MANDARIN CHINESE · GRADE 2 · AGES 7–8

Grade 2 Mandarin

First edition | 5 units | 10 lessons · one quarter | Simplified characters with pinyin

A song or video for every lesson

FIRST EDITION

Course guide

Grade 2 Mandarin is a short course of 10 lessons (5 units of 2), one lesson a week for a quarter, with three sessions of 15–20 minutes a week.

The child learns classroom things and phrases, rooms and helping words with 在哪儿 and 我来帮你, numbers from 十一 to 一百, the days of the week with 星期, clothes with 穿 and colors, the four seasons, and the picture-characters 山, 水 and 木. Every Chinese word is shown in simplified characters with pinyin above it.

The child listens, sings, speaks and begins tracing simple characters in a 田 grid; each lesson has a worksheet with a separate answer key. Earlier grades help but are not required.

> Every embedded video comes from a channel approved for School Launch: Miss Panda Chinese (a cheerful teacher with Mandarin songs, picture words and picture-book read-alouds for little children) and Little Fox Chinese (short animated Mandarin songs and stories with the words on screen), with a few short vocabulary videos from ChineseClass101. Miss Panda teaches in Taiwan-style Mandarin and sometimes shows traditional characters on screen; the sounds are the same Mandarin, and the course itself uses simplified characters. Most songs are two to five minutes long, so play them twice: once to listen and once to sing along. The videos play in YouTube's privacy-enhanced player. Please preview every video yourself before you show it to your child. The videos were chosen by title and channel from channels approved for School Launch and checked one by one, and YouTube may show its own suggestions when a video ends, so stay nearby and stop the player when the lesson's part is done.

Start with Lesson 1.1 →

Who it is for

Written for students in grade 2 (about ages 7–8), with a parent or teacher reading the lessons aloud and joining in. No Chinese is needed by the child or the parent: every word comes with its pinyin and an English sound guide, and the songs do the rest. Reading and writing are light: tracing and copying simple characters and reading picture labels aloud. Sessions are short, 15 to 20 minutes. Nothing needs to be bought: every activity uses paper, crayons and household things.

How to use this course

1. **The weekly rhythm.** The quarter has 10 lessons, one a week, each with three sessions of 15–20 minutes. Session 1 is the warm-up, the story, the song and the picture study (in the first lesson of each unit). Session 2 is the activity and the picture dictionary. Session 3 is the worked examples, the practice questions (asked out loud), the game and a little show for the family.
2. **Say it every day.** Young children learn a language by hearing it and saying it, a few minutes every day, cheerfully. Say 你好 (nǐ hǎo) at breakfast and 晚安 (wǎn'ān, good night) at bedtime, count the stairs in Chinese, and sing the week's song in the car.
3. **Hands for the tones.** Draw each tone in the air as you say it: a flat line for the first tone, a line up for the second, a dip for the third and a chop down for the fourth. Children love it, and it keeps the tones honest.
4. **The picture dictionary.** Keep one notebook for the quarter. Each lesson the child draws the new words, and a parent writes the character and pinyin beside each drawing for the child to trace.
5. **Tones are part of the word.** Every Chinese syllable has a tone, and the tone changes the meaning. Say every new word with its tone from the first day, draw the tone in the air with your hand, and copy the tone marks carefully. A word said with the wrong tone is a different word.
6. **Characters and pinyin.** The course writes Chinese in simplified characters, the form used in mainland China and Singapore and by most learners, with pinyin

printed above the characters. Each vocabulary card also gives the traditional form, used in Taiwan and Hong Kong, when it is different. Families who read traditional characters at home are welcome to use them.

7. **The word list.** The quarter teaches 53 words and phrases, in this order. Unit 1: 书 (shū), 笔 (bǐ), 纸 (zhǐ), 桌子 (zhuōzi), 椅子 (yǐzi), 这是 (zhè shì), 请坐 (qǐng zuò), 请站 (qǐng zhàn), 请听 (qǐng tīng), 安静 (ānjìng), 知道 (zhīdào). Unit 2: 家 (jiā), 房间 (fángjiān), 门 (mén), 窗户 (chuānghu), 床 (chuáng), 厨房 (chúfáng), 帮 (bāng), 打扫 (dǎsǎo), 洗碗 (xǐ wǎn), 做饭 (zuò fàn), 来 (lái). Unit 3: 十一 (shíyī), 二十 (èrshí), 五十 (wǔshí), 百 (bǎi), 一百 (yìbǎi), 星期 (xīngqī), 星期一 (xīngqīyī), 星期六 (xīngqīliù), 星期天 (xīngqītiān), 今天 (jīntiān). Unit 4: 衣服 (yīfu), 裤子 (kùzi), 裙子 (qúnzi), 鞋 (xié), 帽子 (màozi), 穿 (chuān), 袜子 (wàzi), 外套 (wàitào), 戴 (dài), 彩衣 (cǎiyī). Unit 5: 春天 (chūntiān), 夏天 (xiàtiān), 秋天 (qiūtiān), 冬天 (dōngtiān), 喜欢 (xǐhuan), 花 (huā), 树 (shù), 山 (shān), 水 (shuǐ), 草 (cǎo), 木 (mù).
8. **Word games.** The crossword, word-find and hangman games used in other School Launch language courses need typed letters; Chinese needs characters or pinyin with tone marks, so the games are turned off for Mandarin. Each lesson has a spoken game instead.
9. **Printables.** Each lesson has a one-page worksheet, and the answers are in a separate key for the parent. Each unit review also has a printable key.
10. **The Chinese Bible.** Chinese verses are quoted from the Chinese Union Version (和合本 Héhéběn), the Mandarin translation finished in 1919 by a team of missionaries and Chinese scholars and still the Bible of most Chinese-speaking churches. The 1919 text is in the public domain. The course prints it in simplified characters, the form taught in this course, with modern punctuation; every verse has been checked word for word against the 1919 edition, and where the 1988 New Punctuation edition changed a word, the 1919 word is printed. A small space is printed before 神 (shén, God) in this version, as in the original: it was a mark of reverence, and it let the same printing plates serve the edition that used the two-character name 上帝 (Shàngdì). God's name, printed LORD in the King James Version, is 耶和华 (Yēhéhuá, Jehovah) in the Union Version. The pinyin under each verse was added by School Launch to help with reading aloud. The English verse is always the King James Version, quoted exactly.

Scope and sequence

UNIT 1 · WEEKS 1–2

At School: 书 and 笔

Classroom things and words: 书 (book), 笔 (pen), 纸 (paper), 桌子 (desk), 椅子 (chair), and classroom phrases 请坐, 请听, 安静 and 我知道. The scholar's Four Treasures: brush, ink, paper and inkstone.

1.1 这是书: Book, Pen, Paper, Desk, Chair

1.2 请坐, 请听: Classroom Words

UNIT 2 · WEEKS 3–4

My Home: 家

Home words: 家 (home, family), 房间 (room), 门 (door), 窗户 (window), 床 (bed), 厨房 (kitchen), and 在哪儿? (where is it?). Helping at home with 帮 and 打扫. Wen Zhengming's garden house among the bamboo.

2.1 家: Rooms in My Home

2.2 我来帮你: Helping at Home

UNIT 3 · WEEKS 5–6

Numbers to 100 and the Week

Counting to 一百 (100) by building numbers from 一 to 十, and the days of the week with 星期. The Chinese abacus, the lost sheep, and the seventh day of rest.

3.1 十一 to 一百: Counting to 100

3.2 星期几? Days of the Week

UNIT 4 · WEEKS 7–8

Clothes: 穿衣服

Clothing words with 穿 (to wear): 衣服, 裤子, 裙子, 鞋, 帽子 and 袜子, with colors: 红衣服, 蓝裤子. Tang-dynasty ladies preparing silk, the lilies of the field, and Joseph's coat of many colors.

4.1 衣服, 裤子, 鞋: What I Wear

4.2 红帽子: Colors and Clothes, and Joseph's Coat

UNIT 5 · WEEKS 9–10

Seasons and Nature: 春夏秋冬

The four seasons, 春 夏 秋 冬, and nature words: 花 (flower), 树 (tree), 山 (mountain), 水 (water), 草 (grass). Qian Xuan's doves in pear blossoms, "to every thing there is a season," and the manifold works of God.

5.1 春夏秋冬: The Four Seasons

5.2 花 树 山 水: Flowers, Trees, Mountains and Water

Weekly pacing calendar

WEEK	PLAN
1	• Session 1: Lesson 1.1 这是书: Book, Pen, Paper, Desk, Chair: warm-up, story, words and picture study • Session 2: Lesson 1.1 activity (make your own brush painting) and song • Session 3: Worked examples, practice out loud, the game and the worksheet *Three sessions a week of 15–20 minutes. On the other days, use the week's words around the house.*
2	• Session 1: Lesson 1.2 请坐, 请听: Classroom Words: warm-up, story, words and picture study • Session 2: Lesson 1.2 activity (teacher for a day) and song • Session 3: Worked examples, practice out loud, the game and the worksheet • End of unit: Unit 1 review and unit challenge (chinese classroom tour)
3	• Session 1: Lesson 2.1 家: Rooms in My Home: warm-up, story, words and picture study • Session 2: Lesson 2.1 activity (shoebox house) and song • Session 3: Worked examples, practice out loud, the game and the worksheet
4	• Session 1: Lesson 2.2 我来帮你: Helping at Home: warm-up, story, words and picture study • Session 2: Lesson 2.2 activity (helper chart) and song • Session 3: Worked examples, practice out loud, the game and the worksheet • End of unit: Unit 2 review and unit challenge (my home map)
5	• Session 1: Lesson 3.1 十一 to 一百: Counting to 100: warm-up, story, words and picture study • Session 2: Lesson 3.1 activity (bead counting) and song • Session 3: Worked examples, practice out loud, the game and the worksheet
6	• Session 1: Lesson 3.2 星期几? Days of the Week: warm-up, story, words and picture study • Session 2: Lesson 3.2 activity (week wheel) and song • Session 3: Worked examples, practice out loud, the game and the worksheet • End of unit: Unit 3 review and unit challenge (a hundred chart and a week calendar)
7	• Session 1: Lesson 4.1 衣服, 裤子, 鞋: What I Wear: warm-up, story, words and picture study

WEEK	PLAN
	• Session 2: Lesson 4.1 activity (paper doll wardrobe) and song • Session 3: Worked examples, practice out loud, the game and the worksheet
8	• Session 1: Lesson 4.2 红帽子: Colors and Clothes, and Joseph's Coat: warm-up, story, words and picture study • Session 2: Lesson 4.2 activity (joseph's coat collage) and song • Session 3: Worked examples, practice out loud, the game and the worksheet • End of unit: Unit 4 review and unit challenge (fashion show)
9	• Session 1: Lesson 5.1 春夏秋冬: The Four Seasons: warm-up, story, words and picture study • Session 2: Lesson 5.1 activity (season wheel) and song • Session 3: Worked examples, practice out loud, the game and the worksheet
10	• Session 1: Lesson 5.2 花 树 山 水: Flowers, Trees, Mountains and Water: warm-up, story, words and picture study • Session 2: Lesson 5.2 activity (nature collage) and song • Session 3: Worked examples, practice out loud, the game and the worksheet • End of unit: Unit 5 review and unit challenge (a four-seasons tree)

Materials

A notebook for the picture dictionary

One for the quarter, for drawings and traced characters.

