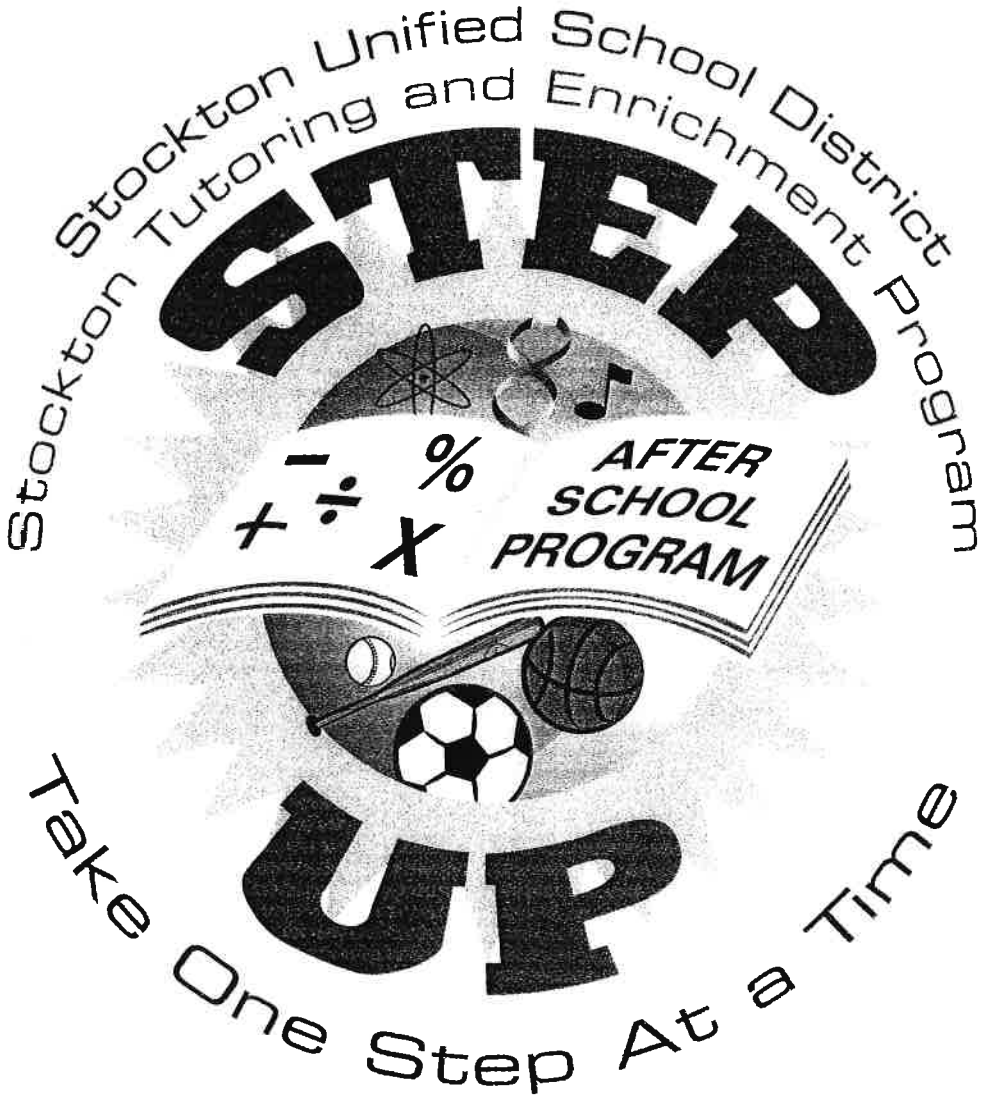



# CHINA CULTURE STUDY

Christie Kelley, Bev Gibbs,
Laurie Tenaza

Suggested Schedule of Activities-use as many as you want, take your time, add ideas of your own. Be creative and have fun!
Plan for ½ hour to 45 minute lessons, Review previous day's work

Research Resources: Library, computer, social studies books, artifacts from outside school, newspapers, interviews, packet materials
Words in bold indicate a worksheet is available

| | STEP Up Program STAFF | Library Staff |
|---|---|---|
| | **Week 1** | **Week 1** |
| K - 8th | Draw a **World Map** | Introduction to the Library |
| K - 8th | Begin the **KWL Chart** - What we Know about China, What we Want to Learn | Rules and Expectations |
| | MAPS: Find China on World Map-identify Latitude and longitude | Icebreakers and Group Building |
| | Find United States on a Map-Latitude and longitude<br>Repeat with California and Stockton | |
| K - 8th | **Math with Maps and Globes**-activity measuring with string and straws- choose several places to measure distance | |
| K - 8th | Games from China | |
| | **Week 2** | **Week 2** |
| K - 8th | **World Cultures Scavenger Hunt**- Beginning, Intermediate, Advanced | Review Rules and Expectations |
| K - 8th | **World Cultures Scavenger Hunt-Stockton's Sister City - Foshan City** | How to Do Research |
| 4th - 8th | **All About China**<br>Using the map have students draw their own map of China and label it-include Latitude and Longitude lines | |
| 6th - 8th | **Geography, Government, History** | |
| 6th - 8th | **Dynasty Time Line**<br>Use resources to create a large visual time line to post in multipurpose room-using pictures and historical facts | |
| k-8th | **Chinese Lantern**- Challenge older students to be very creative | |
| K - 8th | Games from China | |
| | **Week 3** | **Week 3** |
| K - 8th | Continue Research | Review Rules and Expectations |
| K - 8th | **Maps of China** -Beginning, Intermediate & Advanced | Expanding Research |
| | Continents<br>**Label the Continents**<br>**Color the Continents**<br>**Rivers of China-label the rivers** | Support for Scavenger Hunt and/or Letter Writing |
| K - 8th | **Compass Rose** | |
| k-8th | Chinese Language-learn to say and write Chinese<br>**Chinese and English- Written language**<br>**Chinese Words and Phrases**<br>**Basic Chinese Phrases**<br>**Chinese Characters**<br>**English Chinese Numbers** | |
| | **A Day in the Life** - Read and discuss- Do activities on separate sheets of paper-work in small groups. Staff leads each activity, then students complete work. | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| k-3rd | Dong Yifu -7 years old | |
| 4th-6th | Wang Mingyang- 10 years old | |
| 7th-8th | **1. Trading Partners & 2. A Look at China** Staff introduces Trading Partners. Have students work with a partner . Staff introduces A Look at China. Continue working with partner. | |
| 4th-5th | **Amazing Sites in China/History Timeline**-investigate each site-draw a picture of each one and display each site on a History Timeline with factual information - Students should work in small groups | |
| K - 8th | Games from China | |
| | **Week 4** | **Week 4** |
| K - 8th | Letter Writing -this may take two weeks<br>Discussion, teaching, writing, editing and rewriting<br>Staff is responsible for complete, clear letters | Compare and Contrast<br>*Yeh Shen & Cinderella*<br>or<br>*Lon PoPo and Little Red Riding Hood* |
| K - 3rd | Write a letter to your family about China | |
| 4th - 8th | Write a letter to a person your age in China<br>**Required Letter Components**<br>**Letter Writing-lesson plan**<br>**Friendly or Personal letter**<br>**Format for letter - Draft for Beginners**<br>**Format: Friendly Letter 5th-8th graders**<br>**Envelopes**<br>Chinese Zodiac<br>**Legends**<br>**Find your Animal**<br>**Positive and Negative Traits**<br>**Zodiac Traits** | |
| 3-8th | **Inventors and Inventions from China and Taiwan** - brainstorm what students think was invented in China. Cut the different sections of the handout apart and give one to each group of students. Have them read them quietly. Each group will act out the invention without any words. the other students will try to guess the invention. | |
| K - 8th | Games from China | |
| | **Week 5** | **Week 5** |
| K - 8th | Letter Writing - prepare for mailing | Compare and Contrast |
| K-2 | **Pandas -The Giant Panda/** Read aloud to students, find other books about Pandas to read. Have students discuss how to help the Pandas. Have them write a class story-they give staff the sentences and staff writes them on large paper. Students illustrate the story. | *Yeh Shen & Cinderella* |
| 3rd-5th | **GIANT PANDA - mini book/** Use Reciprocal Teaching strategies to clarify vocabulary words, summarize, predict, and question. | |
| 5th - 8th | Food of China -<br>Prepare a visual presentation of the: Food Products of China (graph by amount produced yearly) and Popular Foods of China | or<br>*Lon PoPo and Little Red Riding Hood* |
| 3rd - 8th | **Favorite Chinese Food Graph** | |
| 3rd - 8th | Recipe Book - Find a recipe for one of the popular foods, write it down and decorate your recipe. Put all the recipes into a group book. | |
| K-8th | **Chinese Flag**- Read and talk about what the different parts of the flag mean. Make a flag: cut and paste, paint, markers, or crayons-one large one or each student makes their own | |
| K - ? | **Mini Books**-geared to younger readers, older readers can create for younger | |

| | Week 6 | Week 6 |
|---|---|---|
| K-8th | **Geo Poem** | Compare and Contrast |
| K - 8th | **Postcard Assignment**-write a postcard to someone while you vacation in China. | *Yeh Shen & Cinderella* |
| 3rd-5th | **Chinese New Year & The Phases of the Moon** | or |
| K-8th | **Tangram Puzzle**-younger children will need to have the shapes made for them-consider pairing them with 7-8th graders | *Lon PoPo and Little Red Riding Hood* |
| K - 8th | **Produce a Play** or **ACT IT OUT** using Lon PoPo, Yeh Shen, Cinderella or Little Red Riding Hood | |
| K-8th | **The Game of Nim**-supplies: toothpicks or dry beans/play this game before introducing to students. | |
| K - 8th | Games from China | |
| | **Week 7** | **Week 7** |
| K-8th | KWL Chart- review What We Want to Know and add to What We Learned- Post in Multipurpose Room | Compare and Contrast |
| K-8th | Continue **Produce a Play** or **ACT IT OUT** using Lon PoPo, Yeh Shen, Cinderella or Little Red Riding Hood | *Yeh Shen & Cinderella* |
| | **Prepare for Presentation/Celebration of China Culture Study** | or |
| K-8th | **Dancing Lion or Dragon Toy** - challenge the older students to be very creative or offer alternative activity | *Lon PoPo and Little Red Riding Hood* |
| K - 8th | Chinese Jump Rope | |
| | **Week 8** | **Week 8** |
| K-8th | Culmination and Presentation of Culture Unit<br>Family Night, Art Show, Culture Show, Student/Parent Conferences, ..... | Support Final Project<br>Read aloud |
| | | |

# Required Letter Components

## Staff are responsible for assuring students complet the letters

## Students may dictate their 1st draft

**All Grade Levels Include**

- First and Last Name
- Grade
- School
- City
- State

## Grades K - 1st - 2nd - 3rd Content Requirements

## You are writing a letter to your family.

- State what country you have been learning about.
- Write at least 2 things you have learned (location of the country, the size of the country, vegetation, the weather, population, food, dress, customs, religion, clothing, language, major cities, lifestyles, cultural groups,...).
- Explain how these things are the same or different from your life.
- Explain to your family why you like the STEP Up program.

## Grades 4th - 5th Content Requirements

## You are writing a letter to a young person in China

- Introduce yourself and describe your family
- What is your favorite food?
- What do you do for fun, what is your favorite pastime?
- What is your favorite subject in school?
- Write 2 things you have learned about China (location of the country, the size of the country, vegetation, the weather, population, food, dress, customs, religion, clothing, language, major cities, lifestyles, cultural groups,...).
- Explain how these things are the same or different from your life.
- Ask 2 questions you would like to know about living in China.

## Grades 5th - 6th - 7th - Content Requirements

## You are writing a letter to a young person in China

- Describe your family and where you live
- Explain what you do in the STEP Up After School Program
- What is your favorite food, pastime and school subject?
- Describe what you would like to do when you grow up
- Write at least 3 things you have learned about China (location of the country, the size of the country, vegetation, the weather, population, food, dress, customs, religion, clothing, language, major cities, lifestyles, cultural groups,...).
- Compare what you have learned about China to your life here, in Stockton.
- Describe what you do for fun when you are not in school.
- Ask 2 questions you would like to know about living in China.

## LETTER WRITING

**Start the letters after several days of research so the students have an understanding of the country.**

30 minutes
TEAM BUILDING 10 minutes
Pair Share:
In partners, students interview each other asking questions to find out more about each other: age, grade, family, favorite activity, hobbies, favorite movie, music, etc...
Take 5-10 minutes.
Each student introduces and tells one thing they learned about their partner.

- **Lesson I** 20 minutes

  **Survey** students to see how many have written letters and what types of letters. (Letters were written to the solidiers in Iraq in June)

  **Brainstorm** reasons for writing letters: Let the students come up with ideas

  These are suggestions for you to keep them going
  - Friends, pen pals, asking for information, if you want a job, family, business, internet...

- **Explain** that they will be writing letters to students in various cities and may include Stockton's Sister City Foshan, China

Students should have located Foshan on a map and should have some information about the city of Foshan and China

- KWL Chart

Brainstorm what they have learned in the Culture Study and list these facts on a large paper. If a student presents an incorrect understanding-correct them.

- **Tell** students they will practice the correct format to write letters and address envelopes.

1. List on the white board and discuss the four parts of a letter: greeting, body, complimentary close, and signature line.
2. Point out the commas after the greeting and complimentary closing.
3. Explain how to indent the first line. It should start under the (r) in DEAR
4. Explain that every paragraph is indented. (3rd-7th grade).

Pass out a SHEET OF PAPER, PENCIL
Have each student make a copy of the PARTS of a LETTER

- Turn to a partner and take turns teaching each other the parts of a letter.

## LETTER WRITING CONTINUED

**Lesson II** 30 minutes

- **Review** the parts that must be included in a letter: Greeting, body, complimentary closing, signature

- **As a group make a list of questions** that, they might have for children in China. Have them think about what they have learned about China and what they want to know. Write the questions in large, neat letters on a large sheet of paper. Post this paper each day.

- **Begin to write the letter:**
  1. **Write a 1st draft of your letter.** – Be sure they know what they have to include in their letter for their grade level-
     **If a student cannot write they may dictate their 1st draft to staff or an older student.** They should read the letter to staff and then copy the letter on their stationary. Be aware of individual abilities and BE FLEXIBLE.
  2. **Share your letter with a partner and have them do a 1st edit**
     a. Check that all the parts are included
     b. Use the grade level rubric to guide the editing
  3. Discuss ways you can improve your letter and add to your 1st draft.

- **Lesson III** 30 minutes

**Review the parts of a letter and review the grade-level letter components**

Final copies should be neat, full sentences with correct spelling and punctuation.

1. Have students re-read their own letter and make any changes
2. Share your letter with a partner and check for the components
3. Design your stationary on a paper 8 ½ X 11 inches
4. **Rewrite** your final, perfect copy and have a staff person check it
5. Read your letter to the group
6. Students who are finished can work on the Research and Site Display, read quietly at their desk, or assist with editing.

**STAFF ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR CHECKING EVERY LETTER FOR ACCURACY OF INFORMATION, READABILITY AND APPROPRIATENESS OF MATERIAL**

**30 minutes ENVELOPES**

1. Use the white board to show format for addressing an envelope

2. Use your school's address for the RETURN ADDRESS

Post the correct spelling for the return address clearly in the classroom.

3. Have students practice addressing envelopes using a blank piece of paper.

4. Address the envelope

**STAFF ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR CHECKING ENVELOPES FOR ACCURACY AND COMPLETENESS**

C.

# Friendly or Personal Letters

Personal letters, also known as friendly letters, and social notes normally have four parts.

1. **The Greeting**

The greeting always ends with a comma. The greeting may be formal, beginning with the word "dear" and using the person's given name or relationship, or it may be informal if appropriate.

Formal: Dear Uncle Jim, Dear Mr. Wilkins,

Informal: Hi Joe, Greetings,

(Occasionally very personal greetings may end with an exclamation point for emphasis.)

**2. The body**

Also known as the main text. This includes the message you want to write. Normally in a friendly letter, the beginning of paragraphs is indented. If not indented, be sure to skip a space between paragraphs. Skip a line after the greeting and before the close.

**3. The complimentary close**

This short expression is always a few words on a single line. It ends in a comma. It should be indented to the same column as the heading. Skip one to three spaces (two is usual) for the signature line.

**4. The signature line**

The handwritten signature below the close. The signature line and the handwritten signature are indented to the same column as the close. The signature should be written in blue or black ink. If the letter is quite informal, you may omit the signature line as long as you sign the letter.

**P.S. Postscript**. If your letter contains a postscript, begin it with P.S. and end it with your initials. Skip a line after the signature line to begin the postscript.

DRAFT -
Edit and make a final copy
on your own stationary!

Dear _____,

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Yours truly,

_____

# FORMAT: Friendly Letter 5th- 6th- 7th - 8th grades

Street Address of the School **1**
City, State Zip code

DATE **2**

Dear Name of Recipient, **3**

Body Paragraph a . . . . . .

Body Paragraph b . . . . . .

Body Paragraph c . . . . . .

. . **4**

Closing (Sincerely...), **5**
Signature **6**

P.S. **7**

In the friendly letter format, your SCHOOL NAME, date, the closing, and signature, are all indented to the right half of the page (how far you indent in is up to you as long as the heading and closing is lined up, use your own discretion and make sure it looks presentable). Also the first line of each paragraph is indented.

