MANDARIN CHINESE · KINDERGARTEN · AGES 5–6

Kindergarten Mandarin

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

A song or video for every lesson

FIRST EDITION

Course guide

Kindergarten 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 to greet, say thank you and give a name; then six colors, the numbers 一 to 十 with the Chinese hand signs, the face and body, and eight animals. Every Chinese word is shown in simplified characters with pinyin above it, so the parent can say it even without knowing Chinese.

There is no reading required: the child listens, sings, says and points, and each lesson has a worksheet with a separate answer key. The quarter ends with a Noah's ark show in Chinese.

> 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 kindergartners (about ages 5–6), 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. There is no reading or writing required; the child listens, sings, points, moves and draws, and a parent writes a few characters for the child to trace. 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 39 words and phrases, in this order. Unit 1: 你好 (nǐ hǎo), 再见 (zàijiàn), 我 (wǒ), 叫 (jiào), 谢谢 (xièxie). Unit 2: 红 (hóng), 黄 (huáng), 蓝 (lán), 颜色 (yánsè), 绿 (lǜ), 白 (bái), 黑 (hēi), 彩虹 (cǎihóng). Unit 3: 一 (yī), 二 (èr), 三 (sān), 四 (sì), 五 (wǔ), 六 (liù), 七 (qī), 八 (bā), 九 (jiǔ), 十 (shí). Unit 4: 头 (tóu), 眼睛 (yǎnjing), 耳朵 (ěrduo), 鼻子 (bízi), 嘴 (zuǐ), 手 (shǒu), 脚 (jiǎo), 拍手 (pāi shǒu). Unit 5: 猫 (māo), 狗 (gǒu), 鱼 (yú), 鸟 (niǎo), 熊猫 (xióngmāo), 马 (mǎ), 牛 (niú), 羊 (yáng).
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

你好! Hello!

The first Chinese words: 你好 (hello), 再见 (goodbye), 谢谢 (thank you) and 我叫… (my name is…). A Song-dynasty painting of a hundred happy children, and a blessing from Numbers 6.

1.1 你好 and 再见: Hello and Goodbye

1.2 我叫…: My Name Is

UNIT 2 · WEEKS 3–4

Colors: 红 黄 蓝

Six color words: 红 (red), 黄 (yellow), 蓝 (blue), 绿 (green), 白 (white) and 黑 (black). Emperor Huizong's white cranes in a blue sky, and God's rainbow promise to Noah.

2.1 红 黄 蓝: Red, Yellow, Blue

2.2 绿 白 黑: Green, White, Black, and the Rainbow

UNIT 3 · WEEKS 5–6

Numbers: 一 to 十

Counting from 一 (one) to 十 (ten), with finger counting the Chinese way. Castiglione's One Hundred Horses, five loaves and two fishes, and the ten lepers.

3.1 一 二 三 四 五: One to Five

3.2 六 七 八 九 十: Six to Ten

UNIT 4 · WEEKS 7–8

My Body: 头 and 手

Words for the face and body: 头 (head), 眼睛 (eyes), 耳朵 (ears), 鼻子 (nose), 嘴 (mouth), 手 (hands) and 脚 (feet). Su Hanchen's children at play, and "I am fearfully and wonderfully made."

4.1 头 眼睛 耳朵 鼻子 嘴: My Face

4.2 手 and 脚: Hands and Feet

UNIT 5 · WEEKS 9–10

Animals: 猫 狗 熊猫

Animal words: 猫 (cat), 狗 (dog), 鱼 (fish), 鸟 (bird), 熊猫 (panda), 马 (horse), 牛 (cow) and 羊 (sheep). God feeds the animals, and Noah's ark.