Crayons or markers, paper, scissors, glue and tape

For the activities. A parent helps with cutting.

Index cards

For picture cards and games.

Grading

Grades at this age come from cheerful participation: saying the words, singing the songs, playing the games and making the picture dictionary. A child who joins in every day earns full credit.

PART	%
Saying and singing (daily greetings, songs, motions, games)	**40**
Picture dictionary and activities	**30**
Unit reviews (out loud)	**15**
Unit challenges	**15**

Scale: Most families simply mark each review Got it, Getting there or Not yet. If you prefer letters: A 90–100, B 80–89, C 70–79. Below that, sing the songs and play the games again, then try once more.

- Every review is done out loud. The parent asks, the child answers or points, and the parent marks the answer key.
- A word counts when the child says it so a Chinese speaker would understand. The tones come with time; praise every try.

A NOTE TO PARENTS

You do not need to know Chinese to teach this course. Every Chinese word has its pinyin and an English sound guide (你好 nǐ hǎo is nee HOW), every answer is in the answer key, and every lesson has a short song or video with a native speaker. Learn right alongside your child.

Please preview every video yourself before you show it to your child. The videos were chosen by title and channel from channels approved for School Launch and checked one by one, and YouTube may show its own suggestions when a video ends, so stay nearby and stop the player when the lesson's part is done.

Keep it short and happy. If your child is tired, sing the song and stop. Fifteen joyful minutes are better than thirty unhappy ones.

The stories in this course are true stories of Chinese painters, places and people, of missionaries who loved China, and stories from the Bible. Each lesson ends with a verse in English (King James Version) and the same verse in the Chinese Union

Version, the Bible of most Chinese Christians, so your child can hear that God's Word speaks in every language. Chinese festivals are taught as facts about Chinese life (what families do, eat and say), not as religious practice. Where a custom comes from Chinese folk religion, the lesson says so plainly, and it explains how Chinese Christians keep the day.

UNIT 1

At School: 书 and 笔

Lesson 1.1 names classroom things with 这是… (this is…) and 那是… (that is…), with a picture study of the Four Treasures of the Study.

Lesson 1.2 teaches classroom phrases: 请坐 (please sit), 请听 (please listen), 安静 (quiet), 我知道 (I know) and 我不知道 (I don't know).

PREREQUISITES

- Grade 1 Mandarin is helpful, or Kindergarten: greetings, 谢谢, numbers to 十.

MASTERY CHECKLIST

- ☐ I can name five things in my classroom in Chinese.
- ☐ I can say 这是… and 那是….
- ☐ I can follow 请坐, 请听 and 安静.
- ☐ I can say 我知道 and 我不知道.

LESSONS IN THIS UNIT

1.1	**这是书: Book, Pen, Paper, Desk, Chair**	3 sessions of 15–20 minutes
1.2	**请坐, 请听: Classroom Words**	3 sessions of 15–20 minutes

Unit 1 review

Use real school things. The parent asks; the child answers out loud. The review is worth 20 points.

1. **4 pts**

   Point to the 书 (shū) and the 笔 (bǐ).

2. **4 pts**

   What is a desk in Chinese? A chair?

3. **4 pts**

   Hold up paper and say “This is paper.”

4. **4 pts**

   The parent says 请坐. What does the child do?

5. **4 pts**

   How do you say “I don’t know”?

ANSWER KEY

1. The book; the pen or pencil.
2. 桌子 (zhuōzi); 椅子 (yǐzi).
3. 这是纸 (zhè shì zhǐ).
4. The child sits down.
5. 我不知道 (wǒ bù zhīdào).

> Printable answer key (PDF, for the parent)

UNIT CHALLENGE: CHINESE CLASSROOM TOUR

Label things in your school area with Chinese sticky notes (a parent writes them). Give a visitor a tour: 这是书. 那是椅子. 请坐!

LOOK FOR	WHAT IT MEANS
Saying	The child names at least six classroom things in Chinese.
Using it	The child uses 这是, 那是 and 请坐.
Making	The labels are placed on the right things.
Joy	The child joins in cheerfully.

UNIT 1 · AT SCHOOL: 书 AND 笔 · LESSON 1.1 OF 10 · 3 SESSIONS OF 15–20 MINUTES

1.1 这是书: Book, Pen, Paper, Desk, Chair

OBJECTIVES

- Say 书, 笔, 纸, 桌子 and 椅子.
- Say 这是... (this is...) and 那是... (that is...).
- Learn about the Four Treasures of the Study.

> **Warm-up.** Look around your school table. What do you use to learn? Put five things in a row and name them in English. Now let's name them in Chinese.

WATCH

在学校 (At School) | Easy Chinese Story + Chants for Kids | 学汉语 | Mandarin | Little Fox Chinese

Little Fox Chinese - Stories & Songs for Learners · 2:53

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ho3JZp1plOM

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> after the story; point to your own book and pen when they appear.

Note: Little Fox Chinese: “At School,” an easy story and chant.

BACKUP VIDEO

Weekly Chinese Words with Yinru - In the Classroom

Learn Chinese with ChineseClass101.com · 2:05

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EAAeGaGZNQQ

ChineseClass101: Weekly Chinese Words with Yinru, in the classroom.

KEY TERMS

shū
书 **shū**

Book.

bǐ
笔 **bǐ**

Pen, pencil, brush: anything to write with.

zhǐ
纸 **zhǐ**

Paper.

zhuō zi
桌子 **zhuōzi**

Table, desk.

yǐ zi
椅子 **yǐzi**

Chair.

zhè shì
这是 **zhè shì**

This is.

VOCABULARY FOR THE WEEK

Pinyin spells each syllable; the mark over the vowel is the tone: ā high and level, á rising, ǎ low and dipping, à falling, a with no mark light and short. In the sound guides, (high), (rising), (dipping) and (falling) name the tone.

书

shū

shoo (high)

noun · traditional 書

book

笔

bǐ

bee (dipping)

noun · traditional 筆

pen; pencil; brush

纸

zhǐ

jr (dipping)

noun · traditional 紙

paper

桌子

zhuōzi

JWOH-dzuh

noun

table; desk

椅子

yǐzi

EE-dzuh

noun

chair

这是

zhè shì

juh SHR

phrase · traditional 這是

this is

CORE IDEAS

The story. Long ago in China, every scholar kept four precious things on his desk: a brush, ink, paper and an inkstone. They were called the Four Treasures of the Study. Paper itself was invented in China almost two thousand years ago!

How Chinese works. Point to something near you and say zhè shì 这是 + its name: 这是书.

For something farther away, say nà shì 那是: 那是椅子. Chinese does not need “a” or “the.”

Say it out loud. shū (shoo), bǐ (bee), zhǐ (jr), zhuōzi (JWOH-dzuh), yǐzi (EE-dzuh).

PICTURE STUDY



Four Treasures of the Study, photograph by ahen0barbus, 2012 · Photograph · Wikimedia Commons

Image: Wikimedia Commons, photograph, CC BY-SA 3.0 (credit: Wikimedia Commons contributor; see the file page)

This photograph shows the Four Treasures of the Study: brush (笔), ink (墨), paper (纸) and inkstone (砚). The writer rubs the ink stick on the wet stone to make ink, dips the soft brush, and writes on the paper. Chinese children still learn to write with a brush.

Look closely

- Find the brushes. Which is the biggest?
- Find the ink stick and the stone.
- Which treasure is paper?
- Which treasure do you use at school?

Talk about it

1. Why do you think scholars called these things treasures?
2. What are the treasures on your own desk?

ACTIVITY

Make your own brush painting

Paint a character with a brush, like a Chinese scholar.

You will need

- A soft paintbrush
- Black paint or ink in a dish
- Paper (newspaper underneath)

Steps

1. Hold the brush straight up.
2. Dip it and press gently to make a thick stroke, then lift to make it thin.
3. Paint 一, 二, 三 and 十.
4. Hang your best page up to dry.

Tips

- Go slowly; each stroke goes top to bottom or left to right.

Check your work

☐ I painted four characters.

☐ I can name the four treasures.

PICTURE DICTIONARY

1. Draw your desk with a book, pen and paper on it. Label 书, 笔, 纸, 桌子.

> **From history.** A Chinese official named Cai Lun is remembered for making paper from bark, rags and old fishing nets about the year 105. Paper later spread to the rest of the world.

> **At home in Chinese.** If anyone in the family writes Chinese with a brush, ask for a little demonstration, or look for a calligraphy set at a craft store.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. Hold up a book and say what it is.