**1. SCHOOL Address**: All that is needed is your SCHOOL address on the first line and the city, state and zip on the second line.

**2**. Date: Put the date on which the letter was written in the format Month Day Year i.e. August 30, 1981. Skip a line between the date and the salutation.

**3. Salutation** Usually starts out with Dear so and so, or Hi so and so. Note: There is a comma after the end of the salutation (you can use an exclamation point also if there is a need for some emphasis).

**4. Body**: The body is where you write the content of the letter; the paragraphs should be single spaced with a skipped line between each paragraph. Skip 2 lines between the end of the body and the closing.

**5. Closing:** Let's the reader know that you are finished with your letter; usually ends with Sincerely, Sincerely yours, Thank you, and so on. Note that there is a comma after the end of the closing and only the first word in the closing is capitalized.

**6. Signature**: Your signature will go in this section, usually signed in black or blue ink with a pen. Skip a line after your signature and the P.S.

**7. P.S.**: If you want to add anything additional to the letter you write a P.S. (post script) and the message after that. You can also add a P.P.S after that and a P.P.P.S. after that and so on.

F

## Envelopes

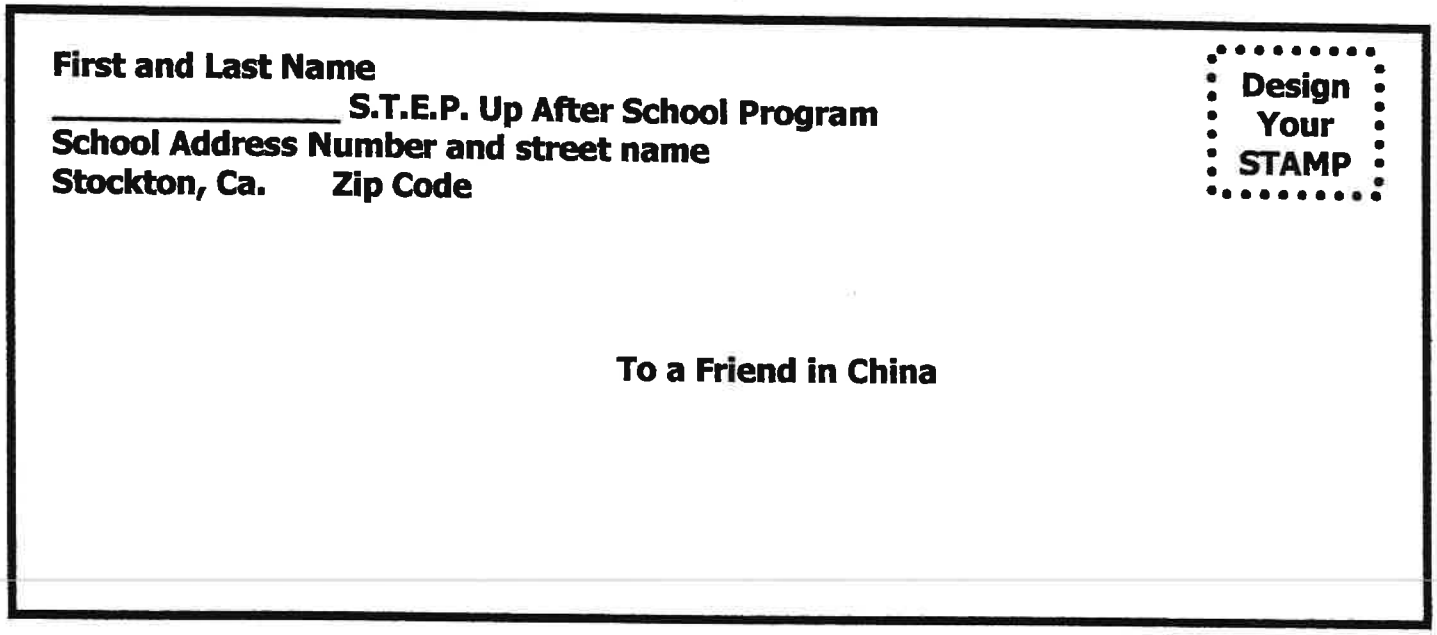
The **envelope** should be a standard size that matches the stationery (approximately 4"x9½" for standard 8½"x11" stationery). Fold the letter twice so that it is creased to make thirds. This will fit easily in a standard envelope, and it is easy to unfold.

The **address** of the recipient is in the middle of the envelope, beginning approximately halfway down. (Be sure it is mostly below the stamp, or it may get covered over by the cancellation.)

The **return address** is in the upper left hand corner.

## Envelope format

The following picture shows what an addressed envelope should look like.



## SUGGESTIONS for LEADING GROUPS

BE sure you and your group are prepared:

Have a classroom or a quiet space

Set your expectations for the students and assure that everyone is in their seat and quiet

Suggested rules: Stay in seat, raise hand, respect everyone's right to learn, support each other and stay focused.

Review what you did the last time you met.

"Raise your hand if you can tell me one thing we did yesterday."

(Or last week or earlier today....)-have 3-4 students share.

Explain what your activity will be today.

"Today we are going to ..... You will need a pencil, paper, scissors.....

We are going to learn more about...."

Explain how the students will be working. Will they work alone, with a partner or in small groups?

"When I give the signal please sit with your partner."

"When I give the signal move your desks so there are 4 of you sitting together."

"Remember how to move around the room quietly? Move into your groups as quietly as you can."

If the students are noisy and not doing their job

Go to the group and quietly remind them of what you expect them to be doing

If it is the whole group - stop the activity and wait until everyone is in their seats and quiet. Remind them that they may NOT continue until everyone is responsible and quiet.

Remember to use the BEHAVIOR POLICY- if there are students that can not stop disruptive behavior they may need to take some time out OR be dismissed from the program for the remainder of the day.

**REMEMBER: <u>STAFF IS RESPONSIBLE</u> FOR MAKING SURE THE STUDENTS DO NOT DISTURB THE CLASSROOM TEACHER'S MATERIALS**

**AND**

**RETURN THE ROOM TO THE ORIGINAL DESK ARRANGEMENT**


# PLEASE CONSIDER

**Teaching about other cultures requires special sensitivity from teachers. It is likely there are students with family members or friends representing this culture. Sharp political points of view about the country or culture could short-circuit thoughtful consideration of the issues. Staff who are sensitive, respectful and encourage input from a variety of experiences do their students a great service.**

**Thank you for taking the time to learn and teach about a world culture.**

## Useful Web sites

https://www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook/geos/iz.html (Facts on Countries)
http://lcweb2.loc.gov/frd/cs/iqtoc.html (Country Studies)
http://www.state.gov (National currency)
http://www3.nationalgeographic.com/places/countries/country_china.html
http://teacher.scholastic.com/scholasticnews/indepth/china/index.asp
www.EnchantedLearning.com
http://teacher.scholastic.com/scholasticnews/indepth/china/life_today/index.asp?article=questions2

**Language**
http://www.omniglot.com/writing/chinese.htm
http://school.discovery.com/lessonplans/programs/chinapeopleandplaces/index.html
www.fa-kuan.muc.de/school/SCHOOL.HTML (Listen **to Chinese language)**
http://www.chinese-outpost.com/lnaguage/pronunciation/pron0015.asp
http://www.bgoi.com/notes/chinese_zodiac.html

**Stories**
**http://www.englishdaily626.com/stories.php?011**

**Interactive China Study**
http://teacher.scholastic.com (Go to CyperHunt:Ancient China 5th- 8th Grade)

**Reading Comprehension and other activities**
**http://abcteach.com** (Go to Search – China)

# CHINA STUDY
## Display Components

Each site is responsible for creating a display that represents what the STEP Up students have learned about IRAQ

The display should include the following:

Where China is located in the world-a map of the country

Bordering countries

Climate

Population

Languages spoken and 5 simple sayings

The alphabet

The flag

Religions

Food

Clothing styles

Government

Currency

Buildings and architecture

Significant people – Men and Women

*Indicate the following cities: Beijing, Foshan

Each site can determine how they want to display what they have learned. You may want to do a:

Compare and Contrast with the United States

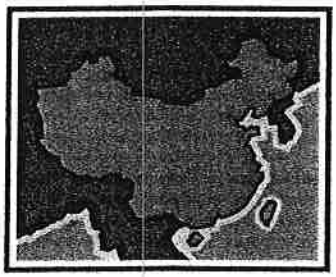
Mural

Timeline

Bulletin Board

Venn Diagram

# China Study
## STEP Up After School Program



SITE: _____

CULTURAL DISPLAY: Yes / No

K - 2 / 3 - 4 / 5 - 7
(CIRCLE ONE)

| FIRST NAME | LAST NAME | RESEARCH (computer, newspaper, magazine) | ARTIFACT (cultural item, letter, picture, photo) | LETTER |
|---|---|---|---|---|
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**Research**
**Begin with the research**


Supplies
Newspapers, magazines, books, computer access, children's stories
Begin to plan your site's display
Follow the guidelines to lead the research

Students can decide to break into groups to research different aspects and them come together with what they have learned.

- Day One:
  - **DRAW A MAP OF THE WORLD**
    - Locate where you think China is on the map of the world
  - **KWL CHART – large sheet of paper with 3 columns**
    - **What We Know, What We want to Know, What We Learned**
    - Brainstorm- What do you know about China? List these thoughts in the first column- Brainstorming is open thought time-no judgement is made, all students are respected for what they 'think' they know
      - Hopefully during the What I learned session they will see that some of the things the thought they knew were misconceptions.
      - Ideas to think about: where is it, what is it, why do you know about it, what are the people like, what is life like……
    - Brainstorm what they want to know about China-let them know this is a time to be curious-interested, questioning
      - List the questions in the What We want to Know
- Day Two: Find China on a world map
  - Have the students work in small groups.
  - Use the STEP Up map, globe, internet
  - Find the latitude and longitude lines – these help to locate on the globe the actual position of specific points: countries, cities, mountains etc.
    - Latitude line (imaginary line that goes east and west on the globe measured from the prime meridian/somewhere in the Atlantic Ocean)
    - Longitude line (imaginary line that goes north and south on the globe, measured from the equator)
    - What are the latitude and longitude lines for the California
      - Ask the students to tell you what city, county, state, country they live in. (Stockton, San Joaquin, California, United States of America)
- Continue to do research on China and collecting material learned: Groups can make a journal to collect their research material

# DRAW A MAP OF THE WORLD

## Paper, pencils

What do students and staff KNOW about the geography/mapping of the world. Throughout the year you will be asked to draw a map of the world as they add to their knowledge.

**STAFF CHALLENGE:** Complete this task yourself- see what you learn about the world as we continue our Cultural Studies.

**This is an individual job-do your own work.**

1. Cover any maps that may be showing in the room.
2. Explain to the students that this is to see what they know about the world NOW.
3. Tell the students to *Draw a map of the world as you think it may be*
4. Encourage them to do their best
5. Encourage them to include and label: a Compass Rose, all the countries they can think of, bodies of water, the equator, major cities.....
6. Have each child put their name and grade level on their map.
7. Collect all the maps. Consider making a folder for each group and attach successive maps to each student's set. At the end of the year review the growth and learning.

**Kinder-3rd grade:**

Talk about the maps they may have seen. Ask if they have ever seen a picture of the world.

Tell them they are making a picture of the world and all the countries that are in the world.

Staff can help them spell words of countries, but do not suggest countries to them.

**4th -8th**

Challenge the students to do their own work and no matter what they do it is "right" since it is how they see the world today. We will collect the maps and put them away until later.

Encourage them to include

**Math With Maps and Globes**
**Round out students' math skills with these 'round the world ideas**

By Mackie Rhodes | April 2002

## Straw Measurements

ALL grade levels

Which is farthest from your school: Iraq, Australia, or China? Students can find the answer by using a map or globe, a foot-long piece of string, and a supply of straws as nonstandard units.

First, ask students to find the scale of your class map or globe.

Then, cut straws into segments equal to this length.

Show pairs of children how to thread one straw segment onto the string, then knot the string around it to keep it from falling off.

Next, have them thread nine more segments onto the string, knotting the other end.

- Select two points on the map or globe and show kids how to use their "straw rulers" to measure.
    - Select California and Iraq and write down the number of straw segments on a piece of paper. Label it: Stockton to Iraq
    - Select California and China and write down the number of straw segments on a piece of paper. Label it: Stockton to China.
    - Have students choose other countries to measure the distance.

Then have them create a chart comparing distances from place to place around the world.

GLOBE FACT: Lines of latitude, or parallels, are measured north or south of the equator.

# World Cultures
## Scavenger Hunt
### Beginning

**Fill in the form and draw pictures to show what you have learned about this country.**

Name of the country:_____

Where is it in the world?
Latitude and Longitude:_____

How big is the country? _____

What grows in this country?_____

What is the weather like? _____

How many people live there?_____

What do the people eat? _____

How do the people dress?_____

What are the religions in this country? _____

What special event will take place in China in 2008?_____

_____

# World Cultures – Intermediate - Scavenger Hunt

**Welcome. You and your partner/s will complete all of the following tasks for your assigned**

1. Who was the first Emperor? _____

2. When did the building of the Great Wall of China begin?_____

3. What special event will take place in China in 2008?_____

4. What is the current population? _____

5. Which age group has the largest percent of the population? What is the percent?

    1. 0-14 years_____

    2. 15-64 year _____

    3. 65 and older _____

6. What is the official language? _____

7. What is the religious breakdown of the population? _____

_____

8. What different ethnic groups make up the population? Give breakdown of each group.

_____

_____

9. What kind of government does this country have? _____

_____

10. Who is the current leader? _____

11. Give a brief description of the geography. (climate, temperature, terrain [land forms]) ____

_____

_____

_____

_____

# Facts About My Country-Scavenger Hunt- Advanced

| Area: | Population: | Capital: | Form of Gov't: | Leader: |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Literacy Rate: | Life Expectancy: | Per capita GNP: | Continent: | Religion: |

| Latitude: Longitude: | When it is 12:00 midnight Stockton time, it is what time in your country? | Language: |
|---|---|---|

**Developing or developed?:**

**Economic outlook:**

**Natural resources:**

**Major Products: (Imports/exports)**

**Key Historical Periods:**

1). 4).

2). 5).

3). 6).

**Cultural Norms:**

**Leisure, Entertainment, sports and dance:**

**Common Foods:**

**Describe Buildings/Architecture:**
**Homes are constructed of:**

**Famous Art:**

**Music/Musician:**

**Art/ Artist**

**Political holidays/cultural events:**

**Significant People and what they did for the country:**
**1).**

**2).**

**3).**

**Tourist Attractions (locations):**
**1).**

**2).**

**3).**

**4).**

**5).**

**Geographical description of terrain:**

**Flora and fauna (Plants & animals)**

12. What natural resources does the country have? _____

_____

_____

13. How much of the land is arable? (Can be used for farming). What is the arable land used for?

_____

_____

14. **What is the major export product?** _____

15. **What is the major import product?** _____

16. What is the literacy rate for men and women? MEN: _____ WOMEN _____

17. How many cellular phones per person? _____

18. What is the main method of transportation? _____

19. A person from this country is called a (n) _____.

20. The majority of the people belong to the _____ ethnic group.

21. What is the voting age? _____

**Draw a map of your country and label the surrounding countries, rivers and water.**

# World Cultures
## Scavenger Hunt
## Stockton's Sister City
## Foshan, China

Where is it in the world?
Latitude and Longitude:_____

How big is this city? _____

What is the surrounding area like?_____
_____
_____

What is the weather like? _____

How many people live there?_____

What do the people eat? _____

How do young people dress?_____

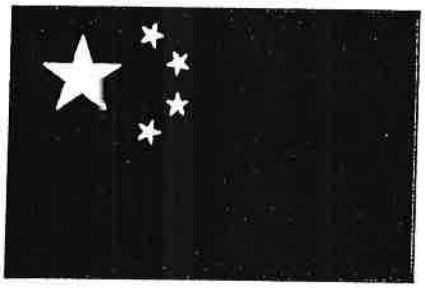
What are the schools like? _____
_____

What languages do the children learn to speak?_____
_____

What do young people do for fun after school?_____
_____
_____

# Foshan, China

## Sister City since 1993



### City Seal


*Source: Stockton Sister Cities*

### Foshan Quick Facts

Population: 3.35 million

Area: 3,814 km²

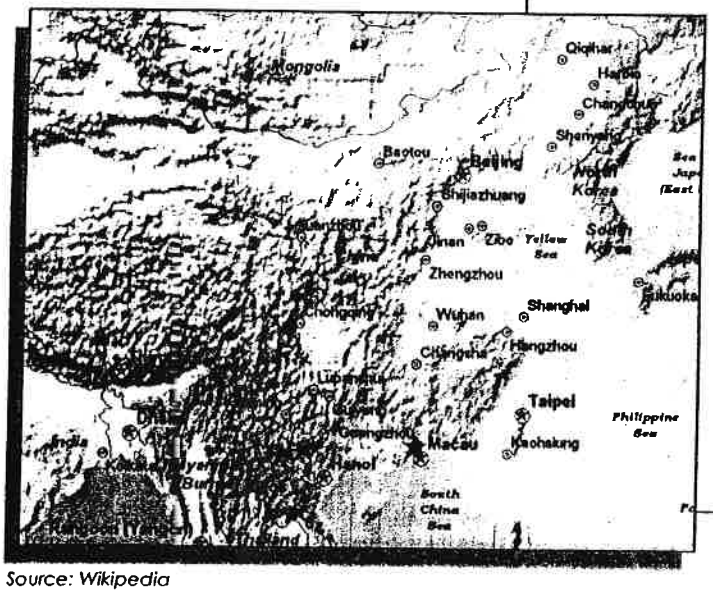
Local Industries: Textiles, electronics, plastics, ceramics, electric appliances, construction materials, machinery, high tech industries. 30,000 different companies operate in and around the city.