5.1 猫 狗 鱼 鸟: Cat, Dog, Fish, Bird

5.2 熊猫 马 牛 羊: Into the Ark

Weekly pacing calendar

Week	Plan
1	• Session 1: Lesson 1.1 你好 and 再见: Hello and Goodbye: warm-up, story, words and picture study • Session 2: Lesson 1.1 activity (hello hand) 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, sing the week's song and say the words at meals and bedtime.*
2	• Session 1: Lesson 1.2 我叫…: My Name Is: warm-up, story, words and picture study • Session 2: Lesson 1.2 activity (name card) and song • Session 3: Worked examples, practice out loud, the game and the worksheet • End of unit: Unit 1 review and unit challenge (my hello puppet)
3	• Session 1: Lesson 2.1 红 黄 蓝: Red, Yellow, Blue: warm-up, story, words and picture study • Session 2: Lesson 2.1 activity (color lanterns) and song • Session 3: Worked examples, practice out loud, the game and the worksheet
4	• Session 1: Lesson 2.2 绿 白 黑: Green, White, Black, and the Rainbow: warm-up, story, words and picture study • Session 2: Lesson 2.2 activity (rainbow plate) and song • Session 3: Worked examples, practice out loud, the game and the worksheet • End of unit: Unit 2 review and unit challenge (my rainbow)
5	• Session 1: Lesson 3.1 一 二 三 四 五: One to Five: warm-up, story, words and picture study • Session 2: Lesson 3.1 activity (fish and loaves counting) and song • Session 3: Worked examples, practice out loud, the game and the worksheet
6	• Session 1: Lesson 3.2 六 七 八 九 十: Six to Ten: warm-up, story, words and picture study • Session 2: Lesson 3.2 activity (ten thankful hands) and song • Session 3: Worked examples, practice out loud, the game and the worksheet • End of unit: Unit 3 review and unit challenge (my counting book)
7	• Session 1: Lesson 4.1 头 眼睛 耳朵 鼻子 嘴: My Face: warm-up, story, words and picture study • Session 2: Lesson 4.1 activity (paper-plate face) and song

WEEK	PLAN
	• Session 3: Worked examples, practice out loud, the game and the worksheet
8	• Session 1: Lesson 4.2 手 and 脚: Hands and Feet: warm-up, story, words and picture study • Session 2: Lesson 4.2 activity (hand and foot prints) and song • Session 3: Worked examples, practice out loud, the game and the worksheet • End of unit: Unit 4 review and unit challenge (wonderfully made)
9	• Session 1: Lesson 5.1 猫 狗 鱼 鸟: Cat, Dog, Fish, Bird: warm-up, story, words and picture study • Session 2: Lesson 5.1 activity (bird feeder) and song • Session 3: Worked examples, practice out loud, the game and the worksheet
10	• Session 1: Lesson 5.2 熊猫 马 牛 羊: Into the Ark: warm-up, story, words and picture study • Session 2: Lesson 5.2 activity (paper-bag ark) and song • Session 3: Worked examples, practice out loud, the game and the worksheet • End of unit: Unit 5 review and unit challenge (noah's ark show)

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 kindergartner 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

你好! Hello!

Lesson 1.1 teaches 你好 (nǐ hǎo, hello) and 再见 (zàijiàn, goodbye), with a hello song and a wave, and Su Hanchen's painting of One Hundred Children.

Lesson 1.2 teaches 我叫... (wǒ jiào..., my name is...), 你叫什么? (what is your name?) and 谢谢 (xièxie, thank you).

PREREQUISITES

- None. This is the very first Chinese lesson.

MASTERY CHECKLIST

- ☐ I can say 你好 and 再见 with a wave.
- ☐ I can say my name: 我叫...
- ☐ I can say 谢谢 when someone gives me something.

LESSONS IN THIS UNIT

1.1	**你好 and 再见: Hello and Goodbye**	3 sessions of 15–20 minutes
1.2	**我叫...: My Name Is**	3 sessions of 15–20 minutes

Unit 1 review

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

1. **5 pts**
   The parent waves and says 你好! What does the child say back?

2. 5 pts

   It is time to leave. What does the child say?

3. 5 pts

   The parent asks 你叫什么? (nǐ jiào shénme?) What does the child say?

4. 5 pts

   The parent gives the child a cracker. What does the child say?

ANSWER KEY

1. 你好 (nǐ hǎo).
2. 再见 (zàijiàn).
3. 我叫… and the child's name (wǒ jiào …).
4. 谢谢 (xièxie).

Printable answer key (PDF, for the parent)

UNIT CHALLENGE: MY HELLO PUPPET

Make a paper-bag or sock puppet with a smiling face. Make the puppet greet three people in the family: 你好! 我叫… (the puppet's name). 再见!

LOOK FOR	WHAT IT MEANS
Saying	The child says 你好, 我叫… and 再见.
Singing and moving	The child sings the hello song with the puppet.
Making	The puppet has a face and a name.
Joy	The child joins in cheerfully.