▼ **Show solution**

1. Near you: 这是.
2. Book: 书.

Answer: 这是书 (zhè shì shū).

Example 2. Point to a chair across the room and say what it is.

▼ **Show solution**

1. Far away: 那是.
2. Chair: 椅子.

Answer: 那是椅子 (nà shì yǐzi).

PRACTICE

1. Easy Say book in Chinese.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   书 (shū).

2. Easy Say paper in Chinese.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   纸 (zhǐ).

3. Medium Hold up a pencil and say “This is a pencil.”

   ▼ **Show answer**

   这是笔.

4. Hard Name four things on your desk in Chinese.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   For example: 书, 笔, 纸, 桌子.

COMMON MISTAKES

- Mixing 这 (this, near) and 那 (that, far).

- Saying 纸 zhǐ like “zee.” It is jr, with the tongue curled.

> **Make it a game · This or that?.** Put some things near and some far. The parent points; the child says 这是… for near things and 那是… for far things.

> **Scripture.** “Train up a child in the way he should go: and when he is old, he will not depart from it.” (Proverbs 22:6, KJV)
>
> In the Chinese Bible (Chinese Union Version), this verse reads:
>
> > 教养孩童，使他走当行的道，就是到老他也不偏离。
>
> *Jiào yǎng hái tóng, shǐ tā zǒu dāng xíng de dào, jiù shì dào lǎo tā yě bù piān lí.*
>
> Parents teach their children the right way, and God blesses that teaching for a whole life.

UNIT 1 · AT SCHOOL: 书 AND 笔 · LESSON 1.2 OF 10 · 3 SESSIONS OF 15–20 MINUTES

1.2 请坐, 请听: Classroom Words

OBJECTIVES

- Follow 请坐 (please sit), 请站 (please stand) and 请听 (please listen).
- Say 安静 (quiet).
- Answer 我知道 (I know) or 我不知道 (I don’t know).

> **Warm-up.** Play teacher: the child gives the parent instructions in English: sit, stand, listen, be quiet. Today we learn them in Chinese.

WATCH

Playful Chinese Podcast - Be Quiet, Please in Chinese

Miss Panda Chinese · 8:24

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tgM9_O5kPBw

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> after the story; do each action when you hear it.

Note: Miss Panda Chinese: “Be quiet, please” and other polite classroom words. Parent note: Miss Panda sometimes shows traditional characters on screen (for example 媽媽 for 妈妈, 謝謝 for 谢谢); these lessons teach the simplified forms, so point to the simplified characters in the lesson.

BACKUP VIDEO

Learn Chinese - Chinese School Vocabulary

Learn Chinese with ChineseClass101.com · 2:39

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FKG5r3EXQO0

ChineseClass101: school vocabulary, clearly spoken.

KEY TERMS

qǐngzuò
请坐 **qǐng zuò**
Please sit down.

qǐngzhàn
请 站 **qǐng zhàn**
Please stand.

qǐngtīng
请听 **qǐng tīng**
Please listen.

a n jìng
安静 **ānjìng**
Quiet.

wǒ zhīdào
我知道 **wǒ zhīdào**
I know.

VOCABULARY FOR THE WEEK

Pinyin spells each syllable; the mark over the vowel is the tone: ā high and level, á rising, ǎ low and dipping, à falling, a with no mark light and short. In the sound guides, (high), (rising), (dipping) and (falling) name the tone.

请坐

qǐng zuò

ching DZWOH

phrase · traditional 請坐

please sit down

请站

qǐng zhàn

ching JAHN

phrase · traditional 請站

please stand

请听

qǐng tīng

ching TING

phrase · traditional 請聽

please listen

安静

ānjìng

ahn-JING

adjective · traditional 安靜

quiet

知道

zhīdào

jr-DOW

verb

to know

CORE IDEAS

The story. James wrote, “Let every man be swift to hear, slow to speak.” A good student, and a good friend, listens carefully. In Chinese classrooms, students stand to answer the teacher and sit when they finish.

How Chinese works. 请 (please) + an action makes a polite instruction: 请坐 (qǐngzuò), 请听 (qǐngtīng).

To answer a question, say 我知道 (wǒ zhīdào) or 我不知道 (wǒ bù zhīdào).

Say it out loud. qǐng zuò (ching DZWOH), qǐng zhàn (ching JAHN), qǐng tīng (ching TING), ānjìng (ahn-JING), wǒ zhīdào (woh jr-DOW).

ACTIVITY

Teacher for a day

Be the teacher and give classroom instructions in Chinese.

You will need

- A pointer (a ruler)
- A small whiteboard or paper

Steps

1. Set up chairs for your “class” (family or toys).
2. Greet them: 同学们好!
3. Give instructions: 请坐, 请站, 请听, 安静.
4. Ask a question and let them answer 我知道 or 我不知道.

Tips

- Speak clearly and kindly.

Check your work

- ☐ I gave four instructions in Chinese.
- ☐ My class followed them.

PICTURE DICTIONARY

1. Draw a classroom with a teacher. Write 请坐 in a speech bubble.

> **From history.** Many Chinese schools start the day with exercises together in the schoolyard, and students take turns cleaning their own classroom.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. The teacher says 请站. What do you do?

▼ **Show solution**

1. 站 means stand.

Answer: Stand up.

Example 2. The teacher asks a hard question you can't answer. What do you say?

▼ **Show solution**

1. I don't know = 我不知道.

Answer: 我不知道 (wǒ bù zhīdào).

PRACTICE

1. Easy What does 请坐 mean?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Please sit down.

2. Easy Say quiet in Chinese.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   安静 (ānjìng).

3. Medium Say "Please listen."

   ▼ **Show answer**

   请听 (qǐng tīng).

4. Hard Answer a question in Chinese, then say thank you to the teacher.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   我知道! 谢谢老师!

COMMON MISTAKES

- Mixing 坐 (sit) and 站 (stand).
- Saying 不知道 with bú. Before zhī (a high tone), 不 stays bù.

> **Make it a game · Teacher says.** Like Simon Says: the parent gives instructions in Chinese. Obey only when the instruction starts with 请!

> **Scripture.** “Wherefore, my beloved brethren, let every man be swift to hear, slow to speak, slow to wrath:” (James 1:19, KJV)
>
> In the Chinese Bible (Chinese Union Version), this verse reads:
>
> > 你们各人要快快地听，慢慢地说
> >
> > *Nǐ men gè rén yào kuài kuài de tīng, màn màn de shuō*
>
> God tells us to be quick to listen and slow to speak. Listening well is a way to love others.

UNIT 2

My Home: 家

Lesson 2.1 teaches 家, 房间, 门, 窗户, 床 and 厨房, and asks 妈妈在哪儿? (where is Mom?) / 在厨房 (in the kitchen). The picture is a leaf from Wen Zhengming’s Garden of the Inept Administrator.

Lesson 2.2 teaches helping words: 帮 (help), 打扫 (clean), 洗碗 (wash dishes), 做饭 (cook) and 我来! (let me do it!).

PREREQUISITES

- Unit 1.

MASTERY CHECKLIST

- ☐ I can name rooms and things in my home.
- ☐ I can ask 在哪儿? and answer 在....
- ☐ I can offer to help at home in Chinese.

LESSONS IN THIS UNIT

2.1	**家: Rooms in My Home**	3 sessions of 15–20 minutes
2.2	**我来帮你: Helping at Home**	3 sessions of 15–20 minutes

Unit 2 review

The parent asks; the child answers out loud. The review is worth 20 points.

1. **4 pts**
   What is 家?

2. **4 pts**
   Point to a 门 (mén) and a 窗户 (chuānghu).

3. **4 pts**
   Where do we sleep? Where do we cook? Say it in Chinese.

4. **4 pts**
   Ask “Where is Dad?” in Chinese.

5. **4 pts**
   Offer to help in Chinese.

ANSWER KEY

1. Home; family.
2. A door; a window.
3. 床 (chuáng) / 房间 (fángjiān); 厨房 (chúfáng).
4. 爸爸在哪儿? (bàba zài nǎr?)
5. 我来帮你! or 我来! (wǒ lái bāng nǐ).

Printable answer key (PDF, for the parent)

UNIT CHALLENGE: MY HOME MAP

Draw a map of your home with each room labeled in Chinese (a parent writes). Hide a toy and give clues: 在厨房! 在床上! Let the family find it.

LOOK FOR	WHAT IT MEANS
Saying	The child names at least five places in the home in Chinese.
Using it	The child uses 在哪儿? and 在….
Making	The map is labeled.
Joy	The child joins in cheerfully.

UNIT 2 · MY HOME: 家 · LESSON 2.1 OF 10 · 3 SESSIONS OF 15–20 MINUTES

2.1 家: Rooms in My Home

OBJECTIVES

- Say 家, 房间, 门, 窗户, 床 and 厨房.
- Ask … 在哪儿? (where is…?).
- Answer 在 + a place.

> **Warm-up.** Take a walk through your home and name every room in English. Today we name them in Chinese!

WATCH

Weekly Chinese Words with Yinru - Rooms

Learn Chinese with ChineseClass101.com · 2:00

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Uryt6s0vaQw

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> after the story; point to each room in your own home when it is named.

Note: ChineseClass101: Weekly Chinese Words with Yinru, rooms of the house.

BACKUP VIDEO

Playful Chinese Podcast - Are You Home in Chinese

Miss Panda Chinese · 7:50

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Z5e3Tn-bBfA

Miss Panda Chinese: “Are you home?” in Chinese. Parent note: Miss Panda sometimes shows traditional characters on screen (for example 媽媽 for 妈妈, 謝謝 for 谢谢); these lessons teach the simplified forms, so point to the simplified characters in the lesson.

KEY TERMS

jiā
家 **jiā**

Home; family.

fángjiān
房 间 **fángjiān**

Room.

mén
门 **mén**

Door.

chuāng hu
窗 户 **chuānghu**

Window.

chuáng
床 **chuáng**

Bed.

chúfáng
厨 房 **chúfáng**

Kitchen.