Popular Tourist Sites: Ancestors Temple, Renshou Pagoda, Folk Arts and Crafts Center

Universities: Foshan University

Festivals: Foshan Autumn Color Festival

*Foshan Ancestral Temple*




*Source: Wikipedia*

*Sources: www.stocktonsistercities.com, www.foshan.gov.cn, MapQuest, Wikipedia*

Foshan, China
Stockton's Sister City

Locate Foshan on a map.
Read and discuss this article from Stockton's Sister City Web site.


Located seventeen miles west of Guangzhou in the Pearl River Delta and three hours by nonstop express train from Hong Kong, Foshan, People's Republic of China, became Stockton's fourth Sister City in May of 1993. The city of Foshan is about 3,000 years old but is rapidly modernizing. Powered by new technology its major industries are contributing significantly to its economy. As an example, industrial production in 1993 reached over 8 billion dollars, an increase of 29.2% over 1992. It is proud of it/s four year University, its new 8.5 million dollar city library and it's modern railroad terminal. Foshan places great emphasis on cultural and sports activities and in 1990 was designated one of the 10 most hygienic cities in China. It has a population of 360,000, but has administrative responsibility for 2,994,800 in adjoining areas.

Recently, the Guangdong Provincial government made a strategic decision to establish Foshan as the third largest city in Guangdong, expecting Foshan to become an important force in Guangdong province's economic future. The people of Foshan, being always bold to taste new things, shall strive to make Foshan the economic capital of new China.

The sister city relationship with Foshan was formally initiated in 1993 with a delegation from Stockton, led by former Mayor Joan Darrah to visit Foshan. The following year Mayor Zhong Guang Chao led a delegation to Stockton and agreements were signed by both mayors for Foshan to become the fourth sister city for Stockton.

Our first trip to Foshan was on October 18, 1989, led by President John Wentz, consisting of 41 persons. Since then, several trips have

been made. The most recent one was on October 23, 2004, led by Bob Hong.

Beginning in 1995, groups of English teachers from Foshan high schools have come to Stockton to attend San Joaquin Delta College for three months to improve their oral and writing skills. While here they were hosted by local families, providing opportunities for cultural exchange and friendship.

Once again, six English teachers from Foshan, China will be in Stockton to attend the Fall session at San Joaquin Delta College. They will arrive on August 12th and stay for approximately three months. We need host families for them, so if you can host one or two for a couple of weeks during their stay please call Bob Hong at 941-0932.

In September, a delegation of 10 officials from Foshan will visit Stockton. The time is not yet definite so more details will come later.

QUESTIONS to discuss

What is the population of Foshan?_____

What is a province? (you will need to research this in other books)
_____

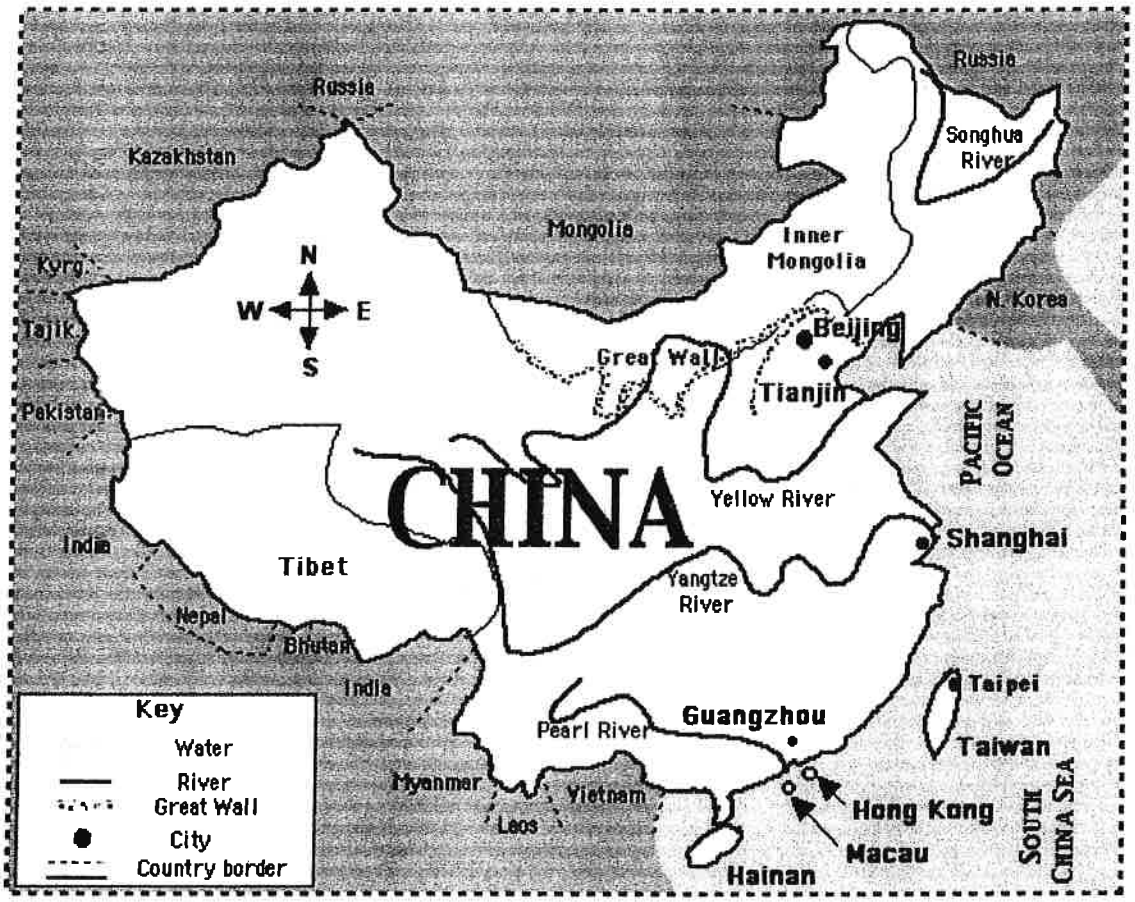
What province is Foshan in? _____

What are 3 things the city of Foshan is proud of?
_____
_____

If you visited Foshan, what would you like to see?_____
_____
_____.

# All About China

**Location**: China is the largest country entirely in Asia. China is bordered by Russia, India, Afghanistan, Bhutan, Myarmar, Kazakhstan, North Korea, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Macau (semi-autonomous), Mongolia, Nepal, Pakistan, Tajikistan, and Vietnam.




**Capital:** Beijing is the capital of China.
**Size:** China covers about 9,596,960 square kilometers. China is the fourth largest country in the world (after Russia, Canada, and the USA).
**Population:** China has the largest population of any country in the world. The population of China is about 1,321,851,000 (as of July, 2007). China is divided into 23 provinces, 5 autonomous regions, and 4 municipalities.
**Flag:** China's flag is red with five golden-yellow stars.
**Climate:** China's climate ranges from desert to tropical to subarctic.
**Major Rivers:** The major rivers in China are the Yangtse River, the Yellow River, and the Pearl River.
**Mountain Ranges**: The highest mountain range in the world, the Himalayas, borders China. Other major mountain ranges in China are the Ch'ang-pai Mountains, theTsinling Mountains, and the Nan range.
**Highest Point:** The highest point in China is Mount Everest (8,850 m tall), in the Himalayas.
**Lowest Point:** The lowest point in China is Turpan Pendi (the Turpan Depression), 154 meters (505 feet) below sea level. It is located in northwestern China.

# Geography

The greater part of the country is mountainous. Its principal ranges are the Tien Shan, the Kunlun chain, and the Trans-Himalaya. In the southwest is Tibet, which China annexed in 1950. The Gobi Desert lies to the north. China proper consists of three great river systems: the Yellow River (Huang He), 2,109 mi (5,464 km) long; the Yangtze River (Chang Jiang), the third-longest river in the world at 2,432 mi (6,300 km); and the Pearl River (Zhu Jiang), 848 mi (2,197 km) long.

# Government

Communist state.

# History

The earliest recorded human settlements in what is today called China were discovered in the Huang He basin and date from about 5000 B.C. During the Shang dynasty (1500–1000 B.C.), the precursor of modern China's ideographic writing system developed, allowing the emerging feudal states of the era to achieve an advanced stage of civilization, rivaling in sophistication any society found at the time in Europe, the Middle East, or the Americas. It was following this initial flourishing of civilization, in a period known as the Chou dynasty (1122–249 B.C.), that Lao-tse, Confucius, Mo Ti, and Mencius laid the foundation of Chinese philosophical thought.

The feudal states, often at war with one another, were first united under Emperor Ch'in Shih Huang Ti, during whose reign (246–210 B.C.) work was begun on the Great Wall of China, a monumental bulwark against invasion from the West. Although the Great Wall symbolized China's desire to protect itself from the outside world, under the Han dynasty (206 B.C.–A.D. 220), the civilization conducted extensive commercial trading with the West.

In the T'ang dynasty (618–907)—often called the golden age of Chinese history—painting, sculpture, and poetry flourished, and woodblock printing, which enabled the mass production of books, made its earliest known appearance. The Mings, last of the native rulers (1368–1644), overthrew the Mongol, or Yuan, dynasty (1271–1368) established by Kublai Khan. The Mings in turn were overthrown in 1644 by invaders from the north, the Manchus.

China remained largely isolated from the rest of the world's civilizations, closely restricting foreign activities. By the end of the 18th century only Canton (location of modern-day Hong Kong) and the Portuguese port of Macao were open to European merchants. But with the first Anglo-Chinese War in 1839–1842, a long period of instability and concessions to Western colonial powers began. Following the war, several ports were opened up for trading, and Hong Kong was ceded to Britain. Treaties signed after further hostilities (1856–1860) weakened Chinese sovereignty and gave foreigners immunity from Chinese jurisdiction. European powers took advantage of the disastrous Sino-Japanese War of 1894–1895 to gain further trading concessions from China. Peking's response, the Boxer Rebellion (1900), was suppressed by an international force.

Anxious to exploit the Sino-Soviet rift, the Nixon administration made a dramatic announcement in July 1971 that National Security Adviser Henry Kissinger had secretly visited Beijing and reached an agreement whereby Nixon would visit China. The movement toward reconciliation, which signaled the end of the U.S. containment policy toward China, provided momentum for China's admission to the UN. Despite U.S. opposition to expelling Taiwan (Nationalist China), the world body overwhelmingly voted to oust Taiwan in favor of Beijing's Communist government.

President Nixon went to Beijing for a week early in 1972, meeting Mao as well as Zhou. The summit ended with a historic communiqué on Feb. 28, in which both nations promised to work toward improved relations. Full diplomatic relations were barred by China as long as the U.S. continued to recognize the legitimacy of Nationalist China.

Following Zhou's death on Jan. 8, 1976, his successor, Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping, was supplanted within a month by Hua Guofeng, former minister of public security. Hua became permanent premier in April. In Oct. he was named successor to Mao as chairman of the Communist Party. But Mao's death on Sept. 10 unleashed the bitter intraparty rivalries that had been suppressed since the Cultural Revolution. Old opponents of Mao launched a campaign against his widow, Jiang Qing, and three of her "radical" colleagues. The so-called Gang of Four was denounced for having undermined the party, the government, and the economy. They were tried and convicted in 1981. Meanwhile, in 1977, Deng Xiaoping was reinstated as deputy premier, chief of staff of the army, and member of the Central Committee of the Politburo.

Beijing and Washington announced full diplomatic relations on Jan. 1, 1979, and the Carter administration abrogated the Taiwan defense treaty. Deputy Premier Deng sealed the agreement with a visit to the U.S. that coincided with the opening of embassies in both capitals on March 1. On Deng's return from the U.S., Chinese troops invaded and briefly occupied an area along Vietnam's northern border. The action was seen as a response to Vietnam's invasion of Cambodia and ouster of the Khmer Rouge government, which China had supported.

In 1981, Deng protégé Hu Yaobang replaced Hua Guofeng as party chairman. Deng became chairman of the Central Committee's military commission, giving him control over the army. The body's 215 members concluded the session with a statement holding Mao Zedong responsible for the "grave blunder" of the Cultural Revolution.

Under Deng Xiaoping's leadership, meanwhile, China's Communist ideology went through a massive reinterpretation, and sweeping economic changes were set in motion in the early 1980s. The Chinese scrapped the personality cult that idolized Mao Zedong, muted Mao's old call for class struggle and exportation of the Communist revolution, and imported Western technology and management techniques to replace the Marxist tenets that had slowed modernization.

The removal of Hu Yaobang as party chairman in Jan. 1987 signaled a hard-line resurgence within the party. Hu—who had become a hero to many reform-minded Chinese—was replaced by former premier Zhao Ziyang. With the death of Hu in April 1989, the ideological struggle spilled into the streets of the capital, as student demonstrators occupied Beijing's Tiananmen Square in May, calling for democratic reforms. Less than a month later, the demonstrations were crushed in a bloody crackdown as troops and tanks moved into the square and fired on protesters, killing several hundred.

The death of Empress Dowager Tzu Hsi in 1908 and the accession of the infant emperor Hsüan T'ung (Pu-Yi) were followed by a nationwide rebellion led by Dr. Sun Yat-sen, who overthrew the Manchus and became the first president of the Provisional Chinese Republic in 1911. Dr. Sun resigned in favor of Yuan Shih-k'ai, who suppressed the Republicans in a bid to consolidate his power. Yuan's death in June 1916 was followed by years of civil war between rival militarists and Dr. Sun's Republicans. Nationalist forces, led by General Chiang Kai-shek and with the advice of Communist experts, soon occupied most of China, setting up the Kuomintang regime in 1928. Internal strife continued, however, and Chiang eventually broke with the Communists.

On Sept. 18, 1931, Japan launched an invasion of Manchuria, capturing the province. Tokyo set up a puppet state dubbed Manchukuo and installed the last Manchu emperor, Henry Pu-Yi (Hsüan T'ung), as its nominal leader. Japanese troops moved to seize China's northern provinces in July 1937 but were resisted by Chiang, who had been able to use the Japanese invasion to unite most of China behind him. Within two years, however, Japan had seized most of the nation's eastern ports and railways. The Kuomintang government retreated first to Hankow and then to Chungking, while the Japanese set up a puppet government at Nanking, headed by Wang Jingwei.

Japan's surrender to the Western Allies in 1945 touched off civil war between the Kuomintang forces under Chiang and Communists led by Mao Zedong, who had been battling since the 1930s for control of China. Despite U.S. aid, the Kuomintang were overcome by the Soviet-supported Communists, and Chiang and his followers were forced to flee the mainland, establishing a government-in-exile on the island of Formosa (Taiwan). The Mao regime proclaimed the People's Republic of China on Oct. 1, 1949, with Beijing as the new capital and Zhou Enlai as premier.

After the Korean War began in June 1950, China led the Communist bloc in supporting North Korea, and on Nov. 26, 1950, the Mao regime sent troops to assist the North in its efforts to capture the South.

In an attempt to restructure China's primarily agrarian economy, Mao undertook the "Great Leap Forward" campaign in 1958, a disastrous program that aimed to combine the establishment of rural communes with a crash program of village industrialization. The Great Leap forced the abandonment of farming activities, leading to widespread famine in which more than 20 million people died of malnutrition.

In 1959, a failed uprising against China's invasion and occupation of Tibet forced Tibetan Buddhism's spiritual leader, the Dalai Lama, and 100,000 of his followers to flee to India. The invasion of Tibet and a perceived rivalry for the leadership of the world Communist movement caused a serious souring of relations between China and the USSR, former allies. In 1965 Tibet was formally made an autonomous region of China. China's harsh religious and cultural persecution of Tibetans, which continues to this day, has spawned growing international protest.

The failure of the Great Leap Forward touched off a power struggle within the Chinese Communist Party between Mao and his supporters and a reformist faction including future premier Deng Xiaoping. Mao moved to Shanghai, and from that base he and his supporters waged what they called the Cultural Revolution. Beginning in the spring of 1966, Mao ordered the closing of schools and the formation of ideologically pure Red Guard units, dominated by youths and students. The Red Guards campaigned against "old ideas, old culture, old habits, and old customs." Millions died as a series of violent purges were carried out. By early 1967, the Cultural Revolution had succeeded in bolstering Mao's position as China's paramount leader.

In annual sessions of the rubber-stamp National People's Congress in 1992 and 1993, the government called for accelerating the drive for economic reform, but the sessions were widely seen as an effort to maintain China's moves toward a market economy while retaining political authoritarianism. At the session in 1993, Communist Party leader Jiang Zemin was elected president, while hard-liner Li Peng was reelected to another five-year term as prime minister. Since 1993, the Chinese economy has continued to grow rapidly.

Deng Xiaoping's death in Feb. 1997 left a younger generation in charge of managing the enormous country. In 1998, Prime Minister Zhu Rongji introduced a sweeping program to privatize state-run businesses and further liberalize the nation's economy, a move lauded by Western economists.