UNIT 1 · 你好! HELLO! · LESSON 1.1 OF 10 · 3 SESSIONS OF 15–20 MINUTES

1.1 你好 AND 再见: HELLO AND GOODBYE

OBJECTIVES

- Say 你好 (nǐ hǎo, hello) and wave.

- Say 再见 (zàijiàn, goodbye).
- Hear that Chinese words go up and down like music.

> **Warm-up.** Wave to everyone in the room. Then wave and say hello in a high voice, a low voice and a singing voice. Today we learn how more than a billion people say hello: 你好!

WATCH

中文问候｜你好！再见！用四首儿歌学会问候语！Little Fox Chinese｜Chinese Songs for Kids

Little Fox Chinese - Stories & Songs for Learners · 4:07

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VcY79hw8D9E

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> after the story; watch once, then play it again and wave every time you hear 你好.

Note: Little Fox Chinese: four short songs for 你好 (hello) and 再见 (goodbye), with the words on screen.

BACKUP VIDEO

Miss Panda Chinese - Chinese for kids - Chinese Playgroup - Sing Hello! song and Number song

Miss Panda Chinese · 1:30

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Bazu-AChics

Miss Panda Chinese sings a hello song and a number song with a little class; wave along. 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

nǐ hǎo
你好 nǐ hǎo

Hello. Said nee-HOW. It means “you good.”

zài jiàn
再见 zàijiàn

Goodbye. Said dzai-JYEN. It means “again see,” see you again.

Mandarin

The kind of Chinese spoken by the most people in China and Taiwan, and the kind this course teaches.

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.

你好

nǐ hǎo

nee HOW (said ní hǎo)

greeting

hello

再见

zàijiàn

dzai JYEN (falling, falling)

greeting · traditional 再見

goodbye

CORE IDEAS

The story. Far away across the Pacific Ocean is a very big country called China. More people live there than in any other country in the world, and they speak Chinese. Many Chinese people live in other places too, maybe even in your town. When Chinese children meet a friend, they smile and say nǐ hǎo 你好! That means hello.

How Chinese sounds. Chinese words go up and down like a little song. nǐ hǎo 你好 dips down low and comes back up: nee-HOW. zài jiàn 再见 goes down, down, like two little steps: dzai-JYEN.

Say it out loud. Wave and say nǐ hǎo 你好! Wave goodbye and say zài jiàn 再见! Say them to a doll, to a pet, to Daddy and to Mommy.

PICTURE STUDY



One Hundred Children in the Long Spring, Su Hanchen (attributed), 12th century (Song dynasty) · Ink and color on silk, handscroll (detail) · National Palace Museum, Taipei

Image: Wikimedia Commons, public domain

Su Hanchen lived in China about nine hundred years ago, long before America was discovered by Europeans. He loved to paint children playing: flying kites, playing games and laughing together. People hung his paintings in their homes as a wish for many happy, healthy children.

Look closely

- How many children can you count?
- What colors are their clothes?
- Find the tree with flowers.
- Which children look like they are saying hello?

Talk about it

1. What games do you think they are playing?
2. How would you say hello to these children?

ACTIVITY

Hello hand

Trace your hand to make a waving hello hand.

You will need

- Paper
- Crayons
- Scissors (a parent helps)

Steps

1. Trace your hand on paper and color it.
2. A parent writes 你好 on the palm and 再见 on the back.
3. Wave the hand and say 你好 to everyone; turn it over and say 再见.

Tips

- Say the word every time you wave.

Check your work

☐ I made a hello hand.

☐ I said 你好 and 再见.

PICTURE DICTIONARY

1. Draw yourself waving. A parent writes 你好 (nǐ hǎo) beside the picture.

> **From history.** In China, children sometimes greet older people by name with a little bow of the head. Being polite to grandparents and teachers is very important in Chinese families.

> **At home in Chinese.** If Grandma or Grandpa speaks Chinese, call them this week and say 你好! Let them hear the child's Chinese, and ask them to say a blessing for the child.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. Someone waves and says 你好. What do you say?

▼ **Show solution**

1. They are saying hello.
2. Say hello back.

Answer: 你好 (nǐ hǎo)!

Example 2. It is time for Grandma to go home. What do you say?

▼ **Show solution**

1. She is leaving.
2. We say goodbye.

Answer: 再见 (zàijiàn)!