VOCABULARY FOR THE WEEK

Pinyin spells each syllable; the mark over the vowel is the tone: ā high and level, á rising, ǎ low and dipping, à falling, a with no mark light and short. In the sound guides, (high), (rising), (dipping) and (falling) name the tone.

家

jiā

jyah (high)

noun

home; family

房间

fángjiān

fahng-JYEN

noun · traditional 房間

room

门

mén

mun (rising)

noun · traditional 門

door

窗户

chuānghu

CHWAHNG-hoo

noun · traditional 窗戶

window

床

chuáng

chwahng (rising)

noun · traditional 牀

bed

厨房

chúfáng

choo-FAHNG

noun · traditional 廚房

kitchen

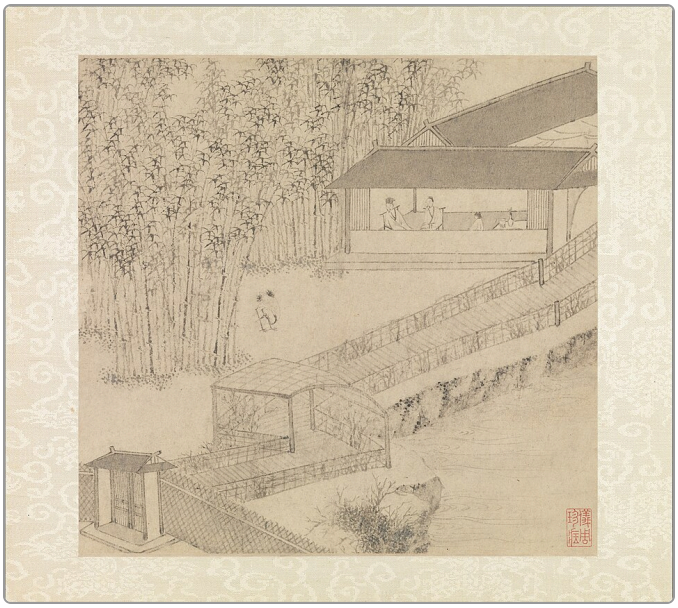
CORE IDEAS

The story. Joshua told the people of Israel, “As for me and my house, we will serve the LORD.” A Christian home is a place where God is loved and served every day.

How Chinese works. 家 means both home and family. Look at the character: a roof (宀) on top! To ask where someone is, say the name + 在哪儿 (zài nǎ r)? Answer with 在 + the place: 在厨房 (in the kitchen).

Say it out loud. jiā (jyah), fángjiān (fahng-JYEN), mén (mun), chuānghu (CHWAHNG-hoo), chuáng (chwahng), chúfáng (choo-FAHNG).

PICTURE STUDY



Garden of the Inept Administrator (album leaf), Wen Zhengming, 1551 (Ming dynasty) · Ink on paper, album leaf · Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York

Image: Wikimedia Commons, public domain

Wen Zhengming was a painter, poet and teacher who lived about five hundred years ago in Suzhou. His friend built a garden home there, and Wen painted its houses, paths and ponds in a little album of pictures, each with a poem.

Look closely

- Find the house. Who is inside?
- Find the child in the yard.
- Find the gate. Where is the door?
- What plant grows all around the house?

Talk about it

1. Would you like to live here? Why?
2. Which room of your home would you paint?

ACTIVITY

Shoebox house

Build a little house with rooms and label them in Chinese.

You will need

- A shoebox or small boxes
- Paper, crayons, tape

Steps

1. Divide the box into rooms with paper walls.
2. Draw a door (门), window (窗户) and bed (床).
3. Label each room in Chinese.
4. Move a toy figure around and ask … 在哪儿?

Tips

- Answer with 在 + the room.

Check your work

- ☐ My house has labeled rooms.
- ☐ I can ask and answer 在哪儿.

PICTURE DICTIONARY

1. Draw your house with a door and windows. Write 家 on the roof.

> **From history.** In old Beijing, many families lived in a 四合院 (sìhéyuàn): four houses around a square courtyard, with grandparents, parents and children all together.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. Where is Mom? She is in the kitchen. Ask and answer.

▼ **Show solution**

1. Where is = 在哪儿.
2. Kitchen = 厨房.

Answer: 妈妈在哪儿? 在厨房.

Example 2. What does 家 mean?

▼ **Show solution**

1. It has two meanings.

Answer: Home and family.

PRACTICE

1. Easy Say door in Chinese.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   门 (mén).

2. Easy Say bed in Chinese.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   床 (chuáng).

3. Medium Ask where the cat is.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   猫在哪儿?

4. Hard Tell where three family members are right now.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   For example: 爸爸在厨房. 妈妈在房间. 我在家.

COMMON MISTAKES

- Saying 床 (bed) and 窗 (window) the same. 床 rises; 窗 is high and level.
- Forgetting 在 in the answer. Say 在厨房, not just 厨房.

> **Make it a game · Hide and seek clues.** Hide a toy. The child asks 在哪儿? and the parent gives clues in Chinese: 在厨房! 在床上! 在门后面!

> **Scripture.** “And if it seem evil unto you to serve the LORD, choose you this day whom ye will serve; whether the gods which your fathers served that were on the other side of the flood, or the gods of the Amorites, in whose land ye dwell: but as for me and my house, we will serve the LORD.” (Joshua 24:15, KJV)
>
> In the Chinese Bible (Chinese Union Version), this verse reads:
>
> > 至于我和我家，我们必定事奉耶和华
> >
> > *Zhì yú wǒ hé wǒ jiā, wǒ men bì dìng shì fèng Yēhéhuá*
>
> Joshua chose to serve the Lord with his whole household. A Christian home serves God together.

UNIT 2 · MY HOME: 家 · LESSON 2.2 OF 10 · 3 SESSIONS OF 15–20 MINUTES

2.2 我来帮你: Helping at Home

OBJECTIVES

- Say 帮 (help), 打扫 (clean), 洗碗 (wash dishes) and 做饭 (cook).
- Offer: 我来帮你! (let me help you!).
- Work cheerfully, as for the Lord.

> **Warm-up.** What jobs do you do at home? Make a list together: set the table, feed the pet, make the bed… Today we learn helping words in Chinese.

WATCH

Weekly Chinese Words with Yinru - Housework

Learn Chinese with ChineseClass101.com · 1:15

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GyWXVtaPY_c

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> after the story; act out each chore as you hear it.

Note: ChineseClass101: Weekly Chinese Words with Yinru, housework.

BACKUP VIDEO

Weekly Chinese Words with Yinru - Home Tools

Learn Chinese with ChineseClass101.com · 1:42

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=L5QG_nFzx3c

ChineseClass101: Weekly Chinese Words with Yinru, home tools.

KEY TERMS

bāng
帮 **bāng**

To help.

dǎ sǎo
打扫 **dǎsǎo**

To clean, sweep.

xǐ wǎn
洗碗 **xǐ wǎn**

To wash the dishes.

zuòfàn
做饭 **zuò fàn**

To cook.

wǒ lái
我来 **wǒ lái**

Let me (do it)!

VOCABULARY FOR THE WEEK

Pinyin spells each syllable; the mark over the vowel is the tone: ā high and level, á rising, ǎ low and dipping, à falling, a with no mark light and short. In the sound guides, (high), (rising), (dipping) and (falling) name the tone.

帮

bāng

bahng (high)

verb · traditional 幫

to help

打扫

dǎsǎo

dah-SAO

verb · traditional 打掃

to clean; sweep

洗碗

xǐ wǎn

shee WAHN

verb

to wash the dishes

做饭

zuò fàn

dzwoh FAHN

verb · traditional 做飯

to cook

来

lái

lie (rising)

verb · traditional 來

to come; (let me) do

CORE IDEAS

The story. Paul wrote, “Whatsoever ye do, do it heartily, as to the Lord.” When we help at home with a happy heart, we serve Jesus. Even washing dishes can be done for Him!

How Chinese works. To offer help, say 我来 帮 你! (I come help you!). Or just 我来! (let me!). To say what you do, use 我 + the job: 我洗碗 (I wash the dishes).

Say it out loud. bāng (bahng), dǎsǎo (dah-SAO), xǐ wǎn (shee WAHN), zuò fàn (dzwoh FAHN). 我来帮你!

ACTIVITY

Helper chart

Make a chart of jobs you will do this week.

You will need

- Paper and a ruler
- Stickers or crayons

Steps

1. Draw a row for each job: 打扫, 洗碗, 做饭 (helping), 铺床 (make the bed).
2. Draw seven boxes for the days.
3. Each time you help, say 我来! and put a sticker.
4. At the end of the week, count your stickers in Chinese.

Tips

- Ask a parent to write the Chinese words.

Check your work

☐ I helped every day.

☐ I counted my stickers in Chinese.

PICTURE DICTIONARY

1. Draw yourself helping at home. Write 我来帮你 in a speech bubble.

> **From history.** In Chinese, a hard-working, helpful child is called 懂事 (dǒngshì), "understanding things." Parents are very proud of such a child.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. Mom is carrying heavy bags. What do you say?

▼ **Show solution**

1. Offer help.
2. Let me help you = 我来帮你.

Answer: 我来帮你!

Example 2. Say “I wash the dishes.”

▼ **Show solution**

1. I = 我.
2. Wash dishes = 洗碗.

Answer: 我洗碗 (wǒ xǐ wǎn).

PRACTICE

1. Easy Say help in Chinese.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   帮 (bāng).

2. Easy What does 做饭 mean?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   To cook.

3. Medium Offer to help Grandma.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   奶奶, 我来帮你!

4. Hard Say two jobs you do at home.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   For example: 我打扫. 我洗碗.

COMMON MISTAKES

- Saying 洗碗 xǐ wǎn with two dipping tones. The first is said rising: xí wǎn.

- Mixing 做 (do, make) and 坐 (sit). Same sound, different characters.