On July 1, 1997, when Britain's lease on the New Territories expired, Hong Kong returned to Chinese sovereignty, and in 1999, the Portuguese colony of Macao also was returned to Chinese rule.

In Aug. 1999, China rounded up thousands of members of the Falun Gong sect, a highly popular religious movement. The government considers the apolitical spiritual group threatening because its numbers exceeded the membership of the Chinese Communist Party. China severely restricts its citizens' civil, religious, and political rights. The use of torture has been widely documented, and for many years it has executed more people than any other country in the world, carrying out more than three-quarters of the world's executions.

China was admitted to the World Trade Organization in Nov. 2001. Its entry ended a 15-year debate over whether China is entitled to the full trading rights of capitalist countries.

In Nov. 2002, Vice President Hu Jintao became general secretary of the Communist Party at the 16th Party Congress, succeeding President Jiang. Hu Jintao also assumed the presidency in March 2003.

Severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS), a worldwide health threat, hit China in March 2003. After coming under fire by the World Health Organization for underreporting the number of its SARS cases, China finally revealed the alarming extent of its epidemic.

Beijing officials angered democracy advocates in Hong Kong in April 2004, when they banned popular elections for Hong Kong's chief executive, scheduled for 2007.

Tension between China and Taiwan intensified in March 2005, when China passed an antisecession law that said the country could use force if Taiwan moved toward achieving independence. "The state shall employ non-peaceful means and other necessary measures to protect China's sovereignty and territorial integrity," the legislation said. Taiwanese president Chen Shui-bian called the bill a "law of aggression."

In June 2005, the China National Oil Corporation (Cnoc) bid $18.5 billion to take over the U.S. oil company Unocal. The Chinese firm withdrew the bid in August amid strong resistance from U.S. officials.

After months of pressure from the Bush administration, China announced in July 2005 that it will no longer peg the yuan to the dollar. Instead, the yuan is linked to a fluctuating group of foreign currencies.

The police shot and killed about 20 people who were protesting the construction of a power plant in the southern city of Dongzhou in December. Chinese officials blocked the spread of information about the event.

Government officials announced in December that China's economy had grown by 9% in 2005. China is poised to have the world's fourth-largest economy, after the United States, Japan, and Germany.

In May 2005, China completed construction on the Three Gorges Dam, the largest hydroelectric dam in the world. More than a million people will be displaced when the area is flooded. In July 2006, China opened a $4.2-billion, 710-mile-long railway from Qinghai Province to the Tibetan capital of Lhasa. The highest railway in the world, it ascends as high as 16,500 ft, requiring all compartments to have regulated oxygen levels. The railway will increase ethnic Chinese migration into Tibet, which many see as a deliberate attempt to dilute Tibetan culture.

China tested its first antisatellite weapon in January 2007, successfully destroying one of its own weather satellites. Analysts deemed the move a provocative challenge to the United States' supremacy in space-based technology. Others speculated that China is seeking to push the U.S. toward signing a treaty to ban space-based weapons.

# TIMELINE

**Shang Dynasty**
**c. 1600-1030 BCE**

The first dynasty for which there is clear archaeological evidence. This dynasty is characterized by its writing system, practices of divination, walled cities, bronze technology, and use of horse drawn chariots.

**Zhou Dynasty**
**1030-256 BCE**

A hierarchical political and social system with the Zhou royal house at its apex. Power was bestowed upon aristocratic families as lords of their domains or principalities. The system was brought together by a hierarchical order of ancestral cults. The system eventually broke down into a competition for power between rival semi-autonomous states in what became known as the Spring and Autumn (722-481) and Warring States (403-221) periods. Confucius (551-479) lived during these times.

**Qin Dynasty**
**221-206 BCE**

The imposition of a centralized administration and standardizing the writing script, weights and measures created a unitary state. Known for its harsh methods of rule including the suppression of dissenting thought.

**Han Dynasty**
**202 BCE-220 CE**

The foundation of the imperial order was modified and consolidated. Confucianism was established as orthodoxy and open civil service examinations were introduced. Han power reached Korea and Vietnam. *Records of the Historian,* which became the model for subsequent official histories, was completed.

**Period of Disunity**
**220-581**

The empire was fragmented. Invaders from the borderland and the steppes dominated the north. The south was ruled by successive "Chinese" dynasties. Buddhism spread.

**Sui Dynasty**
**581-618**

China Reunified.

**Tang Dynasty**
**618-906**

A time of cosmopolitanism and cultural flowering. Active territorial expansion until defeated by the Arabs at Talas in 751. The height of Buddhist influence in China until its repression around 845.

| | |
|---|---|
| **Song Dynasty 960-1279** | An era of significant economic and social changes: the monetization of the economy growth in commerce and maritime trade, urban expansion and technological innovations. The examination system for bureaucratic recruitment was firmly established. The development of neo-Confucianism was to provide the intellectual underpinning for the political and social order of the late imperial period. |
| **Yuan Dynasty 1271-1368** | The Mongols, as a part of their conquest of much of the world, founded this dynasty. Beijing was made the capital. Dramas, such as the famous *Story of the Western Wing*, flourished. |
| **Ming Dynasty 1368-1644** | The first emperor, Hongwu, laid the basis of an authoritarian political culture. Despite early expansion it was an inward-looking state with an emphasis on its agrarian base. Yet there was a burgeoning commercial sector, important changes in the economy and social relations in the latter part of the dynasty. Also a vibrant literary scene as represented by publication of the novel *Journey to the West.* |
| **Qing Dynasty 1644-1912** | A Manchu dynasty. Continued the economic developments of the late Ming, leading to prosperity but also complacency and a dramatic increase in population. The acclaimed novel *Dream of the Red Chamber* was written in this period. Strains on the policy were intensified by a rapid incorporation of substantial new territories. Its authoritarian structure was subsequently unable to meet the military and cultural challenge of an expansive West. |
| **Republic 1912-1949** | Weak central government. Western influence as shown by the promotion of "science" and "democracy" during the New Culture Movement.<br><br>The attempt of the Nationalist government (est. 1928) to bring the entire country under its control was thwarted by both domestic revolts and the Japanese occupation (1937-45). The Nationalists fled to Taiwan after defeat by the Communists. |

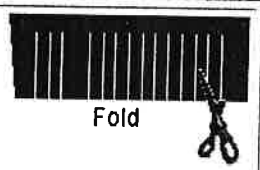
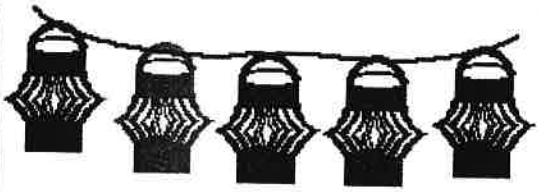
| | |
|---|---|
| **People's Republic 1949-present** | A Communist government. The drive for remaking society ended in a disaster such as the Great Leap Forward and the Cultural Revolution. Implemented economic reform and political retrenchment since around 1978.* |

* Adapted from a timeline prepared by Professor Michael Tsin, Columbia University for the Columbia University **Project on Asia in the Core Curriculum.**

# Chinese Lantern

Supplies:

Colored paper (construction paper or gift wrapping)
Or
White Paper- decorate the white paper before cutting
Scissors
Glue, tape, or a stapler

| | |
|---|---|
|  | Fold a rectangular piece of paper in half, making a long, thin rectangle. |
|   | Make a series of cuts (about a dozen or more) along the fold line. Don't cut all the way to the edge of the paper. |
|  | Unfold the paper. Glue or staple the short edges of the paper together. |
|  | Cut a strip of paper 6 inches long and 1/2 inch wide. Glue or staple this strip of paper across one end of the lantern - this will be the handle of the lantern. |
|  | **Optional**: Make a lot of lanterns and string them along a length of yarn. Decorate your room! |

China is a country on the continent of Asia. It is the biggest country in Asia and it has the largest population of any country in the world. Its capital is Beijing.


Color the Great Wall brown
Color China red
Circle Beijing in black
Color the Pacific Ocean blue


China is on what continent? _____

What is China's capital? _____



Beginning

# China

**Follow the instructions below.** **Name** _____


1. Color China yellow.
2. Trace the Great Wall in red.
3. Draw a green circle around Beijing (the capital city of China).
4. Color the Philippines dark blue.
5. Color North Korea brown.
6. Color Mongolia pink.
7. Color Russia purple.
8. Color Nepal light green
9. Color Kazakhstan orange.
10. Color Vietnam red.
11. Color the Pacific Ocean and the South China Sea light blue.
12. Label the compass rose, N, S, E, and W.





Intermediate
30

# China Map Quiz/Printout
## Advanced


1. What is the capital of China? _____

2. What ocean borders China on the east? _____

3. What sea is on China's southeast border? _____

4. What river flows by Shanghai? _____

5. Which major river crosses the Great Wall? _____

6. In which part of China is its capital, Beijing: NE, NW, SE, or SW?
_____

7. Name two countries that border China on the northeast: _____ and
_____

8. What is the name of the major river that flows by Shanghai? _____

9. If you wanted to travel from Guangzhou to Shanghai, in which direction would you head?
_____

10. Roughly how many miles is it from Beijing to Shanghai: 6 miles, 60 miles, 600 miles, 6,000 miles, or 60,000 miles? _____

# Label the Continents
## Work with a partner
Read the definitions, and then label the map
## Definitions

☐**Africa**
A continent that crosses the equator. It is south of Europe and is bordered by the Atlantic and Indian Oceans.

☐**Antarctica**
The continent that surrounds the South Pole of the Earth.

☐**Asia**
A continent in the Northern Hemisphere. Asia is attached to Europe (and east of it).

☐**Australia**
A continent, an island, and a country in the Southern Hemisphere.

☐**Equator**
An imaginary line that divides the Earth into Northern and Southern Hemispheres.

☐ **Europe**
A continent in the Northern Hemisphere. Europe is attached to Asia (and west of it).

☐**North America**
A continent in the Northern Hemisphere; it is north of South America. It is bordered by the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

☐**North Pole**
The point that is the farthest north on Earth.

☐**South America**
A continent that is mostly in the Southern Hemisphere. It is bordered by the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

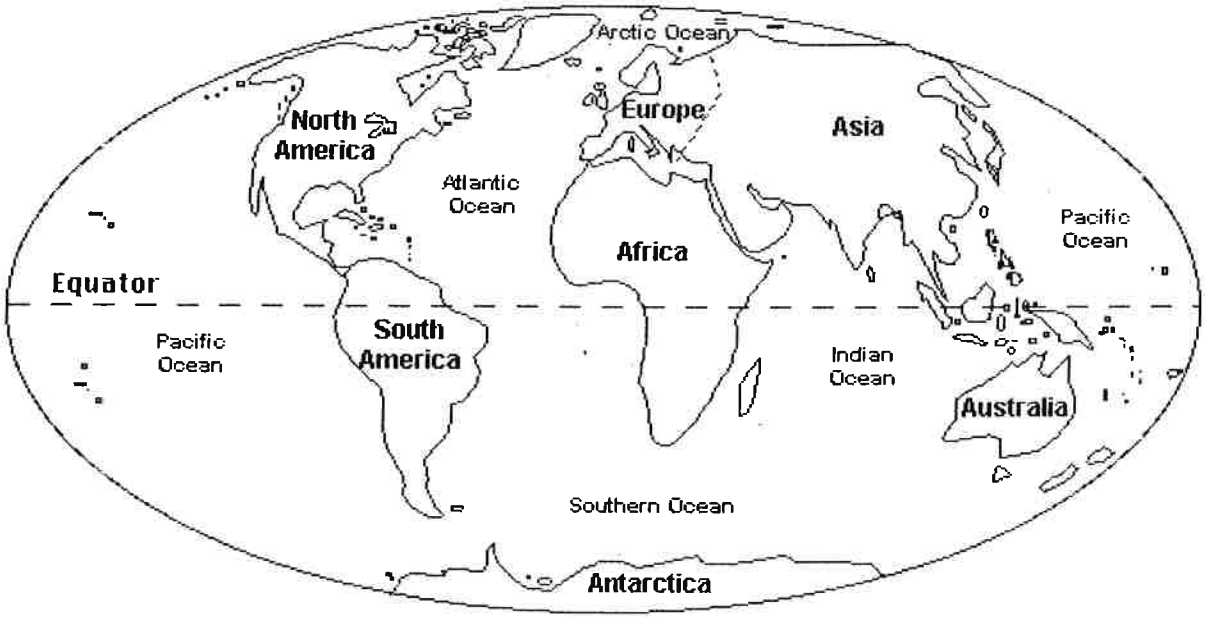
☐**South Pole**
The point that is the farthest south on Earth

Bonus Point: WHERE IS CHINA? Put the letter **C** **where CHINA is located.**

Arctic Ocean
Northern Hemisphere
Southern Hemisphere
Pacific Ocean
Atlantic Ocean
Pacific Ocean
Indian Ocean
N
W
E
S
©EnchantedLearning.com

# Continents

**Follow the instructions below.** **Name** _____




1. Color the continent of Africa green.
2. Color the continent of Antarctica white.
3. Color the continent of Asia yellow.
4. Color the continent of Europe red.
5. Color the continent of Australia brown.
6. Color the continent of North America orange.
7. Color the continent of South America pink.
8. How many continents are there? _____
9. Color the equator (a line) black.
10. Color the oceans blue.
11. I live on the continent of _____

_____

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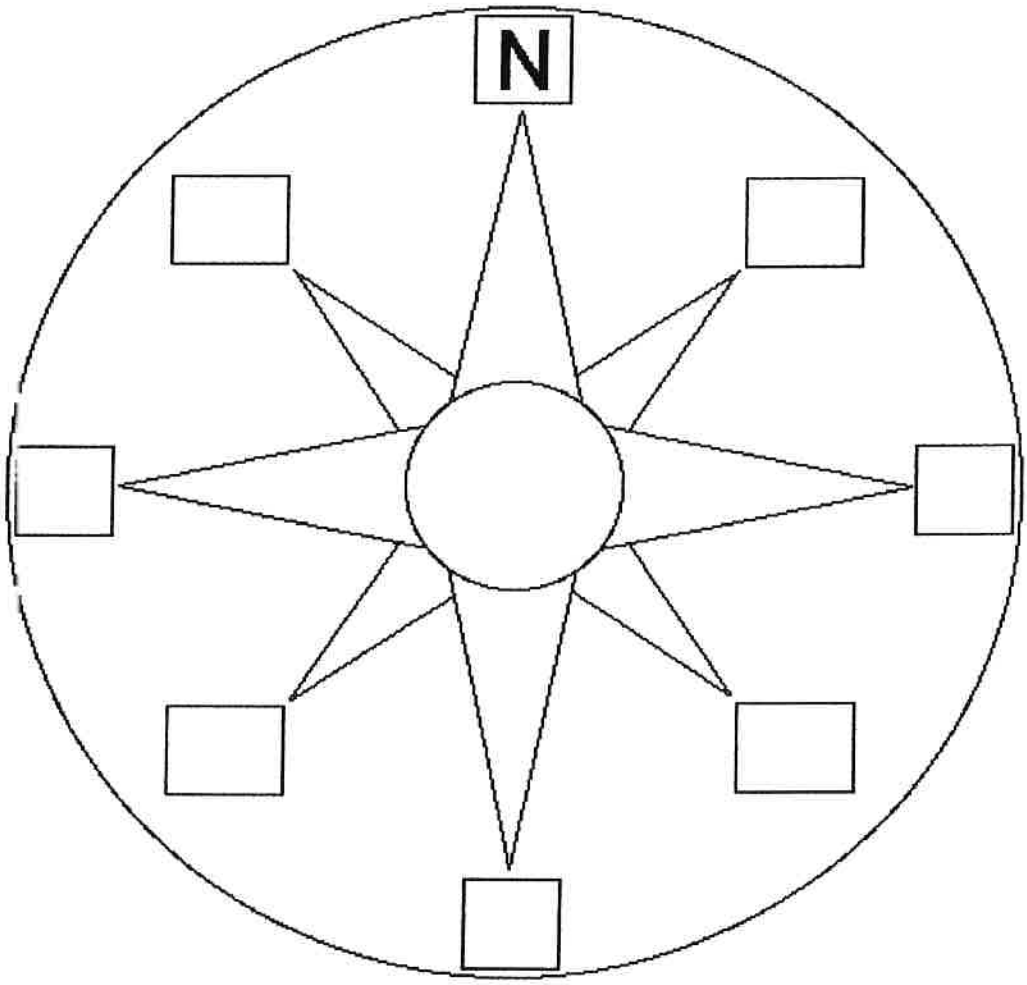
# Outline Map: Rivers of China

# Compass Rose

**A compass rose** is a design on a map that shows directions. It shows north, south, east, west, northeast, northwest, southeast, and southwest.




On the compass rose above, only north is filled in.
**Fill in the rest of the directions on the compass rose, using the standard abbreviations:**

**N=North, S=South, E=East, W=West, NE=Northeast, NW=Northwest, SE=Southeast, SW=Southwest.**

HINTS:
When north is at the top of the compass rose (as it often is), south is at the bottom, east is on the right, and west is on the left. Northeast is between north and east, northwest is between north and west, southeast is between south and east, and southwest is between south and west.