PRACTICE

1. Easy Say hello in Chinese.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   你好 (nǐ hǎo).

2. Easy Say goodbye in Chinese.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   再见 (zàijiàn).

3. Medium Wave and say hello to your teddy bear.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   你好!

4. Hard Say hello, then goodbye.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   你好! 再见!

COMMON MISTAKES

- Saying nǐ hǎo flat like a robot. Let it dip down and come up.

- Forgetting to wave. A smile and a wave go with 你好.

> **Make it a game · Hello, goodbye.** The parent walks in and out of the room. When the parent comes in, the child waves and says 你好! When the parent goes out, the child says 再见! Go faster and faster.

> **Scripture.** “The LORD bless thee, and keep thee:” (Numbers 6:24, KJV)
>
> In the Chinese Bible (Chinese Union Version), this verse reads:
>
> > 愿耶和华赐福给你，保护你。
> >
> > *Yuàn Yēhéhuá cì fú gěi nǐ, bǎo hù nǐ.*
>
> This is a blessing: God gave it to be spoken over His people. Say it over your family in English, and listen to a parent read it in Chinese.

UNIT 1 · 你好! HELLO! · LESSON 1.2 OF 10 · 3 SESSIONS OF 15–20 MINUTES

1.2 我叫...: My Name Is

OBJECTIVES

- Say 我叫... (wǒ jiào..., my name is...).
- Understand 你叫什么? (what is your name?).
- Say 谢谢 (xièxie, thank you).

> **Warm-up.** Sit in a circle and pass a ball. Whoever catches it says his or her name out loud. God knows each one of us by name.

WATCH

Playful Chinese Podcast - "What's Your Name?" in Chinese

Miss Panda Chinese · 6:31

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

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> after the story; when Miss Panda asks the name, say your own name back.

Note: Miss Panda Chinese: how to ask “What’s your name?” in Chinese, with a song and examples. 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 - My Name is... in Chinese

Miss Panda Chinese · 8:37

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=A9PwTRGznqc

Miss Panda Chinese: “My name is…” 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

wǒ jiào
我叫 wǒ jiào

My name is (literally “I am called”).

nǐ jiàoshén me
你叫什么? nǐ jiào shénme?

What is your name? (literally “you are called what?”).

xiè xie
谢谢 xièxie

Thank you. Said SHYEH-shyeh.

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.

我

wǒ

woh (dipping)

word

I, me

叫

jiào

jyow (falling)

verb

to be called

谢谢

xièxie

SHYEH-shyeh

greeting · traditional 謝謝

thank you

CORE IDEAS

The story. Long ago, God told Moses that He knew him by name. God knows your name too! In China, a person's family name comes first and the given name comes after: a boy named Wang Ming is Mr. Wang's son, and his family calls him Ming. Chinese names often carry a wish, like 明 (bright) or 安 (peace).

How Chinese works. To say your name, say 我叫 (wǒ jiào) and then your name: 我叫 Anna. 我 means I, and 叫 means am called. To ask a friend's name, say 你叫什么 (nǐ jiàoshén me)? When someone gives you something, say 谢谢 (xiè xie).

Say it out loud. wǒ jiào (woh JYOW), nǐ jiào shénme (nee JYOW shun-muh), xièxie (SHYEH-shyeh). Practice with a puppet: 你好! 你叫什么? 我叫 Bear. 谢谢! 再见!

ACTIVITY

Name card

Make a name card for the table.

You will need

- Paper folded in half
- Crayons

Steps

1. A parent writes 我叫 and the child's name on the card.
2. The child decorates it with favorite colors.
3. At dinner, the child stands the card up and says 我叫... to the family.

Tips

- Say your name proudly.

Check your work

☐ I made my name card.

☐ I said 我叫... to my family.

PICTURE DICTIONARY

1. Draw your face. A parent writes 我叫... and your name under it.

> **From history.** Chinese people write the family name first: the great teacher Confucius was called Kong in his own day, and the missionary Robert Morrison took a Chinese name too, 马礼逊 (Mǎ Lǐxùn).

> **At home in Chinese.** Does your child have a Chinese name? If so, teach the child to say it and what it means. Grandparents love to tell why a name was chosen.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. Your new friend asks 你叫什么? You are called Sam. What do you say?

▼ **Show solution**

1. 你叫什么 asks your name.
2. Answer with 我叫 + your name.