> **Make it a game · Charades of chores.** The parent acts out a chore; the child names it in Chinese. Then switch.

> **Scripture.** “And what soever ye do, do it heartily, as to the Lord, and not unto men;” (Colossians 3:23, KJV)
>
> In the Chinese Bible (Chinese Union Version), this verse reads:
>
> > 无论做什么，都要从心里做，像是给主做的
> >
> > *Wú lùn zuò shén me, dōu yào cóng xīn lǐ zuò, xiàng shì gěi zhǔ zuò de*
>
> Whatever we do, we do it with all our heart for the Lord, not just for people.

UNIT 3

Numbers to 100 and the Week

Lesson 3.1 builds numbers from 十一 (11) to 一百 (100): 二十 is two tens, 二十五 is two tens and five. The picture is a Chinese abacus.

Lesson 3.2 teaches the days of the week, 星期一 to 星期六 and 星期天, and 今天星期几? (what day is today?).

PREREQUISITES

- Counting 一 to 十.

MASTERY CHECKLIST

- ☐ I can count to 一百 in Chinese.
- ☐ I can say any number from 11 to 99.
- ☐ I can name the days of the week and say what day it is.

LESSONS IN THIS UNIT

3.1	**十一 to 一百: Counting to 100**	3 sessions of 15–20 minutes
3.2	**星期几? Days of the Week**	3 sessions of 15–20 minutes

Unit 3 review

The parent asks; the child answers out loud. The review is worth 20 points.

1. **4 pts**
   Say 15 and 20 in Chinese.

2. **4 pts**
   Say 36 and 99 in Chinese.

3. **4 pts**
   Say 100 in Chinese.

4. **4 pts**
   What day is 星期一?

5. **4 pts**
   How do you say Sunday? (two ways)

ANSWER KEY

1. 十五 (shíwǔ); 二十 (èrshí).
2. 三十六 (sānshíliù); 九十九 (jiǔshíjiǔ).
3. 一百 (yìbǎi).
4. Monday.
5. 星期天 (xīngqītiān) or 星期日 (xīngqīrì).

Printable answer key (PDF, for the parent)

UNIT CHALLENGE: A HUNDRED CHART AND A WEEK CALENDAR

Fill in a hundred chart with a parent, saying every tenth number in Chinese (十, 二十, 三十…). Then make a week calendar with 星期一 to 星期天 and draw what you do each day.

LOOK FOR	WHAT IT MEANS
Saying	The child counts by tens to 一百 and says numbers to 99.
Using it	The child names all seven days.
Making	The chart and calendar are complete.
Joy	The child joins in cheerfully.

UNIT 3 · NUMBERS TO 100 AND THE WEEK · LESSON 3.1 OF 10 · 3 SESSIONS OF 15–20 MINUTES

3.1 十一 to 一百: Counting to 100

OBJECTIVES

- Build numbers 11–19: 十 + one more (十一, 十二…).
- Build tens: 二十, 三十… 九十, and numbers like 四十五.
- Say 一百 (100).

> **Warm-up.** Count to ten in Chinese with your fingers. What comes after 十? Chinese numbers are like building blocks: once you know one to ten, you can build all the way to 99!

WATCH

Chinese in Three Minutes - Numbers 11-100

Learn Chinese with ChineseClass101.com · 6:28

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FPBZqbjlU6Q

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> after the story; count along.

Note: ChineseClass101: “Chinese in Three Minutes,” numbers 11 to 100.

BACKUP VIDEO

汉语数字儿歌合集 (Chinese Number Songs) | 學數學兒歌合集 | 數字兒歌合集 | Chinese Songs for Kids | Little Fox

Little Fox Chinese - Stories & Songs for Learners · 5:49

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZrIAiD2JbMA

Little Fox Chinese: number songs.

KEY TERMS

shí yī
十一 **shíyī**

Eleven (ten-one).

èr shí
二十 **èrshí**

Twenty (two-ten).

èr shí wǔ
二十五 **èrshíwǔ**

Twenty-five (two-ten-five).

yì bǎi
一百 **yìbǎi**

One hundred.

VOCABULARY FOR THE WEEK

Pinyin spells each syllable; the mark over the vowel is the tone: ā high and level, á rising, ǎ low and dipping, à falling, a with no mark light and short. In the sound guides, (high), (rising), (dipping) and (falling) name the tone.

十一

shíyī

shr-EE

number

eleven

二十

èrshí

are-SHR

number

twenty

五十

wǔshí

woo-SHR

number

fifty

百

bǎi

bye (dipping)

number

hundred

一百

yìbǎi

ee-BYE

number

one hundred

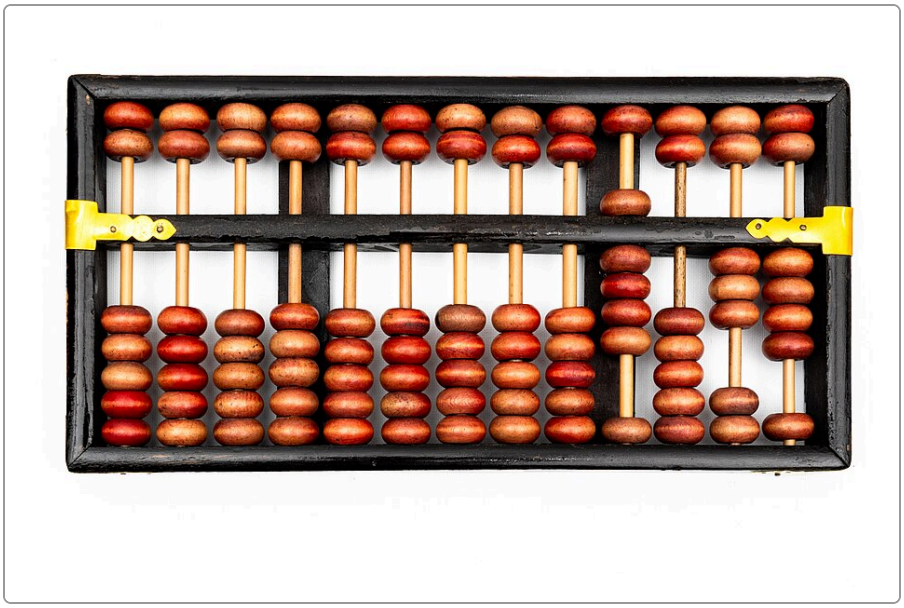
CORE IDEAS

The story. Jesus told about a shepherd with a hundred sheep. One got lost. He left the ninety-nine and searched until he found the one! That is how much Jesus loves each person.

How Chinese works. 11 is ten-one: 十(shí)一(yī). 20 is two-ten: 二(èr)十(shí). 25 is two-ten-five: 二(èr)十(shí)五(wǔ). 99 is nine-ten-nine: 九(jiǔ)十(shí)九(jiǔ). And 100 is 一(yì)百(bǎi).

Say it out loud. Count by tens: 十, 二十, 三十, 四十, 五十, 六十, 七十, 八十, 九十, 一百!

PICTURE STUDY



A Chinese abacus (suanpan), photograph by Felix Winkelnkemper, 2019 · Photograph · Wikimedia Commons

Image: Wikimedia Commons, photograph, CC BY-SA 4.0 (credit: Wikimedia Commons contributor; see the file page)

This is a 算盘 (suànpán), a Chinese abacus. Each rod is a place: ones, tens, hundreds. A bead above the bar counts five, and each bead below counts one. Shopkeepers in China used the abacus for hundreds of years, and some still use it today.

Look closely

- How many beads are above the bar on each rod? How many below?
- Find a rod where beads are pushed to the bar.
- Is it made of wood or plastic?
- Count the rods.

Talk about it

1. Why might an abacus be faster than counting on fingers?
2. What would you count with an abacus?

ACTIVITY

Bead counting

Make a simple bead counter to build numbers.

You will need

- Two pipe cleaners or strings
- Twenty beads or cereal loops

Steps

1. Put ten beads on each pipe cleaner.
2. The first is the tens, the second is the ones.
3. The parent says a number in Chinese, like 三十四.
4. Slide 3 tens and 4 ones, then say it back.

Tips

- Say the number before and after moving the beads.

Check your work

- ☐ I can build numbers to 99.
- ☐ I can say them in Chinese.

PICTURE DICTIONARY

1. Draw ten groups of ten dots. Write 一百 underneath.

> **From history.** The abacus was so important that Chinese children once learned it at school the way you learn a calculator. Abacus experts could add long lists of numbers in seconds.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. Say 47 in Chinese.

▼ **Show solution**

1. 47 is four tens and seven.
2. Four-ten-seven.

Answer: 四十七 (sìshíqī).

Example 2. How many sheep did the shepherd leave behind?

▼ **Show solution**

1. Ninety-nine.
2. Nine-ten-nine.

Answer: 九十九 (jiǔshíjiǔ).

PRACTICE

1. Easy Say 12 in Chinese.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   十二 (shí'èr).

2. Easy Say 30 in Chinese.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   三十 (sānshí).

3. Medium Say 58 in Chinese.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   五十八 (wǔshíbā).

4. Hard Count by tens from 10 to 100.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   十, 二十, 三十... 一百.

COMMON MISTAKES

- Saying 11 as 一十一. Just say 十一.

- Mixing 十四 (14) and 四十 (40). The first part is the tens.

> **Make it a game · Number hop.** Write tens on paper squares (十 to 一百). The parent calls a ten in Chinese; the child hops onto it. Then add ones by clapping: 三十 + three claps = 三十三.

> **Scripture.** "What man of you, having an hundred sheep, if he lose one of them, doth not leave the ninety and nine in the wilderness, and go after that which is lost, until he find it?" (Luke 15:4, KJV)
>
> In the Chinese Bible (Chinese Union Version), this verse reads:
>
> > 你们中间谁有一百只羊失去一只
> >
> > *Nǐ men zhōng jiān shuí yǒu yì bǎi zhī yáng shī qù yì zhī*
>
> The shepherd left ninety-nine sheep to find the one that was lost. Jesus seeks and saves the lost.