ADVANCED: Create your own Compass Rose-Make it a *BEAUTIFUL!*

## CHINESE AND ENGLISH

Discuss with students two of the major differences between the Chinese and English languages. If you have students or teachers of Chinese descent in your school, try to involve them in the following instruction and demonstration:

- In spoken Chinese, a speaker uses different tones to change the meaning of a syllable. For example, the syllable *ma* said as you slowly move your head back and forth from left to right means "mother," but the syllable *ma* said deep in your throat as you drop your chin to your chest means "horse."

In written Chinese, a word appears not in letters but as one or more pictures, which are called characters.

Explain that because most people outside China cannot read Chinese characters, linguists had to come up with a system for writing Chinese words with the letters we use in English. So in addition to having characters that name each person, place, and thing, Chinese can also give each name in letters that we recognize.

## USING CHINESE CHARACTERS

Encourage students to make up Chinese place names using the Chinese-English list and to challenge one another to figure out the names in English.

Extend this activity by asking students to bring in news clippings that include other place names from China. The students should try to translate those Chinese names into English.

### A New Writing System

Ask students, working in small groups, to create a new way of communicating English words, phrases, and sentences in writing.

- They may not use the letters of the alphabet.
- They can create abstract, representational, or stylized characters to stand for whole words.
- They should make a dictionary giving the meanings in English of each of their newly created characters.
- Finally, they must combine some of the characters to form phrases or sentences that students in other groups will have to decipher.

# Chinese Words and Phrases Handout

Excerpt from *Africa, Europe & Asia: Ready to Use Interdisciplinary Lesson and Activities for Grades 5-12.*

The words are shown in English, Pinyin, and approximate sound in English. Pinyin is the official Chinese system developed to simulate the sound of the Chinese word using the English alphabet.

| Word or Phrase | Pinyin | Approximate Sound in English |
|---|---|---|
| Hello | ni hao | nee how |
| Good morning | zao an | dzao an |
| Good evening | wahn an | wan an |
| Good-bye | zai jian | dzai jee-en |
| Please | qing | ching |
| Thank you | xie xie | shee-eh shee-eh |
| I'm sorry | dui buqi | doo-ay boo-chee |
| May I please ask your name? | qingwen guixing | ching-win gway-shing |
| My name is... | wode mingzi shi | waw-duh ming-dzih shur |
| I am | wo shi | waw shir |
| Good; very good | hao; hen hoa | hao; hun hao |

# Basic Chinese Phrases

| Chinese Pronunciation | English | Literal Translation |
|---|---|---|
| Ni hao. | How are you? | you good |
| Xie xie. | Thanks. | thanks |
| Wo yao... | I want (I need)... | I need (want) |
| Shui | Water | Water |
| Shipin | Food | Food |
| ... zai nali? | Where is...? | at where |
| Wo yao qu... | I want to go to... | I want to go to |
| Cesuo (xishou jian) | Toilet (restroom, washroom) | Toilet (washroom) |
| Ji dian le? | What time is it? | what time now |
| Wo e. | I'm hungry. | I hungry |
| Wo ke. | I'm thirsty. | I thirsty. |
| Wo leng. | I feel cold. | I cold. |
| Wo re. | I feel hot. | I hot. |
| Wo bu shufu. | I don't feel well. | I not well |
| Wo yao kan yisheng. | I want to see a doctor. | I want to see doctor |
| Hen hao. | Very good. | very good |
| Hen piaoliang. | Very beautiful. | very beautiful |
| Wo hen gaoxing. | I'm very happy. | I very happy |
| Zai jian. | See you (goodbye). | again see |
| Dui bu qi. | I'm sorry (pardon, excuse me). | face not up |
| Zenmo yang? | How about it? | how like |
| Wo xihuan. | I like it. | I like |
| Wo hen xihua. | I love it. | I very much like |
| Wo bu yao. | I don't want it. | I not want |
| Wo | I (me) | I (me) |
| Ni | You | You |
| Ta | He (him) she (her) | he (him) she (her) |
| Women | We (us) | we (us) |
| Nimen | You | you |
| Tamen | They (them) | they (them) |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 夢 | 鯨 | 鳥 | 鷗 | 鷹 |
| dream (meng4) | whale (ching1) | bird (niao3) | seagull etc. (ou1) | eagle/hawk (ying1) |

再見

see you again
(tsai4 chien4)

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 人 | 天 | 日 | 月 | 木 |
| man (jen2) | sky/heaven (t'ien1) | sun (jih4) | moon (yüeh4) | wood (mu4) |
| 女 | 男 | 心 | 雨 | 水 |
| female (nü3) | male (nan2) | heart (hsin1) | rain (yü3) | water (shui3) |
| 舟 | 魚 | 漁 | 地 | 海 |
| boat (chou1) | fish (yü2) | fishing (yu2) | land (ti4) | sea (hai2) |
| 浪 | 白 | 紅 | 黃 | 祖 |
| wave (lang2) | white (pai2) | red (hung2) | yellow (huang2) | ancestors (tsu3) |

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Zoom School China
Chinese Numbers Printable Book

EnchantedLearning.com

# English-Chinese Numbers

Go to a Number Matching Quiz Printout
Go to a Number Writing Printout

| Number | English | Chinese Number | Chinese Pronunciation |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | one | 一 | yee |
| 2 | two | 二 | uhr |
| 3 | three | 三 | sahn |
| 4 | four | 四 | suh |
| 5 | five | 五 | woo |
| 6 | six | 六 | lyo |
| 7 | seven | 七 | chee |
| 8 | eight | 八 | bah |
| 9 | nine | 九 | jyo |
| 10 | ten | 十 | shi |

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Name ..... Date .....

# A DAY IN THE LIFE

COMPARE AND CONTRAST


Learn about 7-year-old Dong Yifu. He lives in Beijing, China's capital city. Read the schedule to learn about his day. Then compare and contrast your life with his by completing the Venn Diagram below.

**6:50 a.m.**
My father takes me to school on his bicycle. It takes 35 minutes.

**7:40 a.m.**
I start classes. I learn Chinese, math and music. Each class is 45 minutes long.

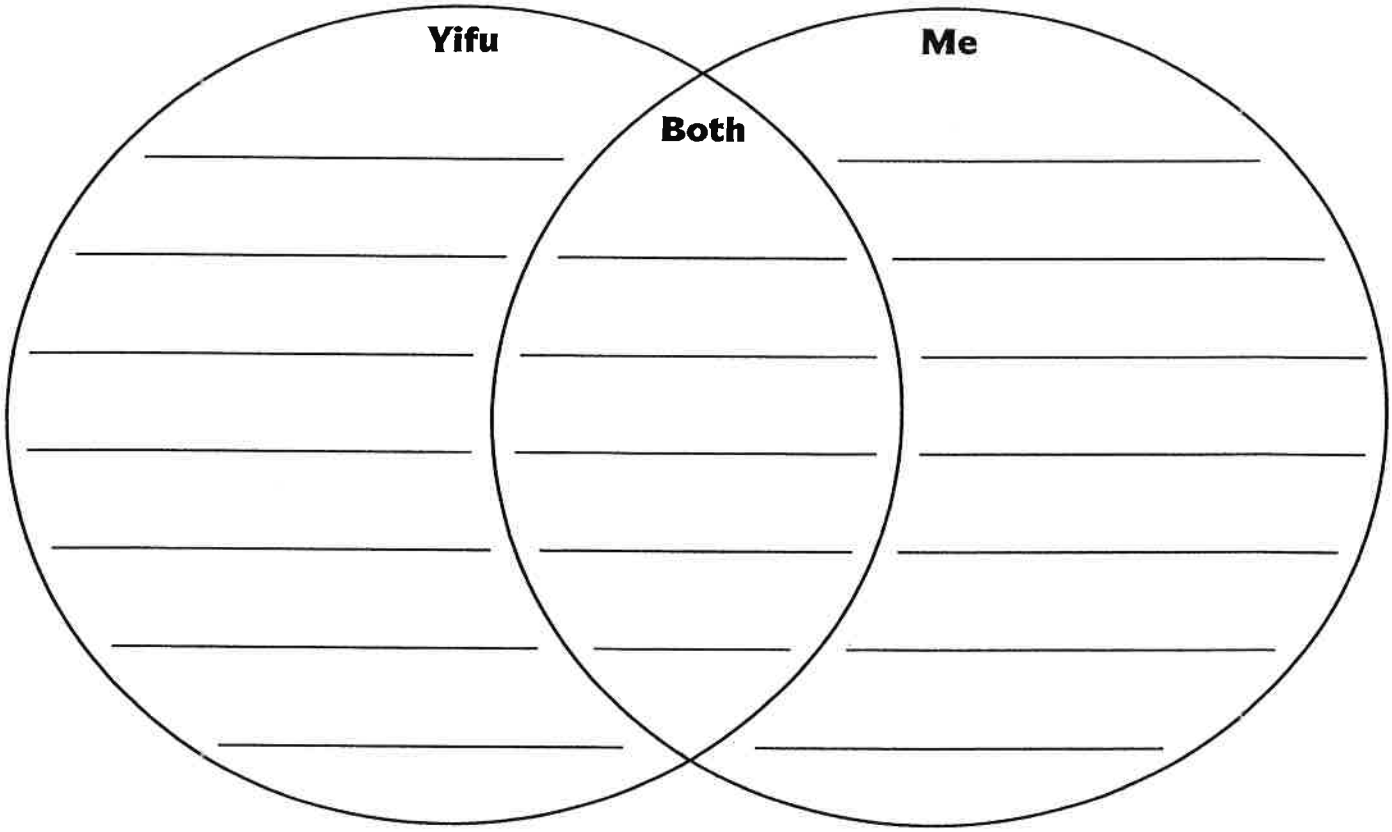
**10:50 a.m.**
Between classes, we get a 10-minute break. I like to go outside and play with my friends in the schoolyard.

**11:00 a.m.**
It's lunchtime! I have rice with meatballs and spinach, egg and tomato soup. For dessert, I eat sweet buns.

**4:10 p.m.**
My father picks me up and takes me home. I have some ice cream and then do my homework. When I'm done, I write in my diary on the computer, and I listen to English tapes.

**7:00 p.m.**
Time for dinner. We eat meat dumplings, vegetables and rice. After dinner, I play Chinese chess with my father and watch TV. I'm in bed by 9:00.

From *Go Places with TFK: China*



Name ..... Date .....

# A DAY IN THE LIFE

READING A SCHEDULE

Learn about Wang Mingyang, a 10-year-old boy who lives in Wang Ge village, about an hour away from China's capital, Beijing. Find out what a typical day is like for Mingyang by reading the schedule. Then complete the activities below on a separate sheet of paper.

**6:30 a.m.**
We don't have running water, so we store well water in a tank. I pour some water into a metal basin to wash my face.

**7:30 a.m.**
I walk five minutes to school and buy my breakfast from a farmer who sells noodles. A bowl of noodles in meat broth costs five mao [six cents]. I usually add red chili peppers to make it spicy.

**7:40 a.m.**
School begins. On Mondays, we wear uniforms and gather at the flagpole for a flag raising. My morning classes are math, Chinese and physical education. In P.E., we stand in rows and do exercises. We don't play sports like soccer or basketball until we're 13. My school doesn't have a field, and there's nowhere to play in the village.

**11:00 a.m.**
I walk home for lunch. Today, my mom made my favorite, fried snails. I also eat flour cakes every day. The water I drink is always boiled first to make it safe.

**1:30 p.m.**
I go back to school for my four afternoon classes. My favorite class is music.

**5:00 p.m.**
I walk home. First, I do homework for about an hour. Then sometimes I go fishing with my grandfather. Other times, I watch TV or play with my friends.

**7:00 p.m.**
I eat dinner with my mom and dad. On a typical night, we might have fried peanuts, cucumbers, dried tofu with celery, flour cakes and, for dessert, canned pears. After dinner, I watch TV. My favorite show is *Ultraman*.

**8:30 p.m.**
I brush my teeth and get ready for bed. Right now, I sleep with my parents. But my father is building a new house on the other side of the village. I'll have my own room there.

From *Go Places with TFK: China*

1. In China, a person's family name comes first and his or her given name comes last. Write your name in the Chinese manner.
2. Chinese children are taught to respect older people. Choose an older person in your life and describe what makes that person special to you.
3. Make a Venn diagram. Write how your day is similar to and different from Mingyang's day.
4. What are three questions that you would like to ask Mingyang?

Name ..... Date .....

# TRADING PARTNERS

COMPARE AND CONTRAST

Find out about the similarities and differences between China and the United States. Use this week's cover story and other resources to help you complete the chart below. Then use the chart to answer the questions.

| | CHINA | UNITED STATES |
|---|---|---|
| **Continent** | | |
| **Capital** | | |
| **Population** | 1,313,973,713 (2006 estimate) | 298,444,215 (2006 estimate) |
| **Land area** | 3,705,386 square miles | 3,717,792 square miles |
| **Agricultural products** | Rice, wheat, potatoes, corn, peanuts, tea, millet, barley, apples, cotton, pork, fish | Wheat, corn, fruits, vegetables, cotton, beef, pork, poultry, dairy products, fish, forest products |
| **Exports** | Machinery, plastics, optical and medical equipment, iron and steel, clothing, silk, footwear, toys | Aircraft and motor-vehicle parts, computers, automobiles, medicines, chemicals, fruit, corn |
| **Imports** | Machinery, oil, plastics, optical and medical equipment, iron and steel | Oil, machinery, computers, automobiles, clothing, medicine, furniture, toys |
| **Top trading partners** | U.S., Hong Kong, Japan, South Korea, Germany | Canada, Mexico, China, Japan, Germany |
| **Natural landmark** | Yangtze River, Mount Everest | |
| **Man-made landmark** | Great Wall | |

**1.** Fill in the blank spaces in the chart.

**2.** Which country has more land? _____ Which country has more people? _____

**3.** Write two ways that China and the U.S. are similar. _____

_____

_____

**4.** Write two ways that China and the U.S. are different. _____

_____

_____

**5.** An **import** is a good or service that one country buys from another country. An **export** is a good or service that one country sells to another country. Name one item that China exports and one item that the U.S. imports.

_____

Name _____ Date _____

# A LOOK AT CHINA


Use your *Go Places with TFK: China* issue to answer the questions below.

## China's Geography

**1.** On what continent is China located?

_____

**2.** Name one river in China.

_____

Give two reasons why rivers are important for China's people and economy.

_____

_____

_____

**3.** Name one man-made wonder found in China.

_____

Why was it created?

_____

_____

_____

**4.** What is one geographic feature found in China that is also found in the U.S.?

_____

_____

_____

## China's Climate and Resources

**5.** What are two products grown in China that you use?

_____

_____

_____

**6.** What would you pack for a visit to China's east coast in May?

_____

_____

_____

How does China's weather compare to the weather where you live?

_____

_____

_____

## China Today

**7.** Give one example of a problem that China faces today.

_____

_____

_____

**8.** What is one way that China and the U.S. are similar?

_____

_____

_____

**9.** What is one way that these countries are different?

_____

_____

_____

**BONUS:**

What facts about China would you like to share with your family? Write at least five facts on the back of this page.

# Amazing Sites in China

## Tiananmen Square

Tiananmen Square is the world's largest public square. Though it is named for its Gate of Heavenly Peace (Tiananmen), the square is best-known for a human rights protest that ended in tragedy. In 1989, the Chinese government massacred thousands of university students as they peacefully protested for democracy. Their deaths outraged and saddened people all over the world. Today, Tiananmen Square has come to represent the protesters' heroic fight for human rights.

## Great Wall of China

Winding its way across mountains, valleys, grassland and desert, the approximately 4,000-mile-long Great Wall is so long that astronauts have reported seeing it from outer space! Once used to protect the country from invaders, the wall is now a symbol of China's pride and civilization.

## Beijing

Many of China's most important historical treasures can be found in Beijing, the capital city of China. The city is 3,000 years old! Today, Beijing is considered a major business, political, educational and cultural center in China. In 1995, Beijing hosted the United Nations' Fourth World Conference on Women, which brought women from all over the world together to discuss their rights in society. In 2008, Beijing is scheduled to host the Summer Olympics.

## Forbidden City

Built in the 15th century, the Forbidden City was once home to the palaces of 24 Chinese Emperors. In those days, it really was a "Forbidden City" because the public was not allowed inside. Today, the once-forbidden city is a giant museum and public park.

## Shanghai

This famous city started out as a fishing village in the 15th century, and its name means "upon the sea" in Chinese. Today, Shanghai is China's biggest, busiest and most modern city. It is also a center of business and banking. When the Shanghai World Financial Centre is completed in 2004, it will be the world's tallest building at 1,506 feet.

## Guilin

The natural beauty of Guilin has been portrayed in Chinese poetry and art for centuries. Its limestone hills rise 100 to 600 feet from Guilin's plains and were shaped by wind, rain and erosion over the course of 300 million years. Visitors can reach the city_s hilltop temples only by climbing up winding pathways.

## Hong Kong

Hong Kong, which means "fragrant harbor" in Chinese, is considered one of the most modern cities in the world. Great Britain actually ruled this city for nearly a hundred years. It was handed back to China in 1997. Hong Kong is home to about 6.5 million people and is an international center of business.

**History Timeline**
**The history of China is also the history of China's many governing dynasties (a series of rulers from the same family).**

**Timeline of major events in China's history:**

**Around 1766 B.C.:** The Shang Dynasty establishes China's first royal family. It is the first Chinese dynasty to leave a historical record.

