





Learn the sentences

Identifying objects

To ask **What is this?** say **Zhè shì shéme?** 這是什麼? To answer the question, replace the question word **shéme** 什麼 with the object.

zhè shéme 這是什麼?	jiǎndāo 這是剪刀。
nà shéme 那是什麼?	xiàngpí 這是橡皮。
	chǐ 那是尺。
	máobǐ 那是毛筆。

Asking who owns an object

To ask **Whose is this?** say **Zhè shì shéi de?** 這是誰的? To answer the question, replace the question word **shéi** 誰 with the owner.

de 這是誰的?	這是我的。
那是誰的?	Lánlán 那是蘭蘭的。
shū 這是誰的書?	這是老師的書。
	Dàwēi 這是大偉的。
bǐ 那是誰的筆?	Xiǎomíng bǐ 那是小明的筆。
	那是我的。

Asking if things belong to someone

To say **This is your book.** say **Zhè shì nǐ de shū.** 這是你的書。 To ask **Is this your book?** say **Zhè shì nǐ de shū ma?** 這是你的書嗎?

The first statement was changed into a question by adding the question word **ma** 嗎 at the end. This is one way to turn a statement into a question where the answer can be **yes** or **no**.

Chinese answer **yes** to a question by repeating the verb and answer **no** by saying the negative form of the verb used in the question. The negative form of **shì** 是 is **búshì** 不是. For **yes**, **shìde** 是的 is sometimes used instead of **shì** 是, as it sounds better.

這是你的書包嗎？ <small>shūbāo ma</small>	是，這是我的。 不是，這不是我的。 <small>bú</small>
那是你的毛筆嗎？ <small>máobǐ</small>	是的，那是我的。 不是，那不是我的。

Asking if someone knows something

To ask **Do you know?** say **Nǐ zhīdào ma?** 你知道嗎？ To answer **yes**, repeat the verb in the question, i.e. **zhīdào** 知道. To answer **no**, add the negative word **bù** 不 in front of the verb, i.e. **bù zhīdào** 不知道.

你知道嗎？ <small>zhīdào</small>	我知道。 我不知道。 <small>bù</small>
他知道嗎？	他知道。 他不知道。



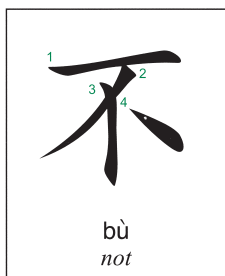
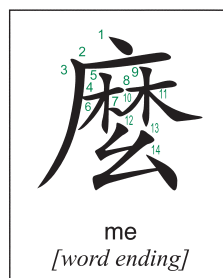
Supplementary words

Nouns for students

教室	jiàoshì	classroom	椅子	yǐzi	chair
門	mén	door	鉛筆	qiānbǐ	pencil
窗戶	chuānghù	window	鉛筆盒	qiānbǐhé	pencil case
黑板	hēibǎn	blackboard	原子筆	yuánzǐbǐ	ball-point pen
黑板擦	hēibǎncā	blackboard eraser	膠水	jiāoshuǐ	glue
粉筆	fěnbǐ	chalk	彩色筆	cǎisèbǐ	color pencil
桌子	zhuōzi	desk	紙	zhǐ	paper



Write the characters



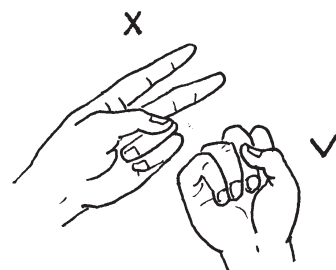
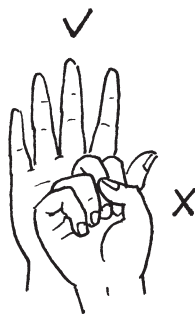
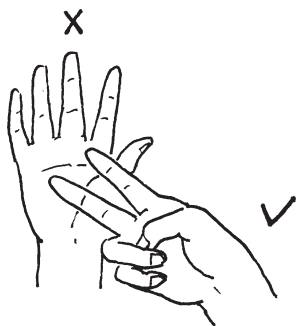


Something to know

The finger-guessing game

Chinese children often use ‘finger-guessing’ to decide what game to play or who will be the first player in a game. This finger-guessing game is called **cāiquán** [猜拳]—guess the fist. The players thrust out a hand in one of three ways: scissors, stone or cloth. **Jiǎndāo** [剪刀] (scissors) is formed by extending and separating the index and middle fingers. **Shítóu** [石頭] (stone) is formed by making a fist and **bù** [布] (cloth) is formed by an open hand. The winner is:

scissors	cut	cloth	=	scissors win
cloth	wraps	stone	=	cloth wins
stone	breaks	scissors	=	stone wins