UNIT 3 · NUMBERS TO 100 AND THE WEEK · LESSON 3.2 OF 10 · 3 SESSIONS OF 15–20 MINUTES

3.2 星期几? Days of the Week

OBJECTIVES

- Say 星期一 to 星期六 (Monday to Saturday) and 星期天 (Sunday).
- Ask 今天星期几? (what day is today?).
- Know that God made a day of rest.

> **Warm-up.** Say the days of the week in English. Which day do we go to church? Today we learn the days in Chinese, and they are easy, because they use numbers!

WATCH

Playful Chinese Podcast - What Day Is Today in Chinese

Miss Panda Chinese · 8:23

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6WMWtJn9z_E

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> after the story; answer Miss Panda with today's day.

Note: Miss Panda Chinese: "What day is today?" in Chinese. Parent note: Miss Panda sometimes shows traditional characters on screen (for example 媽媽 for 妈妈, 謝謝 for 谢谢); these lessons teach the simplified forms, so point to the simplified characters in the lesson.

BACKUP VIDEO

Playful Chinese Podcast - What Month Is It in Chinese

Miss Panda Chinese · 8:05

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oVxw9wtH4pQ

Miss Panda Chinese: "What month is it?" in Chinese. Parent note: Miss Panda sometimes shows traditional characters on screen (for example 媽媽 for 妈妈, 謝謝 for 谢谢); these lessons teach the simplified forms, so point to the simplified characters in the lesson.

KEY TERMS

xīng qī
星期 **xīngqī**

Week.

xīng qī yī
星期一 **xīngqīyī**

Monday (week-one).

xīng qī tiān
星期天 **xīngqītiān**

Sunday (week-day).

jīn tiān
今天 **jīntiān**

Today.

VOCABULARY FOR THE WEEK

Pinyin spells each syllable; the mark over the vowel is the tone: ā high and level, á rising, ǎ low and dipping, à falling, a with no mark light and short. In the sound guides, (high), (rising), (dipping) and (falling) name the tone.

星期

xīngqī

shing-CHEE

noun

week

星期一

xīngqīyī

shing-chee-EE

noun

Monday

星期六

xīngqīliù

shing-chee-LYOH

noun

Saturday

星期天

xīngqītiān

shing-chee-TYEN

noun

Sunday

今天

jīntiān

jin-TYEN

noun

today

CORE IDEAS

The story. God made the world in six days, and on the seventh day He rested and blessed it. Christians gather to worship on Sunday, the day Jesus rose from the dead.

How Chinese works. Monday is week-one: 星期一 (xīng qī yī). Tuesday is 星期二, Wednesday 星期三, and so on to Saturday, 星期六. Sunday is not seven; it is 星期天 (xīng qī tiān) or 星期日.

Say it out loud. Ask 今天星期几 (jīn tiānxīng qī jǐ)? Answer: 今天星期三 (today is Wednesday).

ACTIVITY

Week wheel

Make a wheel of the days of the week.

You will need

- A paper plate, a paper arrow, a brass fastener
- Crayons

Steps

1. Divide the plate into seven parts.
2. Write 一 to 六 and 天 in the parts (a parent helps).
3. Draw something you do on each day; draw a church on 星期天.
4. Each morning, turn the arrow and say 今天星期….

Tips

- Start with 星期一.

Check your work

- ☐ My wheel has seven days.
- ☐ I say the day each morning in Chinese.

PICTURE DICTIONARY

1. Draw your favorite day of the week. Write its Chinese name.

> **From history.** The word 星期 means “star period.” Chinese also uses 礼拜 (lǐbài), “worship,” for the week: Sunday can be 礼拜天, the worship day.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. Today is Friday. Say it in Chinese.

▼ **Show solution**

1. Friday is the fifth day.
2. Week-five.

Answer: 今天星期五 (jīntiān xīngqīwǔ).

Example 2. What day is 星期天?

▼ **Show solution**

1. 天 is the special name, not a number.

Answer: Sunday.

PRACTICE

1. Easy Say Monday in Chinese.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   星期一 (xīngqīyī).

2. Easy What day is 星期三?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Wednesday.

3. Medium Ask what day it is today.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   今天星期几?

4. Hard Say all seven days in Chinese.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   星期一, 星期二, 星期三, 星期四, 星期五, 星期六, 星期天.

COMMON MISTAKES

- Saying 星期七 for Sunday. Sunday is 星期天 (or 星期日).
- Thinking 星期一 is Sunday. In Chinese the week starts with Monday.

> **Make it a game · Day after.** The parent says a day in Chinese; the child says the next day. 星期二 → 星期三. 星期六 → 星期天!

> **Scripture.** "And God blessed the seventh day, and sanctified it: because that in it he had rested from all his work which God created and made." (Genesis 2:3, KJV)
>
> In the Chinese Bible (Chinese Union Version), this verse reads:
>
> > 神赐福给第七日，定为圣日
> >
> > *Shén cì fú gěi dì qī rì, dìng wéi shèng rì*
>
> God blessed the seventh day and made it holy. He gives us a day to rest and worship.

UNIT 4

Clothes: 穿衣服

Lesson 4.1 teaches 衣服, 裤子, 裙子, 鞋, 帽子 and 袜子 with 我穿… (I wear…), and the story of Chinese silk.

Lesson 4.2 puts colors and clothes together (红帽子, a red hat) and tells of Joseph's coat of many colors.

PREREQUISITES

- Colors: 红, 黄, 蓝, 绿, 白, 黑 (Kindergarten).

MASTERY CHECKLIST

- ☐ I can name six pieces of clothing in Chinese.
- ☐ I can say what I am wearing with 我穿….
- ☐ I can describe clothes with a color.

LESSONS IN THIS UNIT

4.1	**衣服, 裤子, 鞋: What I Wear**	3 sessions of 15–20 minutes
4.2	**红帽子: Colors and Clothes, and Joseph's Coat**	3 sessions of 15–20 minutes

Unit 4 review

Use real clothes. The parent asks; the child answers out loud. The review is worth 20 points.

1. **4 pts**
   Point to the 鞋 (xié) and the 帽子 (màozi).

2. **4 pts**
   What are 裤子 and 裙子?

3. **4 pts**
   Say “I wear socks.”

4. **4 pts**
   Say “a red hat.”

5. **4 pts**
   What did Jacob give Joseph?

ANSWER KEY

1. Shoes; hat.
2. Pants; skirt.
3. 我穿袜子 (wǒ chuān wàzi).
4. 红帽子 (hóng màozi).
5. A coat of many colors (彩衣).

> Printable answer key (PDF, for the parent)

UNIT CHALLENGE: FASHION SHOW

Put on a little fashion show. Each model walks out, and the announcer says what they wear in Chinese: 他穿蓝裤子和白鞋.

LOOK FOR	WHAT IT MEANS
Saying	The child names at least six clothing words.
Using it	The child uses 穿 with colors.
Making	The show has at least three outfits.
Joy	The child joins in cheerfully.

UNIT 4 · CLOTHES: 穿衣服 · LESSON 4.1 OF 10 · 3 SESSIONS OF 15–20 MINUTES

4.1 衣服, 裤子, 鞋: What I Wear

OBJECTIVES

- Say 衣服, 裤子, 裙子, 鞋, 帽子 and 袜子.
- Say 我穿... (I wear...).
- Learn how silk was discovered in China.

> **Warm-up.** Get dressed in a silly way: shoes on hands, hat on a foot! Then fix it. What do we call each thing? Today we learn clothes in Chinese.

WATCH

👕 新衣服（New Clothes）| Basic Concepts | Clothes | Animation for Kids | Little Fox Chinese

Little Fox Chinese - Stories & Songs for Learners · 1:30

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Z1QD3P8looA

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> after the story; touch each piece of clothing you are wearing when you hear it.

Note: Little Fox Chinese: “New Clothes,” a short animation.

BACKUP VIDEO

Weekly Chinese Words with Yinru - Clothes

Learn Chinese with ChineseClass101.com · 1:48

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ExwL7pwjtpM

ChineseClass101: Weekly Chinese Words with Yinru, clothes.

KEY TERMS

yī fu
衣服 **yīfu**

Clothes; shirt.

kù zi
裤子 **kùzi**

Pants.

qún zi
裙子 **qúnzi**

Skirt; dress.

xié
鞋 **xié**

Shoes.

mào zi
帽子 **màozi**

Hat.

chuān
穿 **chuān**

To wear, to put on.

VOCABULARY FOR THE WEEK

Pinyin spells each syllable; the mark over the vowel is the tone: ā high and level, á rising, ǎ low and dipping, à falling, a with no mark light and short. In the sound guides, (high), (rising), (dipping) and (falling) name the tone.

衣服

yīfu

EE-foo

noun

clothes; shirt

裤子

kùzi

KOO-dzuh

noun · traditional 褲子

pants

裙子

qúnzi

CHÜN-dzuh

noun

skirt; dress

鞋

xié

shyeh (rising)

noun

shoes

帽子

màozi

MAO-dzuh

noun

hat

穿

chuān

chwahn (high)

verb

to wear

CORE IDEAS

The story. Jesus said, “Why take ye thought for raiment? Consider the lilies of the field.” God clothes the flowers beautifully, and He will take care of His children. Long ago, the Chinese discovered how to make silk from the cocoons of silkworms, and Chinese silk became famous around the world.

How Chinese works. chuān 穿 means to wear: wǒ chuān xié 我 穿 鞋 (I wear shoes). Many clothing words end in a light 子 (zi): 裤子, 裙子, 帽子, 袜子.

Say it out loud. yīfu (EE-foo), kùzi (KOO-dzuh), qúnzi (CHÜN-dzuh), xié (shyeh), màozi (MAO-dzuh), wàzi (WAH-dzuh).