**551-479 B.C.:** Confucius, China's most famous teacher and philosopher, inspired many during this period with his thoughts about the importance of peaceful human relations. They helped define Chinese culture and philosophy for ages to come.

**221-206 B.C.:** Qin Shi Huangdi unites China as a single, great empire and becomes its first emperor. He begins building the Great Wall to protect China from northern invaders. Later, he builds an underground tomb holding an army of statues.

**105 B.C.:** The Chinese invent paper. Early paper was made of mulberry-tree bark.

**960-1279 A.D.:** The Song family rules China. It is the longest-ruling dynasty in Chinese history. Under the Song emperors, interest in Chinese painting, writing and poetry grows.

**1279-1368:** Kublai Khan defeats the Song dynasty. Khan is the leader of the Mongols, a group of traveling people from north of China. He establishes the Yuan dynasty. Under the Yuan, the city that is now Beijing becomes the capital of China.

**1368-1644:** The Mongols are driven from power by rulers of the Ming dynasty. Landscape painting, caligraphy, porcelain pottery, embroidery and other arts grow during this period.

**1898:** The British take ownership of the port city of Hong Kong as part of an agreement with China.

**1949:** Mao Zedong (also known as Mao Tse-Tung), head of the Communist political party, establishes the People's Republic of China. He forces out rivals in the Nationalist political party. The Nationalists move to Taiwan, off China's eastern coast.

**1958-1961:** Mao's plan to change China's economy and agriculture system fails miserably. More than 30 million people starve to death.

**1966:** Under Mao's rule, Communist party members called Red Guards launch the Cultural Revolution, an attack on expressions of art, religion, scholarly teaching and Western influences.

**1972:** President Richard Nixon is the first U.S. President to ever visit China. His visit opens communication between the U.S. and China for the first time in many years.

**April 1989:** About one million university students protest for democracy in Beijing's Tiananmen Square. The uprising is crushed by Chinese troops.

**1997:** China regains control of Hong Kong after 99 years of British rule.

**2008:** Beijing will host the 2008 Summer Olympic Games.

## CHINESE ZODIAC ACTIVITIES

### ASK THE GROUP

What are the 12 animals of the zodiac and how were they chosen?
What traits are associated with them?
How are the animals used as symbols?
What is your animal sign, and what traits does it represent?

**Explain that together they will find out the answers to these questions-**

**The Chinese zodiac** has twelve signs. Originally, these signs did not have animals associated with them but were signs used to record dates. They were called the 12 Earthly Branches and 10 Celestial Stems and their use went back to the Shang dynasty. Later, each of the 12 earthly branches came to be designated by an animal sign.

**ASK** – what do you think the 12 signs are? Remember – it would be animals that the Chinese were familiar with (not elephants or hippos..). List the ideas the students have.

Erase the incorrect ideas and add the correct until you have the 12-
rat, ox, tiger, rabbit, dragon, snake, horse, sheep, monkey, rooster, dog, and boar.

**ASK** students to **CLARIFY** what each animal is, use a dictionary if needed.

**READ ALOUD-Legends about the Zodiac**

Read the story to yourself 1st. Make a list of questions that cannot be answered with a yes or no.

**READ the story to the students**

Discuss the story
Ask questions that cannot be answered with a yes or no.
Have students explain their answers-give evidence

The Chinese system of zodiac is based on a ten-year Sun-Moon cycle that conforms to the ancient Chinese agricultural calendar.

The cycle is divided into the five elements: Water, Wood, Fire, Earth, and Metal as well as the twelve animals, which represent each year.

- Using a Zodiac Calendar have the students find their Animal.
- Have them work in pairs as they complete the Negative and Positive Traits

# ZODIAC
## READ ALOUD
### 2 legends/Elementary and Advanced

(Elementary level)

**This folk story describes how the animals were assigned to the cycle of years.**

A long long time ago, the Lord Buddha summoned all the animals together to assign each of them a year. When the cat heard the news, he let his friend the rat know about it and the two animals decided to go together the next day. However, the next day the rat did not wake the cat who, being a cat and loving to nap, slept through the morning. Therefore, the cat did not make it to the assembly on time and did not get a year. This is why there is no year of the cat and this is why cats hate rats.

The rat, on the other hand, made it first there and received the first year. He did not achieve this without trickery either. He knew that a small animal like him would not be able to compete with the others, so he begged the ox to let him ride on its head. The ox consented and they went together. Just when they were about to arrive, the rat jumped off the ox's head and got through the finish line first. This is why the year of the rat is the first year in the cycle and the year of the ox is the second.

**THE LEGEND** (Advanced)

Legend has it that once upon a time; the Heavenly God realized that there had not been a system to keep track of time, so he decided to develop a calendar system. One day, he summoned the Earth God to hold a race for the animals inhabiting the earth. So the Earth God gathered all the animals, and announced that the first twelve animals to cross the river would be the signs in the zodiac calendar. What a great honor to be in the zodiac calendar!!! All the animals chattered excitedly, and all wanted to join the race to win their spot in the calendar.
After the announcement, the Cat turned to his best friend the Rat to express his deep concern. "How can I cross the river when I am afraid of water?" At the same time, the old Ox grumbled to himself, and said, "How can I cross the river with my poor eyesight?"

The intelligent Rat looked at the Cat, then the Ox, and then a brilliant idea entered his mind, "I've got it! We can hop on the Ox's back to guide him, and he can carry us across the river without us getting wet!". All three of them agreed this was a great plan. So, early before dawn on race day, the Rat, the Cat, and the Ox were cruising slowly in the river, leaving all the competition behind. Just as they reached the middle of the river, the calculating Rat sneaked up behind the unsuspecting Cat and pushed him off the back of the Ox into the river.

Unaware of the commotion on his back, the hard-working Ox paddled straight ahead and finally reached the shore. Instantaneously, the aggressive Rat jumped off the back of the Ox and raced to cross the finish line first, while the serious, enduring Ox finished in second place.

At the same time, all the other animals were struggling to cross the river. The courageous Tiger raced to the finish line in third place; the Rabbit, the Dragon, along with the Snake also reached the finish line. The Horse arrived with the artistic Sheep. The Monkey was given ninth, the Rooster tenth and the Dog came in eleventh.
Meanwhile, the Heavenly God counted the animals and suddenly realized they were one animal short. At this moment, the meticulous Pig arrived just before the race came to an end and was given the twelfth spot. A moment later, the poor Cat arrived soaking wet and found out he was too late to win any place in the race. Needless to say, from that day on, the Rat has been the Cat's sworn enemy.

In the end, the Heavenly God was quite pleased with the results and gladly gave each animal a year of its own, bestowing the nature and characteristics of each animal to those born in that year.

**The Chinese calendar has a 12-year cycle and 12 signs of the zodiac symbolized by animals. Circle the current year and the year you were born.**

**12 signs of the Chinese zodiac**

**goat/ram**
2015
2003
1991
1979
1967
1955
1943
1931

**monkey**
2004
1992
1980
1968
1956
1944
1932
1920

**rooster**
2005
1993
1981
1969
1957
1945
1933
1921

**dog**
2006
1994
1982
1970
1958
1946
1934
1922

**horse**
2014
2002
1990
1978
1966
1954
1942
1930

**pig**
2007
1995
1983
1971
1959
1947
1935
1923

**snake**
2013
2001
1989
1977
1965
1953
1941
1929

**rat**
2008
1996
1984
1972
1960
1948
1936
1924

**dragon**
2012
2000
1988
1976
1964
1952
1940
1928

**rabbit**
2011
1999
1987
1975
1963
1951
1939
1927

**tiger**
2010
1998
1986
1974
1962
1950
1938
1926

**ox**
2009
1997
1985
1973
1961
1949
1937
1925

This is the year of the _____.

I was born in the year of the _____.

1. Work with a partner and list the positive and negative traits for each animal in the Zodiac.
2. On another sheet of paper, draw a picture of your Zodiac Animal. Write your positive traits below your animal.

| Animal | Positive Traits | Negative Traits |
|---|---|---|
| Rat | | |
| | | |
| Ox | | |
| | | |
| Tiger | | |
| | | |
| Rabbit | | |
| | | |
| Dragon | | |
| | | |
| Snake | | |
| | | |
| Horse | | |
| | | |
| Sheep | | |
| | | |
| Monkey | | |
| | | |
| Rooster | | |
| | | |
| Dog | | |
| | | |
| Pig | | |
| | | |

# Zodiac Traits

Instructions: Use this chart to help decide if the characteristics of the animals match your personality.

**Rat: thrifty, quick tempered and charming. You will make a good architect, salesperson, or campaign manager.**

**Ox: stubborn, patient, trusting, dependable. You will be happy as a tennis pro, surgeon, hair stylist, or rock climber.**

**Tiger: sensitive, passionate and daring. You might be a racecar driver, animal trainer, reporter, or soap opera star.**

**Rabbit: affectionate and cautious, good head for business. You are well suited as a lawyer, banker, interior designer, or video game player.**

**Dragon: full of vitality and strength, sets high standards. You will make a good talk show host, artist or diplomat.**

**Snake: deep thinker and soft spoken. You will find success as a philosopher, fortuneteller, or best friend.**

**Horse: cheerful, perceptive and quick-witted, loves to be where the action is. You well be best as an explorer, writer, or debutante.**

**Ram: strong beliefs, compassionate, accomplished in the arts. You will make a good therapist, author, or landscape architect.**

**Monkey: inventor and improviser. You will be good at everything you do, from a famous magician to a head of state.**

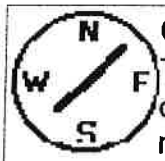
**Rooster: sharp and neat, extravagant in dress, prefers working alone. You will be happiest as a fashion model, actor, or world traveler.**

**Dog: loyal, trustworthy and faithful, makes a good by somewhat reluctant leader. You will be an excellent secret agent, psychiatrist or librarian.**

**Pig: studious, well informed, reliable. You will do well as a craftsperson, art collector or comedian.**

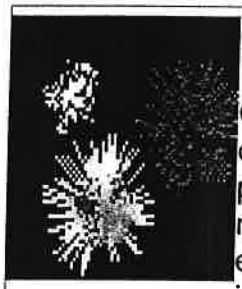
# Inventors and Inventions from China and Taiwan

A sampling of inventors and their inventions




## COMPASS

The earliest-known compass dates from China, during the Han Dynasty (2nd century BC - 2nd century AD). This early compass was made from lodestone, a naturally-magnetic variety of magnetite ore. A spoon-shaped piece of lodestone was placed upon a bronze disk, and the lodestone always pointed north. This early compass was not used for navigation at first; it was used for divination (like Feng Shui), to determine fortuitous placement of buildings, etc.

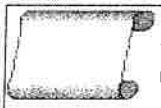


## GUNPOWDER

Gunpowder was invented in China, probably during the 1000's. Gunpowder is composed of about 75 percent saltpeter (potassium nitrate), 15 percent powdered charcoal, and 10 percent sulfur. The Chinese used gunpowder to make fireworks and signals, and later to make weapons of war. Imagine their enemy's surprise when the Chinese first demonstrated their newest invention in the eighth century AD. Chinese scientists discovered that an explosive mixture could be produced by combining sulfur, charcoal, and saltpeter (potassium nitrate). New weapons were rapidly developed, including rockets and others that were launched from a bamboo

## KITE

The kite was invented roughly 2,500 to 3,000 years ago. It originated in China, Malaysia or Indonesia (there are many claims to having invented the kite). Some people say that the earliest kites consisted of a huge leaf attached to a long string (there is a type of Indonesian leaf that is wonderful as a kite).



## PAPER

Paper is writing material made from wood pulp or other fibrous material.

Almost 5,000 years ago, in ancient Egypt, the papyrus plant was processed and used as paper. Papyrus paper was made from thin sheets of papyrus pith that were soaked in water, pressed together with the grains at right angles, and then dried - the sticky sap of the plant made the thin sheets stick together, forming a sturdy writing surface. Papyrus (*Cyperus papyrus* is its genus and species) is a grass-like aquatic plant native to the Nile valley of Egypt. Our word paper comes from "papyrus."

Paper is made by grinding plant material into a pulp, forming it into thin sheets, and drying it in a form. This process was invented in AD 105 by Ts'ai Lun, a Chinese official and member of the Chinese Imperial Court, about 2000 years ago; he originally used the waste from silk production. Early Chinese paper was made from the bark of the mulberry tree and other plant fibers, including bamboo to produce a fine quality paper. Today China is known for using traditional methods and materials to produce fine art paper.

## RAZOR SCOOTER

The Razor scooter is a new and very popular foldable scooter. It was invented by a team of people at the J.D. Corp. (a company that sells aluminum bicycle parts and electric scooters in Changhua, Taiwan, Republic of China). Gino Tsai, the president of the company, wanted a way to get around his factory floors faster (he says that he is a slow walker and he needed a more efficient means of getting around). It took about 5 years for the team to develop their current model, which uses airplane-grade aluminum and polyurethane wheels. It was introduced in 1998 at the NSGA World Sports Expo, when Tsai scooted around the show, attracting the attention of Sharper Image Corp., who ordered the first Razor scooters. The scooters quickly became popular world-wide.

## SILK

Silk was first made by the Chinese about 4,000 years ago. Silk thread is made from the cocoon of the silkworm moth (*Bombyx mori*), a small moth whose caterpillar eats the leaves of the mulberry tree.

According to Chinese legend, the first silk thread was made when the Chinese Empress Si-Ling-Chi was sitting under a mulberry tree and a cocoon fell into her tea; she noticed the strong, silky threads of the cocoon uncoiling. She then developed the use of silk.

## UMBRELLA

The umbrella was invented thousands of years ago. The earliest umbrellas were made to shade the user from the sun (an umbrella used as a sun shade is called a parasol). Umbrella were used as much a 4,000 years ago in ancient Assyria, China, Egypt, and Greece. The Chinese were probably the first to waterproof the umbrella for use in the rain; they used wax and lacquer (a type of paint) to repel the rain. Samuel Fox (1815 - 1887), an English inventor and manufacturer, invented the steel ribbed umbrella in 1852 (wood or whale bone had been used previously).

## WU, CHIEN-SHIUG

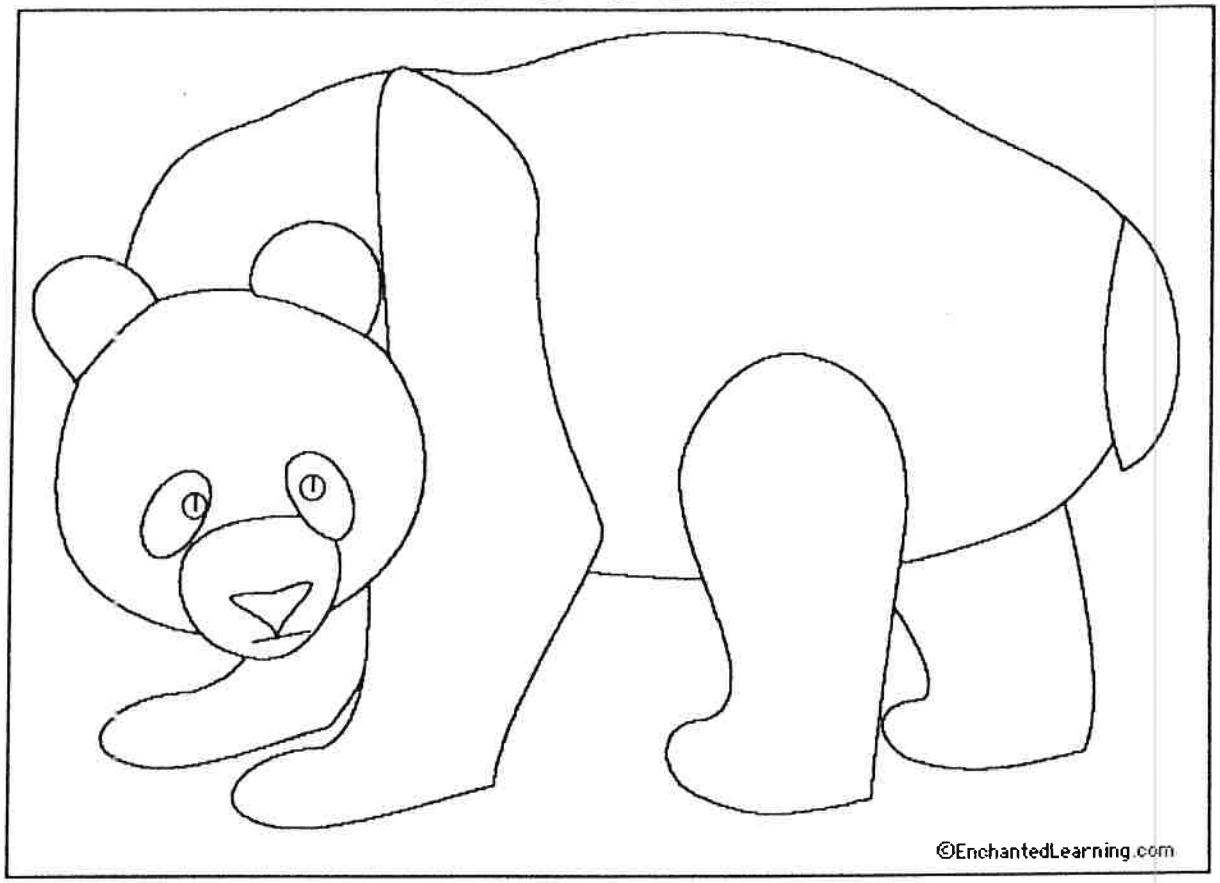
Dr. Chien-Shiung Wu (Shanghai, China, May 31, 1912 - New York, USA, February 16, 1997) was a **nuclear physicist** who studied beta-decay (a weak interaction in which one of the neutrons in the nucleus of an atom decays into a proton and an electron; the proton enters the nucleus, forming an isotope, and the electron is emitted as a beta-particle). In 1956, Madam Wu did experiments showing that parity is not conserved in weak interactions (demonstrating parity violation in the nuclear beta decay in cobalt 60). Her experiments supported T. D. Lee and C. N. Yang's revolutionary idea that parity was not conserved in weak interactions (parity conservation had been a basic assumption in physics). Madam Wu worked on the Manhattan Project (a secret US project during World War 2 to develop an atomic bomb in order to defeat Hitler), developing a process for separating the uranium isotopes $U^{235}$ and $U^{238}$ by gaseous diffusion. She also helped develop more sensitive Geiger counters (devices that detect radiation). Madam Wu also studied the molecular changes in hemoglobin associated with sickle-cell anemia.

