

Ni Hao Example Lesson

Ni Hao 1, lesson 5

Only pages 32, 33, 36, 37, 39, 41, 42 are presented

© Copyright 1991-2004, Shumang Fredlein and Paul Fredlein

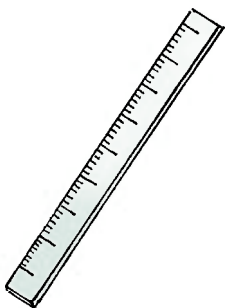
All rights reserved.

No part of this publication may be reproduced in any form or by any means, or stored in a database or retrieval system by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or otherwise, without the prior written permission of the publisher.

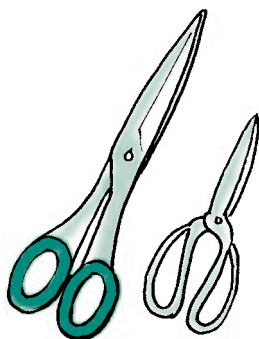
dì wǔ kè zhè shì shéi de
 第五课 这是谁的

1 Things I use

chǐ
尺



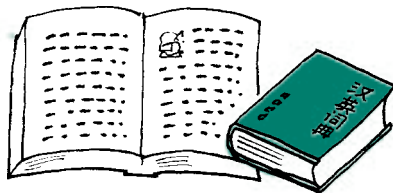
jiǎndāo
剪刀



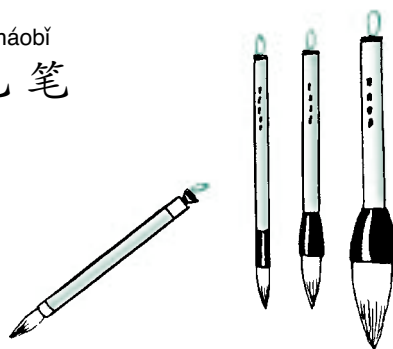
bǐ
笔



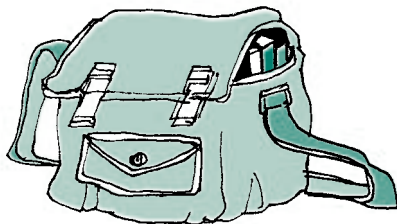
shū
书



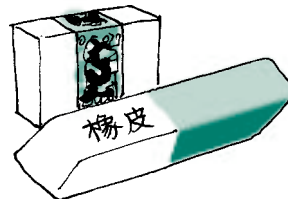
máobǐ
毛笔



shūbāo
书包



xiàngpí
橡皮



2 What is this?





Learn the sentences

Identifying objects

To ask **What is this?** say **Zhè shì shénme?** 这是什么? To answer the question, replace the question word **shénme** 什么 with the object.

<p>zhè shénme 这是 什么 ?</p> <p>nà shénme 那是 什么 ?</p>	<p>jiǎndāo 这是 剪刀 。</p> <p>xiàngpí 这是 橡皮 。</p> <p>chǐ 那是 尺 。</p> <p>máobǐ 那是 毛笔 。</p>
--	--

Asking who owns an object

To ask **Whose is this?** say **Zhè shì shéi de?** 这是谁的? To answer the question, replace the question word **shéi** 谁 with the owner.

<p>de 这是 谁的 ?</p> <p>那是 谁的 ?</p> <p>shū 这是 谁的 书 ?</p> <p>bǐ 那是 谁的 笔 ?</p>	<p>de 这是 我的 。</p> <p>Lánlan 那是 兰兰 的 。</p> <p>shū 这是 老师 的 书 。</p> <p>Dàwéi 这是 大伟 的 。</p> <p>Xiǎomíng bǐ 那是 小明 的 笔 。</p> <p>那是 我的 。</p>
---	---

Asking if things belong to someone

To say **This is your book**, say **Zhè shì nǐ de shū**. 这是你的书。 To ask **Is this your book?** say **Zhè shì nǐ de shū ma?** 这是你的书吗?

The first statement was changed into a question by adding the question word **ma 吗** 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.

<p>shūbāo ma 这是你的书包吗?</p>	<p>是, 这是我的。 bú bú 不是, 这不是我的。</p>
<p>máobǐ 那是你的毛笔吗?</p>	<p>是的, 那是我的。 bú 不是, 那不是我的。</p>

Asking if someone knows something

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

<p>zhīdao 你知道吗?</p>	<p>zhīdao 我知道。 我不知道。 他知道。 他不知道。</p>
<p>他知道吗?</p>	



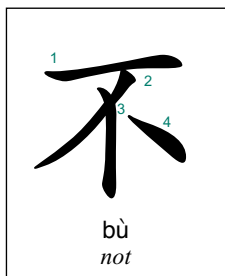
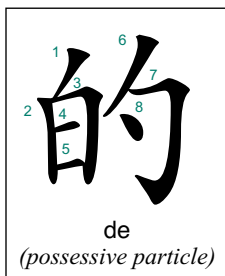
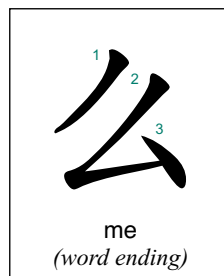
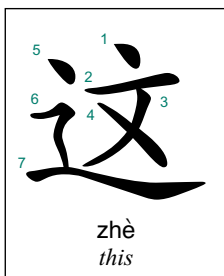
Supplementary words