PICTURE STUDY



Court Ladies Preparing Newly Woven Silk (detail), Emperor Huizong, after Zhang Xuan, early 12th century copy of an 8th-century painting · Ink and color on silk, handscroll (detail) · Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

Image: Wikimedia Commons, public domain

In old China, silk cloth was made by hand. These ladies have just woven a long piece of silk, and now they stretch it and smooth it with a pan of hot coals, like an iron. The painting was copied by Emperor Huizong from an older Tang-dynasty painting.

Look closely

- How many ladies hold the silk?
- Find the little girl. What is she doing?
- What colors are their clothes?
- Find the pan they use as an iron.

Talk about it

1. How long do you think it took to make this cloth?
2. What is your favorite piece of clothing?

ACTIVITY

Paper doll wardrobe

Make a paper doll with clothes to change.

You will need

- Card stock, crayons, scissors (a parent helps)
- Tape or tabs

Steps

1. Draw and cut out a simple doll.
2. Draw clothes: 衣服, 裤子, 裙子, 鞋, 帽子.
3. Dress the doll and say 她穿… or 他穿….
4. Change clothes and say it again.

Tips

- He = 他, she = 她: both are tā.

Check your work

- ☐ My doll has five pieces of clothing.
- ☐ I said what it wears in Chinese.

PICTURE DICTIONARY

1. Draw yourself in your favorite clothes. Label each piece.

> **From history.** For hundreds of years, China kept the making of silk a secret. Traders carried silk west along the Silk Road all the way to Rome.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. Say “I wear a hat.”

▼ **Show solution**

1. Wear = 穿 (for hats, 戴 dài is also used).
2. Hat = 帽子.

Answer: 我戴帽子 (wǒ dài màozi). 我穿… is used for clothes and shoes.

Example 2. What is 鞋?

▼ **Show solution**

1. We wear it on our feet.

Answer: Shoes.

PRACTICE

1. Easy Say pants in Chinese.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   裤子 (kùzi).

2. Easy What is 裙子?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   A skirt or dress.

3. Medium Say “I wear shoes.”

   ▼ **Show answer**

   我穿鞋.

4. Hard Say three things you are wearing today.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   For example: 我穿衣服, 裤子和鞋.

COMMON MISTAKES

- Using 穿 for a hat. Chinese usually says 戴帽子 (dài màozi) for hats, glasses and gloves.

- Saying 鞋 xié as “she.” It is shyeh, rising.

> **Make it a game · Dress the parent.** The child tells the parent what to put on in Chinese: 穿鞋! 戴帽子! The parent does it (sometimes in a silly way, and the child corrects in Chinese).

> **Scripture.** “And why take ye thought for raiment? Consider the lilies of the field, how they grow; they toil not, neither do they spin:” (Matthew 6:28, KJV)
>
> In the Chinese Bible (Chinese Union Version), this verse reads:
>
> > 何必为衣裳忧虑呢？你想野地里的百合花怎么长起来
>
> *Hé bì wèi yī shang yōu lǜ ne? Nǐ xiǎng yě dì lǐ de bǎi hé huā zěn me zhǎng qǐ lái*
>
> Jesus told us not to worry about clothes. God dresses the lilies, and He cares for us even more.

UNIT 4 · CLOTHES: 穿衣服 · LESSON 4.2 OF 10 · 3 SESSIONS OF 15–20 MINUTES

4.2 红帽子: Colors and Clothes, and Joseph’s Coat

OBJECTIVES

- Put a color before a clothing word: 红帽子, 蓝裤子.
- Say 袜子 (socks) and 外套 (coat).
- Retell the story of Joseph’s coat.

> **Warm-up.** Play I Spy with clothes: I spy something blue that someone is wearing!

WATCH

Weekly Chinese Words with Yinru - Colors

Learn Chinese with ChineseClass101.com · 1:48

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tpu1ShOHEHw

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> after the story; name the color of your own shirt in Chinese.

Note: ChineseClass101: Weekly Chinese Words with Yinru, colors.

BACKUP VIDEO

颜色儿歌合集 (Color Songs) | Easy Chinese Songs | 顏色兒歌 | 兒童兒歌 | 童謠 | Little Fox

Little Fox Chinese - Stories & Songs for Learners · 3:45

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gop5IOZtVrc

Little Fox Chinese: color songs.

KEY TERMS

hóngmào zi
红 帽子 **hóng màozi**

A red hat.

wà zi
袜子 **wàzi**

Socks.

wàitào
外套 **wàitào**

Coat; jacket.

cǎi yī
彩衣 **cǎiyī**

A colorful coat (the word in Genesis 37:3).

VOCABULARY FOR THE WEEK

Pinyin spells each syllable; the mark over the vowel is the tone: ā high and level, á rising, ǎ low and dipping, à falling, a with no mark light and short. In the sound guides, (high), (rising), (dipping) and (falling) name the tone.

袜子

wàzi

WAH-dzuh

noun · traditional 襪子

socks

外套

wàitào

why-TOW

noun

coat; jacket

戴

dài

die (falling)

verb

to wear (hat, glasses)

彩衣

cǎiyī

tsai-EE

noun · traditional 綵衣

colorful coat

CORE IDEAS

The story. Jacob loved his son Joseph and made him a coat of many colors. His brothers were jealous and sold him, but God was with Joseph and used even that evil for good.

How Chinese works. Put the color first: 红 帽子 (hóngmào zi) (red hat), 蓝裤子 (lán kù zi) (blue pants), 白袜子 (bái wà zi) (white socks). The Chinese Bible calls Joseph's coat a 彩衣 (cǎi yī), a colorful garment.

Say it out loud. Describe what everyone is wearing: 爸爸穿蓝衣服. 我穿白袜子.

ACTIVITY

Joseph's coat collage

Make Joseph's coat of many colors.

You will need

- A coat shape cut from paper
- Scraps of colored paper or fabric
- Glue

Steps

1. Glue stripes of many colors on the coat.
2. Name each color in Chinese as you glue it.
3. Write 彩衣 at the top.
4. Tell the story of Joseph to someone.

Tips

- Use all six colors you know.

Check your work

- ☐ My coat has many colors.
- ☐ I can tell Joseph's story.

PICTURE DICTIONARY

1. Draw Joseph in his colorful coat. Write 彩衣 beside him.

> **From history.** In old China, bright yellow robes were for the emperor alone. Ordinary people wore blue, gray and brown cotton.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. Say “blue pants.”

▼ **Show solution**

1. Color first: 蓝.
2. Pants: 裤子.

Answer: 蓝裤子 (lán kùzi).

Example 2. Dad wears a black coat. Say it in Chinese.

▼ **Show solution**

1. Dad wears = 爸爸穿.
2. Black coat = 黑外套.

Answer: 爸爸穿黑外套.

PRACTICE

1. Easy Say socks in Chinese.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   袜子 (wàzi).

2. Easy Say “red shoes.”

   ▼ **Show answer**

   红鞋 (hóng xié).

3. Medium What does 彩衣 mean?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   A colorful coat (Joseph’s coat).

4. Hard Say what you are wearing, with colors.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   For example: 我穿蓝衣服和黑裤子.

COMMON MISTAKES

- Putting the color after: 帽子红. In Chinese the color comes first: 红帽子.

- Forgetting 穿. Say 我穿红衣服, not just 我红衣服.

> **Make it a game · Color and clothes bingo.** Make a bingo card with pictures like a red hat or blue pants. The parent calls them in Chinese: 红帽子! The child covers the picture.

> **Scripture.** “Now Israel loved Joseph more than all his children, because he was the son of his old age: and he made him a coat of many colours.” (Genesis 37:3, KJV)
>
> In the Chinese Bible (Chinese Union Version), this verse reads:
>
> > 他给约瑟做了一件彩衣
> >
> > *Tā gěi Yuēsè zuò le yí jiàn cǎi yī*
>
> Jacob made Joseph a coat of many colors. God was with Joseph all through his hard years.

UNIT 5

Seasons and Nature: 春夏秋冬

Lesson 5.1 teaches 春天, 夏天, 秋天 and 冬天, and what each season is like, with Qian Xuan’s Doves and Pear Blossoms after Rain.

Lesson 5.2 teaches 花, 树, 山, 水 and 草, and the picture-characters 山 and 木. A year-end review closes the course.

PREREQUISITES

- Units 1–4; weather words from Grade 1 help.

MASTERY CHECKLIST

- ☐ I can name the four seasons in Chinese.
- ☐ I can name five things in nature.
- ☐ I can recognize the characters 山, 水 and 木.

LESSONS IN THIS UNIT

5.1	春夏秋冬: The Four Seasons	3 sessions of 15–20 minutes

Unit 5 review

The parent asks; the child answers out loud. The review is worth 20 points.

1. **4 pts**
   Say the four seasons in Chinese.

2. **4 pts**
   In which season does it snow?

3. **4 pts**
   What are 花 and 树?

4. **4 pts**
   Point to the character 山 and say what it means.

5. **4 pts**
   Say “I like spring.”

ANSWER KEY

1. 春天, 夏天, 秋天, 冬天 (chūntiān, xiàtiān, qiūtiān, dōngtiān).
2. 冬天 (dōngtiān), winter.
3. Flower; tree.
4. 山 (shān), mountain.
5. 我喜欢春天 (wǒ xǐhuan chūntiān).

Printable answer key (PDF, for the parent)

UNIT CHALLENGE: A FOUR-SEASONS TREE

Fold a big paper into four parts. Draw the same tree in each season: blossoms (春), green leaves (夏), red and yellow leaves (秋), snow (冬). Label the seasons and tell which one you like best: 我喜欢....

LOOK FOR	WHAT IT MEANS
Saying	The child names the four seasons and five nature words.
Using it	The child says which season he or she likes with 我喜欢.
Making	The tree is drawn four ways and labeled.
Joy	The child joins in cheerfully.

UNIT 5 · SEASONS AND NATURE: 春夏秋冬 · LESSON 5.1 OF 10 · 3 SESSIONS OF 15–20 MINUTES

5.1 春夏秋冬: The Four Seasons

OBJECTIVES

- Say 春天, 夏天, 秋天 and 冬天.
- Tell one thing about each season.
- Say 我喜欢... (I like...).