# Pandas

Pandas eat bamboo. The bamboo forests shrink every day due to humans using the land for their purposes. As a result, the panda is endangered.

What do you think should be done to protect the pandas?

# The Giant Panda




The giant panda is an endangered bear from bamboo forests in the mountains of China.

This black and white mammal gets to be about 3 to 4 feet tall at the shoulders and weighs about 250 pounds.

The panda mostly eats bamboo. It spends most of the day eating bamboo shoots and leaves.

The panda is different from other bears. It has cat-like eyes and unusual hands with 5 clawed fingers plus a wrist bone that moves like an opposable thumb.

## Giant Panda

Giant pandas are shy, solitary Chinese bears that are on the verge of extinction. These large mammals have a big head, a heavy body, and a short tail.

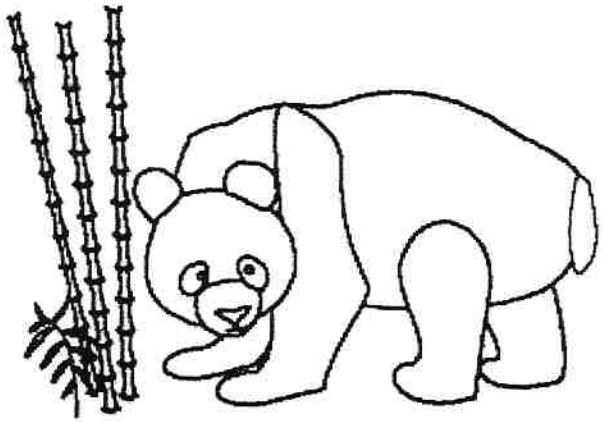
The Chinese people call the panda "Da xiong mao," which means "giant bear cat" in Chinese. The panda is a symbol of peace in China.

This bear is quite different from other bears. It has unusual cat-like eyes, and its front paws have an opposable "thumb." The panda is mostly silent, but has many different calls and can bleat (but it doesn't roar)!

Pandas are good tree climbers, using their short claws to grab onto the bark. Sometimes they take afternoon naps high in the trees.

Female pandas are called sows, males are called boars, and the young are called cubs.

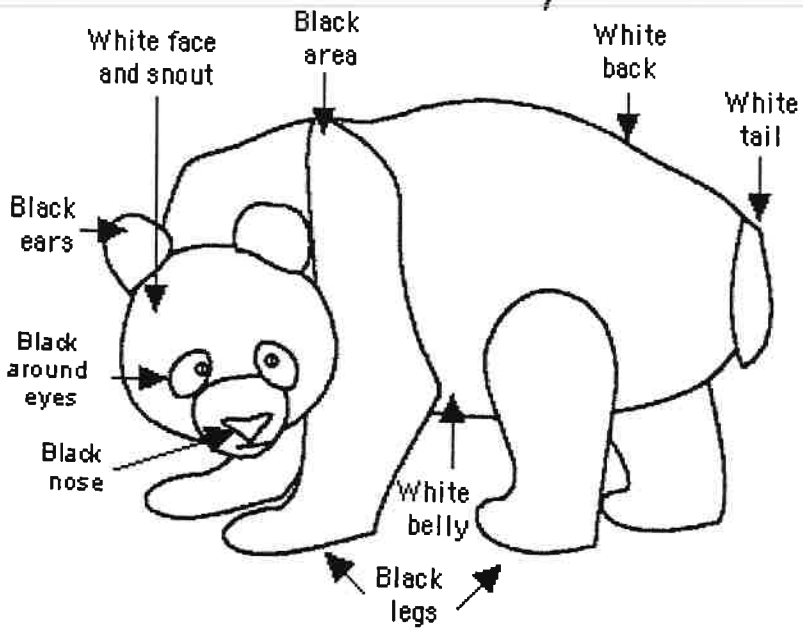
 



# Giant Panda

Name _____

## Giant Panda Anatomy




Giant pandas are white with black patches around the eyes, ears, shoulders, chest, legs, and feet. This black-and-white coloring may camouflage (hide) the panda in their snowy, rocky, mountain habitat.

The largest pandas grow to be about 250 pounds (115 kg), about the weight of a very large adult human. Pandas are about 5.25 to 6 feet (1.6 to 1.8 m) long. Males are larger than females.



## Giant Panda Habitat

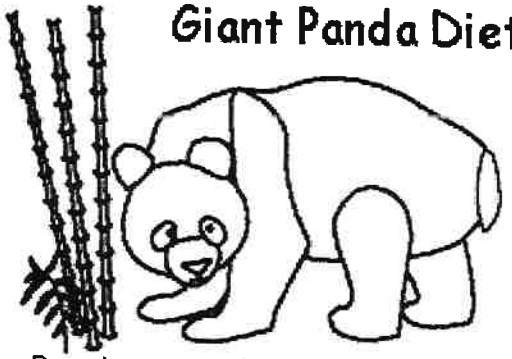

The natural habitat of the giant panda is cool, wet, cloudy mountain forests where bamboo grows. Giant pandas are found in mixed deciduous/evergreen temperate forests, between 3,000 and 10,500 feet (900-3,200 m) in altitude (below the tree line). Pandas used to also live at lower altitudes, but farming and land development have pushed pandas high into the mountains.

In the wild, giant pandas only live in a few mountain ranges in central and western China.

Because of habitat destruction, the pandas now live in a series of broken ranges. This has created 6 isolated populations that do not interbreed.

Giant pandas are an endangered species and their numbers are dwindling as their habitat is destroyed. There are about 1,000-1,500 pandas in the wild in China.

## Giant Panda Diet



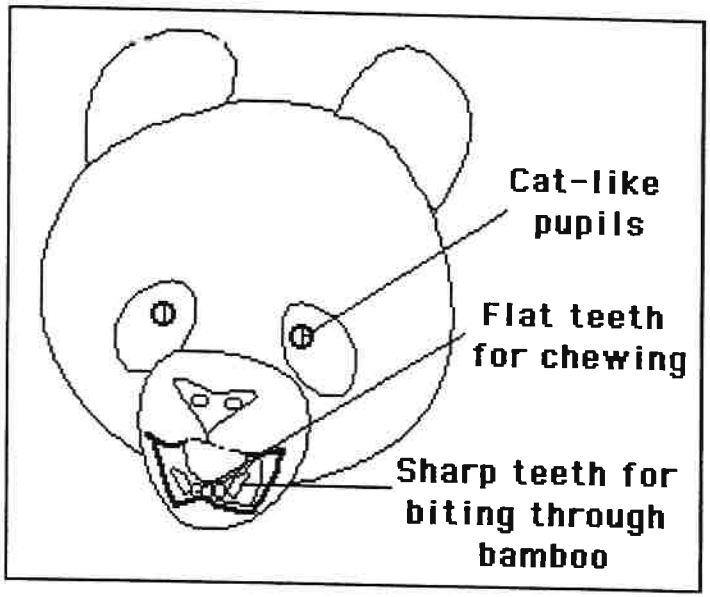
Bamboo is the mainstay of the diet of the giant panda, but bamboo is very low in nutrition. Pandas eat about 40 pounds (18 kg) of bamboo each day. The panda cannot digest bamboo very well and most of it passes undigested through the digestive tract. The panda has to eat for up to 12 hours every day in order to get enough nourishment. Its throat and stomach have extra-tough linings to protect them from the tough food.

In captivity (zoos and breeding centers), pandas eat bamboo, rice cereal, carrots, apples, and sweet potatoes.

Pandas usually eat while sitting in an upright position. Sitting this way, they can use their front paws to hold their food.

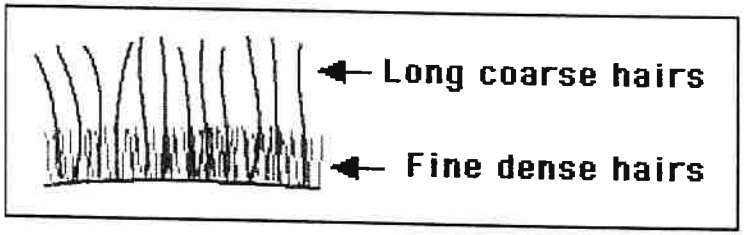


## Giant Panda Teeth




Since pandas spend most of their time eating tough, nutrition-poor bamboo, strong teeth and jaws are very important to a panda's survival. Giant pandas have large molars (flat teeth used for crushing food). They also have a few sharp teeth which they use to bite tough bamboo stalks. Pandas have 42 teeth. They also have strong jaw muscles which they use for chewing tough bamboo.

## Giant Panda Fur and Paws




Pandas have very thick, oily, woolly fur that keeps them warm in their cold, wet mountain habitat. Pandas do not hibernate. Their fur is made of two types of hairs; there are long, thick, coarse hairs and a shorter, fine, dense underfur. This fur is waterproof.

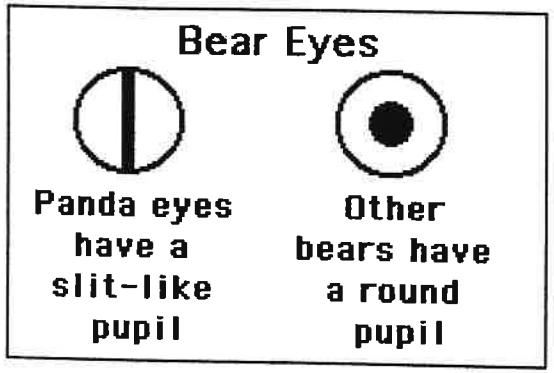
### Panda Paws

Panda front paws are very unusual. These paws have five clawed fingers plus an extra bone that works like an opposable thumb. This "thumb" is not really a finger (like our thumb is). It is really an extra-long wrist bone that works like a thumb.

The panda uses these dextrous paws to grasp its food (bamboo shoots and leaves).



## Giant Panda Eyes




Most bears' eyes have round pupils. The exception is the giant panda, whose pupils are vertical slits, like those of cats' eyes. These unusual eyes inspired the Chinese to call the panda the "giant cat bear."

Pandas have very good eyesight.

## Giant Panda Reproduction

Pandas live most of their lives alone, usually only meeting to breed. Male and female pandas mate in the spring, attracting each other with calls and odors.

Females give birth between 95 and 160 days after mating. Cubs are born in dens dug in the ground. One or two cubs are born, but usually only one survives.

Cubs are small, white, blind, furless, and helpless at birth. Newborns weigh 4-6 ounces (85-140 g). This is lighter than an apple.

Panda cubs cry when they are hungry or need care. Their coats take on adult coloring about a month after birth. Cubs' eyes open at 6 to 7 weeks. They will follow their mother at about 3 months after birth. They start eating bamboo at about 6 months old and are weaned from their mother at about 9 months.

Panda cubs grow very slowly, staying with their mother for 1-2 years. They are fully grown in 2-4 years and may live about 30 years.



## Giant Panda Classification

The giant panda is considered to be a true bear (recent genetic studies have shown it to be more closely related to bears than to raccoons). It belongs to the:

* **Kingdom Animalia** (the animals)
* Phylum Chordata
* **Subphylum Vertebrata** (animals with backbones)
* **Class Mammalia** (warm-blooded animals with hair and mammary glands)
* **Order Carnivora**
* **Family Ursidae** (Bears)
* **Genus and Species**: *Ailuropoda melanoleuca*, meaning "cat feet-black white"

The giant panda seems to have evolved during the late Pliocene or early Pleistocene, roughly two to three million years ago. Panda fossils have been found in eastern China (as far north as Beijing), Burma, and Vietnam.

| Favorite Chinese Foods | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Name of the Chinese food** | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
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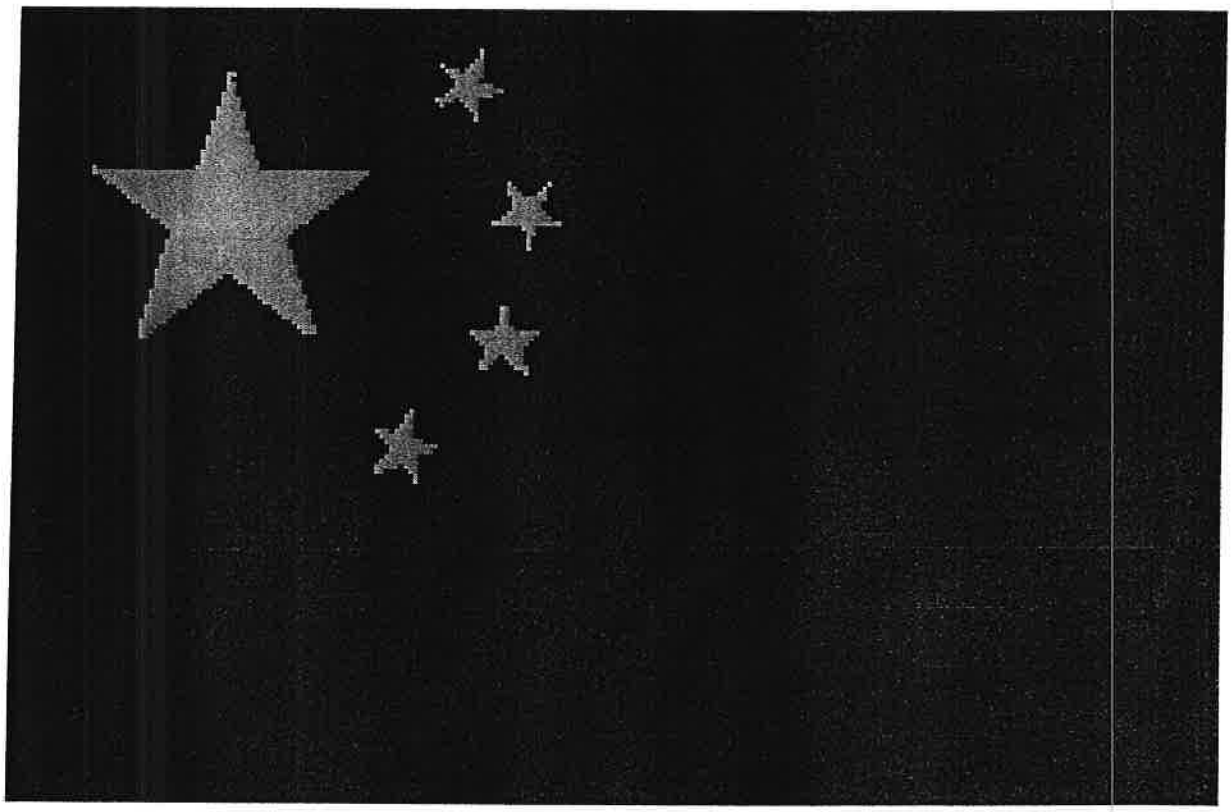


China's national flag was adopted in September, 1949. This flag was first flown in Tiananmen Square on October 1, 1949 - the day of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

The rectangular flag has a red field with five golden-yellow stars (each with five points) in the upper left corner. The star on the left is larger than the other four.

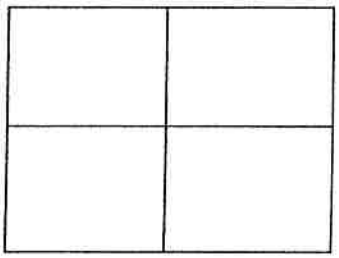
The red color of the flag symbolizes revolution. The large star symbolizes the Communist Party (which rules China) and the smaller stars represent the people of China.

# MINI-BOOKS
## Beginning Readers
## You may have older grades make Mini-books for the Beginning Readers

No matter what subject you are studying younger students can make a mini - book

- <u>As a group review what students have learned</u>.

- Write a list of words that students give you, that are related to the topic. These words should be ones that can be illustrated.



- Give each child a piece of blank paper.
- Have them fold it in $\frac{1}{2}$ and then $\frac{1}{2}$ again- they should have 4 squares
- At the bottom of each square the student prints one word from their study
- Direct them to illustrate the word. Encourage them to use *'details'* in their pictures
- The squares may be cut apart and stapled together to make a book.
- You may do this activity each week as a review and put all the pages together to make one large book.
- Students can take turns "reading" their book to other students or staff.