Nouns for students

教室	jiàoshì	classroom	椅子	yǐzi	chair
门	mén	door	铅笔	qiānbǐ	pencil
窗户	chuānghu	window	铅笔盒	qiānbǐhé	pencil case
黑板	hēibǎn	blackboard	圆珠笔	yuánzhūbǐ	biro, ball-point pen
黑板擦	hēibǎncā	blackboard duster	胶水	jiāoshuǐ	glue
粉笔	fěnbǐ	chalk	彩笔	cǎibǐ	colour pencil
桌子	zhuōzi	desk	纸	zhǐ	paper



Write the characters



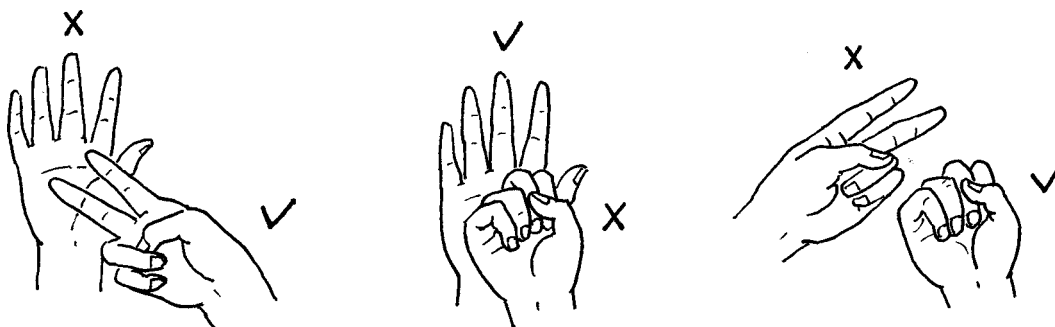


Something to know

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. **Shítou** [石头] (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



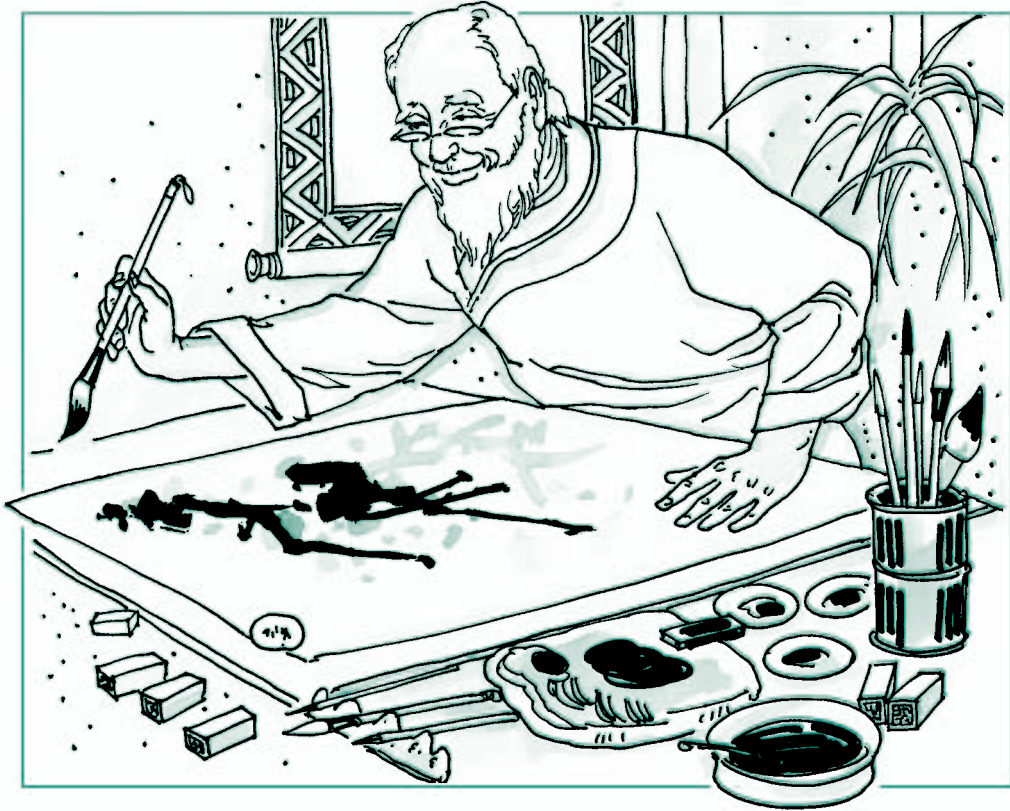
When playing the finger-guessing game, the players usually chant **jiǎndāo** 剪刀、**shítou** 石头、**bù** 布 and thrust out their hands, or alternatively say 一、二、三。

Calligraphy

Shūfǎ [书法] (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** [毛笔] (brush), the **mò** [墨] (ink-stick), the **zhǐ** [纸] (paper), and the **yàntái** [砚台] (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, Cai Lun 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 magnetised 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. Bi Sheng 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.