> **Warm-up.** What season is it now? What do you see outside? What do you wear? What do you like to do in this season?

WATCH

Learn the Top 10 Autumn Words in Chinese!

Learn Chinese with ChineseClass101.com · 2:52

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=I-D5T3OmStk

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> after the story; hold up a picture of the season you hear.

Note: ChineseClass101: the top 10 autumn words in Chinese.

BACKUP VIDEO

Learn Chinese With Pictures - Summer

Learn Chinese with ChineseClass101.com · 2:41

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Uy8lKEBXHQY

ChineseClass101: “Learn Chinese with Pictures,” summer.

KEY TERMS

chūntiān
春 天 **chūntiān**

Spring.

xià tiān
夏天 **xiàtiān**

Summer.

qiūtiān
秋天 **qiūtiān**

Autumn, fall.

dōngtiān
冬 天 **dōngtiān**

Winter.

xǐ huan
喜 欢 **xǐhuan**

To like.

VOCABULARY FOR THE WEEK

Pinyin spells each syllable; the mark over the vowel is the tone: ā high and level, á rising, ǎ low and dipping, à falling, a with no mark light and short. In the sound guides, (high), (rising), (dipping) and (falling) name the tone.

春天

chūntiān

chwun-TYEN

noun

spring

夏天

xiàtiān

shyah-TYEN

noun

summer

秋天

qiūtiān

chyoh-TYEN

noun

autumn; fall

冬天

dōngtiān

dong-TYEN

noun

winter

喜欢

xǐhuan

SHEE-hwahn

verb · traditional 喜歡

to like

CORE IDEAS

The story. King Solomon wrote, “To every thing there is a season.” God planned spring for planting, summer for growing, autumn for harvest and winter for rest. Each season shows His care.

How Chinese works. Each season is one character + 天 (day, sky): 春 天 (chūntiān), 夏天 (xiàtiān), 秋天 (qiūtiān), 冬 天 (dōngtiān). To say what you like, use 我喜 欢 (wǒ xǐ huan): 我喜欢夏天!

Say it out loud. chūn (chwun), xià (shyah), qiū (chyoh), dōng (dong). Chant them in order: 春, 夏, 秋, 冬!

PICTURE STUDY



Doves and Pear Blossoms after Rain, Qian Xuan, late 13th century (Yuan dynasty) · Ink and color on paper, handscroll · Cincinnati Art Museum

Image: Wikimedia Commons, public domain

Qian Xuan was a painter who lived about seven hundred and fifty years ago. He painted two doves resting on a pear tree after a spring rain. The writing on the left is a poem, and the red marks are seals stamped by people who owned and loved the painting.

Look closely

- How many doves do you see? Say it in Chinese.
- What color are the blossoms?
- Find the red seal stamps.
- What season is it in this painting?

Talk about it

1. Why do you think the doves sit so close together?
2. What do you like best about spring?

ACTIVITY

Season wheel

Make a wheel of the four seasons.

You will need

- A paper plate, crayons, a paper arrow, a brass fastener

Steps

1. Divide the plate into four parts.
2. Draw a picture for each season and write 春, 夏, 秋, 冬.
3. Fasten the arrow.
4. Point to the season now and say 现在是…天 (now it is…).

Tips

- Go around in order: 春, 夏, 秋, 冬.

Check your work

- ☐ My wheel shows four seasons.
- ☐ I can say them in Chinese.

PICTURE DICTIONARY

1. Draw your favorite season. Write 我喜欢 and the season name.

> **From history.** The old Chinese farming calendar divided the year into twenty-four little seasons, with names like Grain Rain and Insects Awaken, to tell farmers when to plant and harvest.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. In which season do leaves turn red and fall?

▼ **Show solution**

1. That is autumn.
2. Autumn = 秋天.

Answer: 秋天 (qiūtiān).

Example 2. Say "I like winter."

▼ **Show solution**

1. I like = 我喜欢.
2. Winter = 冬天.

Answer: 我喜欢冬天.

PRACTICE

1. Easy Say spring in Chinese.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   春天 (chūntiān).

2. Easy Say summer in Chinese.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   夏天 (xiàtiān).

3. Medium Name the four seasons in order.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   春天, 夏天, 秋天, 冬天.

4. Hard Say which season you like and why (English is fine for why).

   ▼ **Show answer**

   我喜欢... (and a reason).

COMMON MISTAKES

- Mixing 秋 qiū (autumn) and 九 jiǔ (nine). 秋 is high and level.

- Saying 喜欢 with two strong beats. The huan is light.

> **Make it a game · Season freeze.** Play music. When it stops, the parent calls a season in Chinese and the child freezes in a pose: 春天 (a growing flower), 夏天 (swimming), 秋天 (raking leaves), 冬天 (shivering).

> **Scripture.** “To every thing there is a season, and a time to every purpose under the heaven:” (Ecclesiastes 3:1, KJV)
>
> In the Chinese Bible (Chinese Union Version), this verse reads:
>
> > 凡事都有定期，天下万务都有定时。
>
> *Fán shì dōu yǒu dìng qī, tiān xià wàn wù dōu yǒu dìng shí.*
>
> God has a time for everything. The seasons come and go just as He planned.

UNIT 5 · SEASONS AND NATURE: 春夏秋冬 · LESSON 5.2 OF 10 · 3 SESSIONS OF 15–20 MINUTES

5.2 花 树 山 水: Flowers, Trees, Mountains and Water

OBJECTIVES

- Say 花, 树, 山, 水 and 草.
- Recognize the picture-characters 山 (mountain), 水 (water) and 木 (tree, wood).
- Praise God for His works in nature.

> **Warm-up.** Go on a nature walk or look out the window. Find a flower, a tree, some grass, and water. Is there a hill or mountain you can see?

WATCH

在郊外唱的儿歌｜Nature-themed Nursery Songs｜中文儿歌｜Chinese Songs for Kids｜Little Fox Chinese

Little Fox Chinese - Stories & Songs for Learners · 5:45

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6XTYg935Qto

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> after the story; point to the nature words in the video as you hear them.

Note: Little Fox Chinese: nature songs to sing outdoors.

BACKUP VIDEO

Learn Chinese With Pictures - Winter

Learn Chinese with ChineseClass101.com · 2:41

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jTZpdxx4WeY

ChineseClass101: “Learn Chinese with Pictures,” winter.

KEY TERMS

huā
花 **huā**

Flower.

shù
树 **shù**

Tree.

shān
山 **shān**

Mountain, hill.

shuǐ
水 **shuǐ**

Water.

cǎo
草 **cǎo**

Grass.

mù
木 **mù**

Wood, tree (in writing).

VOCABULARY FOR THE WEEK

Pinyin spells each syllable; the mark over the vowel is the tone: ā high and level, á rising, ǎ low and dipping, à falling, a with no mark light and short. In the sound guides, (high), (rising), (dipping) and (falling) name the tone.

花

huā

hwah (high)

noun

flower

树

shù

shoo (falling)

noun · traditional 樹

tree

山

shān

shahn (high)

noun

mountain; hill

水

shuǐ

shway (dipping)

noun

water

草

cǎo

tsao (dipping)

noun

grass

木

mù

moo (falling)

noun

wood; tree

CORE IDEAS

The story. “O LORD, how manifold are thy works! in wisdom hast thou made them all.” Every flower, tree and mountain shows how wise and creative God is.

How Chinese works. Some characters began as pictures: 山 looks like three mountain peaks, 木 looks like a tree with branches and roots, and 水 looks like flowing water with splashes. Chinese landscape paintings are called 山水, “mountain-water.”

Say it out loud. huā (hwah), shù (shoo), shān (shahn), shuǐ (shway), cǎo (tsao).

ACTIVITY

Nature collage

Collect leaves, grass and flowers and make a collage.

You will need

- Leaves, grass and small flowers from a walk
- Paper and glue

Steps

1. Go on a nature walk and collect things (ask before picking).
2. Glue them on paper.
3. Label 花, 树 (a leaf), 草.
4. Draw a mountain (山) and water (水) behind them.

Tips

- Say each word as you glue.

Check your work

- ☐ My collage has five nature words.
- ☐ I can read 山 and 木.

PICTURE DICTIONARY

1. Copy 山, 水 and 木 and draw the picture each came from beside it.

> **From history.** The Li River near Guilin in southern China is famous for its strange, steep green hills. Painters and poets have praised it for over a thousand years.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. Which character looks like three mountain peaks?

▼ **Show solution**

1. Three peaks.

Answer: 山 (shān).

Example 2. What are Chinese landscape paintings called?

▼ **Show solution**

1. Mountain + water.

Answer: 山水 (shānshuǐ).

PRACTICE

1. Easy Say flower in Chinese.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   花 (huā).

2. Easy Say tree in Chinese.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   树 (shù).

3. Medium What does 木 look like?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   A tree with branches and roots.

4. Hard Name five things in nature in Chinese.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   花, 树, 山, 水, 草.

COMMON MISTAKES

- Mixing 树 (tree, the spoken word) and 木 (wood, often in writing). Say 树 for a tree.
- Saying 草 cǎo like “cow.” It starts with ts: tsao.

> **Make it a game · Character picture match.** Draw a mountain, water, a tree and a person on cards. Match each picture to its character: 山, 水, 木, 人.

Scripture. “O LORD, how manifold are thy works! in wisdom hast thou made them all: the earth is full of thy riches.” (Psalm 104:24, KJV)

In the Chinese Bible (Chinese Union Version), this verse reads:

> 耶和华啊，你所造的何其多！都是你用智慧造成的；遍地满了你的丰富。

Yēhéhuá a, nǐ suǒ zào de hé qí duō! Dōu shì nǐ yòng zhì huì zào chéng de; biàn dì mǎn le nǐ de fēng fù.

God made so many wonderful things, and made them all with wisdom. The earth is full of His riches.