# GEO POEM

Students follow this pattern for the non-rhyming poem:

Line:

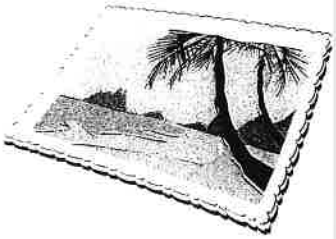
1. the name of the country
2. three to four physical features
3. one to three cultural features; for example, landmarks, museums main cities
4. bordering countries or bodies of water
5. a short description about the climate
6. three historical events that shaped the country
7. issues or problems of importance; for example, poverty, poor land, war, pollution, health care, education
8. the name of the country

*SAMPLE*

Country name
Features the ....
Includes...
Is bordered by...
And has...
Whose people remember...
And worry about ...
Country name

Your name

- Write a 1st copy, make any corrections and write a perfect copy.
- Illustrate your poem, make a border, decorate it with patterns that represent the country.
- Put your name in the lower right hand corner
- Post your poem or take it home



## Postcard Assignment

Each student will create a postcard from the county he/she is studying and send it to their family.

1. Design the blank side of the 'postcard' to show something about the culture. Fill up the whole card. Add color. Neatness counts!

2. On the lined side write home telling your family about the country in general. What you have done, seen, food, money, the people you have met and what they do. The information should contain specific facts about the country you are studying. Be sure to fill up the whole side of the card. Do not write big. Check your writing mistakes.

3. Post or take your Postcard home

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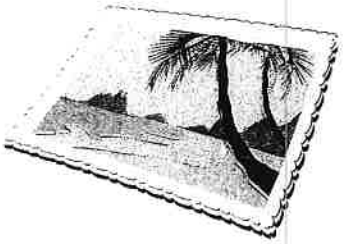
## Postcard Assignment



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3. Post or take your Postcard home

Cut postcards apart

Design a stamp in upper right corner

# Chinese New Year

Chinese New Year is a very important holiday in China. It is celebrated in late January to early February (depending on the year). Chinese New Year starts on a New Moon and ends with the lantern festival on the full moon 15 days later.

---

Happy New Year in Chinese (Cantonese) is:
Sun nien fai lok.

Have a prosperous New Year is:
Gung hay fat choy.

**There are many traditions for Chinese New Year:**

- Children are given lucky red envelopes containing money
- Oranges, tangerines, and persimmons should be served
- New clothes should be worn
- Houses should be clean and decorated in red, gold, and orange.

Chinese New Year starts when the moon is _____.

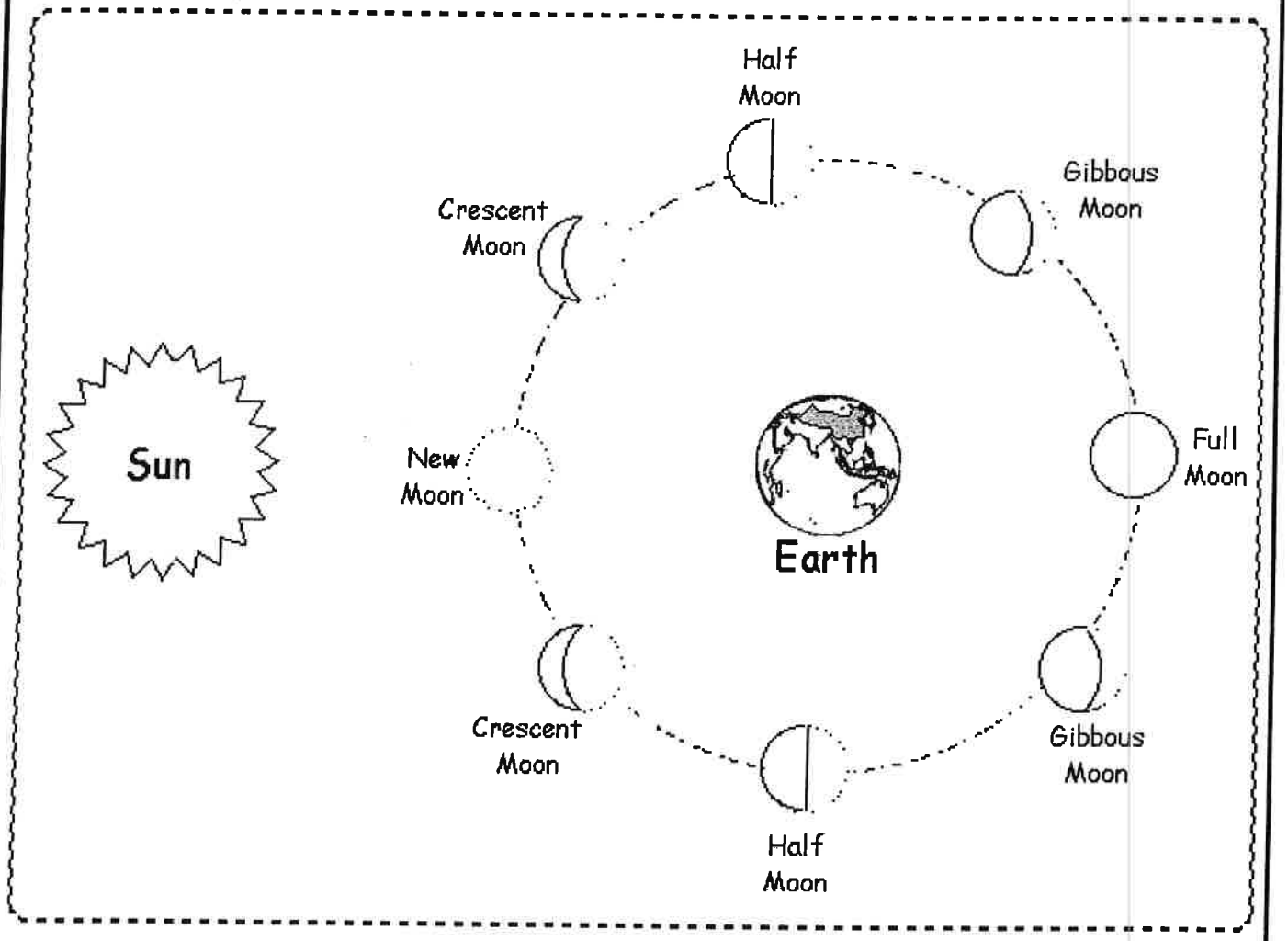
Chinese New Year ends when the moon is_____.

What color are lucky money envelopes?_____

Name a fruit served on Chinese New Year._____

# The Phases of the Moon

**Chinese New Year starts on a New Moon in late January to early February (depending on the year) and ends with the lantern festival on the full moon 15 days later.**

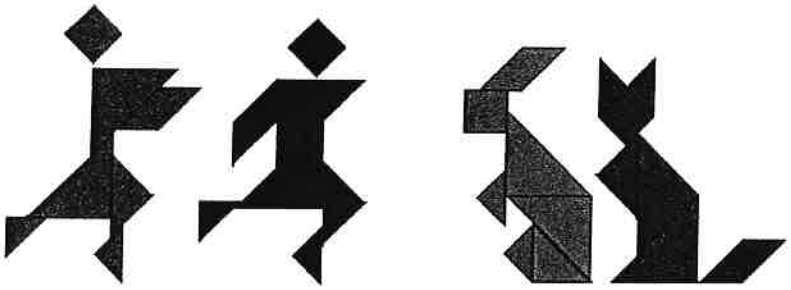



What is the phase of the moon when it is between the Sun and the Earth, and it is almost invisible to us? _____

What is the phase of the moon when it is farthest from the Sun, and it is looks circular to us? _____

What is the name of the festival at the end of the Chinese New Year?

_____

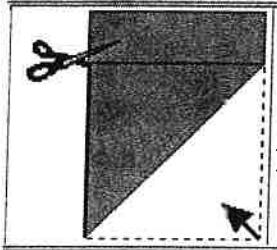


# Tangram Puzzle

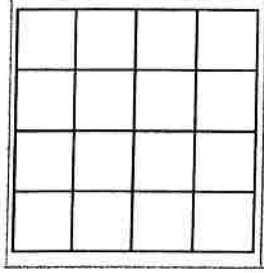
Tangram is an ancient Chinese puzzle. This activity is sometimes called "seven pieces of cleverness." The object of the puzzle is to rearrange the pieces of a square (the puzzle pieces) to form figures (like a picture of a cat) using the tangram pieces.

Supplies:
Paper (cardstock or other thick paper works well)
Scissors
Ruler and Pencil or a Printer

Start by making a square piece of paper. To start making the square, fold one corner of a piece of paper over to the adjacent side. Or, go to a tangram template to print and skip the next 3 steps.

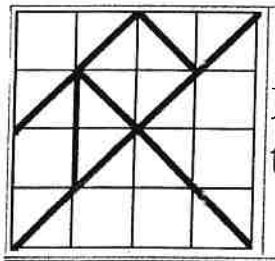


To finish making the square, cut off the small rectangle, forming a square.

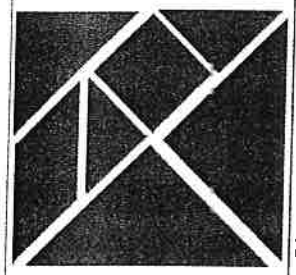


Fold the square piece of paper in half, then in half again (making a square that is divided into quarters). Repeat this step (resulting in a square divided into sixteenths).

Unfold the paper.

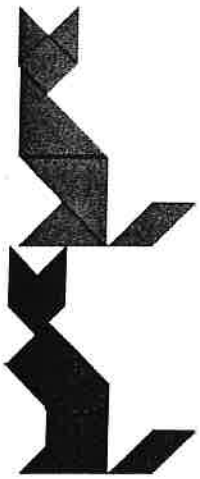


Draw lines along the red lines marked at the left. Cut along these lines.



You will now have seven pieces: a small square, two small isosceles triangles, a medium-sized isosceles triangle, two large isosceles triangles, and a parallelogram.

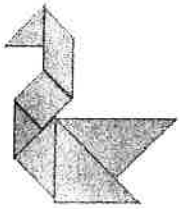
{An isosceles triangle has two equal angles and two equal sides. A parallelogram is a four-sided figure with each side parallel to the opposite side.}



**cats**

You can arrange these seven pieces into an incredible number of shapes, making animals, people, everyday objects, etc. See how many you can make - invent new ones!

**dancers**



**swan**

**bird**

**candle**

**spinning top**

**duck**

**bunny**

# Produce a Play

You will need imagination.
Optional are: costumes, props, a script, and a curtain.

What is a play?

Actors pretend to be characters in a story.
The audience watches and shows their appreciation of the play.

1. Choose a story

Read and re-read the story so everyone is familiar with the characters and the action.

2. Select the roles (the parts) that will be in your play.

3. Assign a group to write the script (you may want to work with older students to help with this part.)

4. Prepare costumes (this can be elaborate or simple head pieces or signs that tell the audience who is who), sets and props

5. Re-tell the story or practice with the script.

6. Practice several times.

7. Present your play to others.

As you get better do more and more complicated productions.

# ACT IT OUT!

You will need imagination and a story
Optional are: costumes and props.

What is ACT IT OUT?

Students pretend to be characters in a story and do the action while staff read the story aloud.

1. Choose a story

Read and re-read the story so everyone is familiar with the characters and the action.

2. Assign the parts for each character.

3. You may need to designate places (the woods, the house) or you may want to make sets or representations of the scenes

4. Staff will read the story and the characters move through the action

5. Stop for specific key lines and sometimes the characters will say their lines.

6. Continue to the end of the story.

Present your "Act It Out" to others

**The Game of Nim**
**Exercise the students' brains with this 1,000-year-old Chinese game.**

By Louise Orlando

**What you need:**
• 21 toothpicks, beans, or other small markers per 2 students

**What to do:**
1. Explain to the students that this game is over 1,000 years old.

Brainstorm and make a list on the board of games they enjoy now that other kids might enjoy 1,000 years in the future.

2. To play the game each student must have a partner and 21 markers for the pair.

3. Arrange the toothpicks (or other markers) in a single row.

4. Taking turns, each can pick up one, two, or three sticks at a time.

5. **The player to pick up the last stick loses**. Play the best out of 3, 5, 7.

Have a playoff of the winners and the non-winners, trade partners, play staff against students..... Have FUN!

6. As a follow-up activity, search online or at the library for other Chinese games, or games from other Asian cultures.

**Learning benefits:**
• encourages creative problem solving
• provides practice with mental arithmetic
• supports planning skills

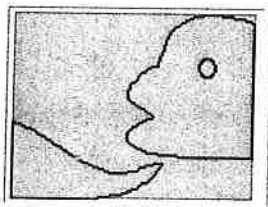
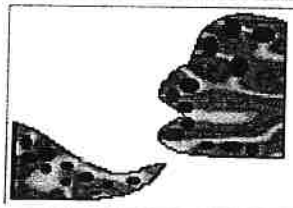
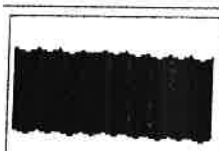
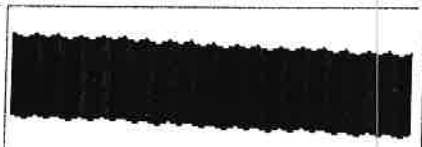
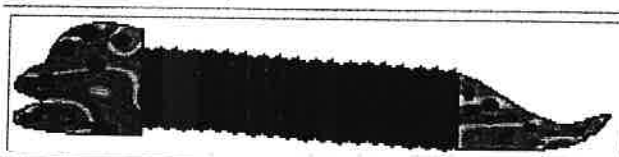
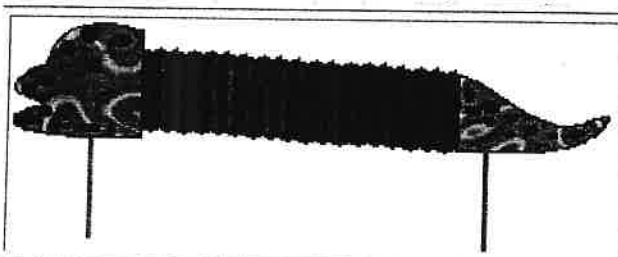
From **The Multicultural Game Book** by Louise Orlando
(Scholastic Professional Books)

# Make a dancing paper lion or dragon toy

Traditionally, on Chinese New Year, two people wear a huge lion or dragon costume and dance. This toy is a tiny paper version of this traditional puppet.

Supplies:

- Colored paper
- Scissors
- Crayons or markers
- Glue, tape
- 2 wooden barbeque skewers (or 2 straws or disposable chopsticks)
- Optional glitter, feathers

| | |
|---|---|
|  | Draw the head and tail of a lion or dragon on a piece of paper. |
|  | Cut the head and tail out and decorate with bright colors.<br><br>Optional: Decorate with glitter and feathers. |
|  | Fold a piece of paper in half the long way. Cut along the fold line, making two long rectangles. |
|  Fold each piece of paper up like an accordion. Glue or tape the two pieces together, forming one long piece that will be the animal's body.  | |
|  | Glue or tape one end of the body to the head. Glue or tape the other end of the body to the tail. |
|  | Tape one skewer (or straw) to the head and the other skewer (or straw) onto the tail.<br><br>You now have a dragon or lion that can dance for Chinese New Year. |

# Chinese jump rope IS a Chinese game

The game is typically played by three players (although more can participate) with a rope (or, more frequently, a string of rubber bands) of about 5-6 meters in length that has been tied into a circle.
Two (holders) face each other about 3 meters apart, with their feet together, and position the rope around their ankles so that is it taut.
The jumper stands between the two sides of the rope and must accomplish a specific series of moves without making an error or pausing.

Choose the jump pattern to follow and with the holders holding the rubberband around their ankles. There are many jump patterns and most are accompanied by a song. This is sometimes called the "first level". The jumper tries to complete the chosen pattern. If the moves are completed successfully, then the rope is moved farther up and the series is repeated. When the rope gets too high for a normal person to jump over it, the player then kneels and uses his or her hands instead. Some people just stop the game at this point, as the game is much easier when using hands. If the jumper makes a mistake, players rotate their positions and the next player becomes the jumper. Once the player is finished, that person switches with one of the other people, and so on, until everyone has been able to play.

**The other participants chant the moves "out", "in", side, and "on",** as the player does them. It involves jumping and repositioning the feet in some manner.
**OUT:** jumping so that both feet land outside the rope
**IN**: both feet are inside the rope
**SIDE**: one foot is inside and one foot is outside the rope
**ON:** both feet are on top of the rope.

Some other moves involve manipulating the rope. One of these moves, called **"scissors",** is executed by starting with both feet outside the rope and then crossing the legs, with the ropes in tow, so that a formation resembling a pair of scissors is formed.

There are many variations of the game that are played. Sometimes the rope is criss-crossed so that it makes an X, and the player must move his or her feet into different sections of the X in some pattern. Instead of simply raising the rope, some players create a procession of "levels", similar to a video game that the player must complete before winning the game. When a player returns to jumping, they continue the game from the last uncompleted level. The player that first completes the levels (usually five to nine, up to neck height) wins the game. These levels often have specific names, such as the "roller-coaster," which is a criss-crossed rope that is higher at one end than the other is.

**Chinese Jump Rope** is a universal game. Central European children call Chinese Jump Rope Gummitwist; it is popular among young girls in Germany, Austria, Italy and countries of ex-Yugoslavia. In New Zealand and Great Britain, children refer to the game as "Elastics". It is also known as skip-tape.