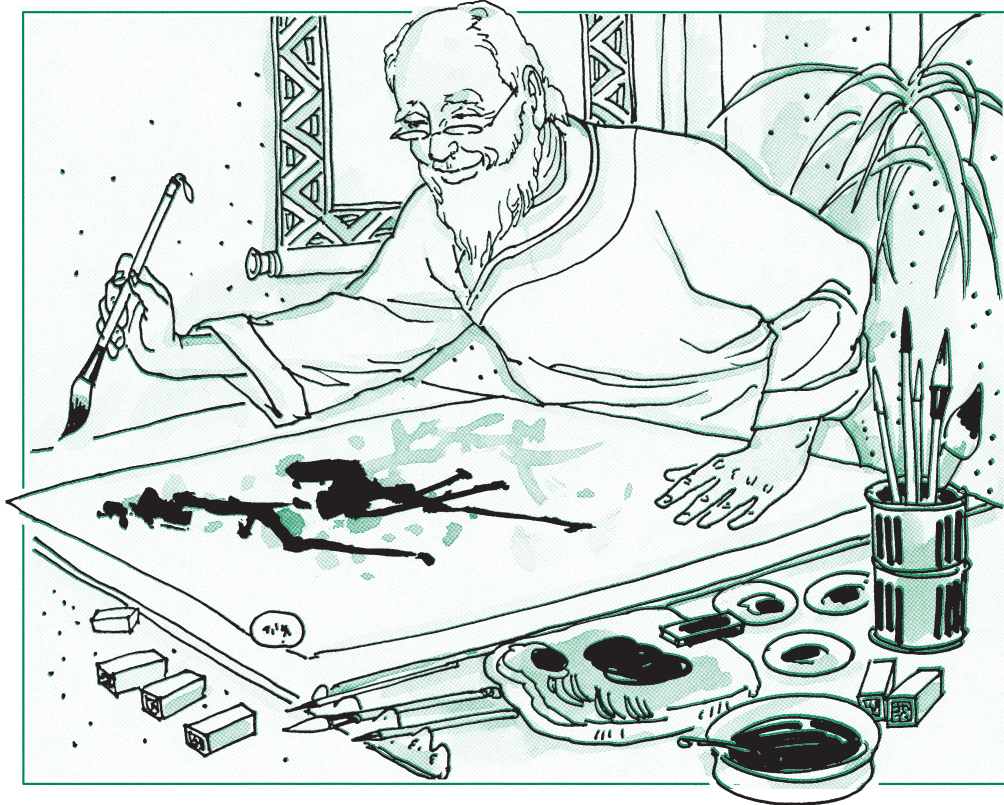
When playing the finger-guessing game, the players usually chant **jiǎndāo** 剪刀、**shítóu** 石頭、**bù** 布 and thrust out their hands, or alternatively say 一、二、三.

Calligraphy

Shūfǎ [書法] (calligraphy) is a Chinese art. Most Chinese artists are skilled in both calligraphy and painting as they are related art forms. The Chinese believe that an artist should be a master of the brush and should be able to write well.

The four traditional tools for calligraphy are the **máobǐ** [毛筆] (brush), the **mò** [墨] (ink-stick), the **zhǐ** [紙] (paper), and the **yàntái** [硯台] (ink-stone). The ink-stick is ground on the ink-stone

with a little water to make ink. To save time, many people nowadays use bottled ink instead. Good calligraphy is treasured as much as a good painting. People frame and hang calligraphy on their walls to appreciate and admire it as they would a painting.



Early Chinese inventions

Paper, gunpowder and the compass are the three most commonly known Chinese inventions. Chinese first used silk floss then linen pulp to make paper. In 105 AD, **Cài Lún** [蔡倫] further improved the technique by pounding bark, linen scraps and old fish nets into a pulp which was spread to form paper. This 'Cai Lun' paper was then popularly used. Gunpowder was invented by Chinese between 220 and 280 AD. By the 10th century, the use of gunpowder was common. However, gunpowder was first used to power rockets and firecrackers rather than for military, engineering or mining purposes. It was more than 2,000 years ago when the earth's magnetism was observed by the Chinese and a magnetized needle device was developed in the 11th century.

China has the longest history of producing silk and its exporting of silk formed 'silk roads' to the West and to northeast Asia. **Bì Shēng** [畢昇] invented moveable type for printing in the 11th century, around 400 years before Gutenberg's printing of the Latin Bible in the West. It was also recorded that Chinese used a silver-tin amalgam to fill holes in teeth over one thousand years ago.