Answer: 我叫 Sam (wǒ jiào Sam).

Example 2. Grandpa gives you an apple. What do you say?

▼ **Show solution**

1. Someone gave you something.
2. Say thank you.

Answer: 谢谢 (xièxie)!

PRACTICE

1. Easy Say your name in Chinese.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   我叫 + your name.

2. Easy Say thank you in Chinese.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   谢谢 (xièxie).

3. Medium Ask a puppet its name in Chinese.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   你叫什么 (nǐ jiào shénme)?

4. Hard Say hello, your name and goodbye.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   你好! 我叫...! 再见!

COMMON MISTAKES

- Saying 我是 for your name. That works too, but 我叫 is the usual way.
- Saying xièxie with two strong beats. The second xie is short and light.

> **Make it a game · Name catch.** Toss a soft ball. The thrower asks 你叫什么? The catcher answers 我叫... and throws it on. Try silly names for toys too.

> **Scripture.** “Notwithstanding in this rejoice not, that the spirits are subject unto you; but rather rejoice, because your names are written in heaven.” (Luke 10:20, KJV)
>
> In the Chinese Bible (Chinese Union Version), this verse reads:
>
> > 然而，不要因鬼服了你们就欢喜，要因你们的名记录在天上欢喜。
> >
> > *Rán ér, bú yào yīn guǐ fú le nǐ men jiù huān xǐ, yào yīn nǐ men de míng jì lù zài tiān shàng huān xǐ.*
>
> Jesus told His friends to be glad that their names are written in heaven. Your name is known to God.

UNIT 2

Colors: 红 黄 蓝

Lesson 2.1 teaches 红 hóng (red), 黄 huáng (yellow) and 蓝 lán (blue), with Emperor Huizong’s painting of Auspicious Cranes.

Lesson 2.2 adds 绿 lǜ (green), 白 bái (white) and 黑 hēi (black), and tells how God set the rainbow in the cloud.

PREREQUISITES

- Unit 1: 你好, 再见, 谢谢.
- The child knows the colors in English.

MASTERY CHECKLIST

- ☐ I can name red, yellow and blue in Chinese.
- ☐ I can name green, white and black in Chinese.
- ☐ I can point to a color when I hear its Chinese name.

LESSONS IN THIS UNIT

2.1	**红 黄 蓝: Red, Yellow, Blue**	3 sessions of 15–20 minutes
2.2	**绿 白 黑: Green, White, Black, and the Rainbow**	3 sessions of 15–20 minutes

Unit 2 review

Lay out six crayons. The parent asks; the child points or answers out loud. The review is worth 20 points.

1. **4 pts**
   Point to 红 (hóng).
2. **4 pts**
   Point to 蓝 (lán).
3. **4 pts**
   What color is a banana, in Chinese?
4. **4 pts**
   What color is grass, in Chinese?
5. **4 pts**
   What color is snow? What color is the night sky?

ANSWER KEY

1. The red crayon.
2. The blue crayon.
3. 黄 (huáng), yellow.
4. 绿 (lǜ), green.
5. 白 (bái); 黑 (hēi).

Printable answer key (PDF, for the parent)

UNIT CHALLENGE: MY RAINBOW

Paint or color a rainbow over Noah's ark. Point to each color and say its Chinese name. Tell the family what God promised Noah.

LOOK FOR	WHAT IT MEANS
Saying	The child names at least five colors in Chinese.
Singing and moving	The child sings or chants the colors.
Making	The rainbow has bands of color and an ark.
Joy	The child joins in cheerfully.

UNIT 2 · COLORS: 红 黄 蓝 · LESSON 2.1 OF 10 · 3 SESSIONS OF 15–20 MINUTES

2.1 红 黄 蓝: Red, Yellow, Blue

OBJECTIVES

- Say 红 hóng (red), 黄 huáng (yellow) and 蓝 lán (blue).
- Point to a color when you hear its name.
- See that Chinese words have a rising, a falling or a level voice.

Warm-up. Go on a color hunt around the house: find something red, something yellow and something blue, and put them in a row.

WATCH

中文入门｜中文儿歌｜颜色歌 ｜Colors Song｜Little Fox Chinese｜ Chinese Songs for Kids

Little Fox Chinese - Stories & Songs for Learners · 3:11

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5jQbWIpHHvo

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> after the story; hold up the red, yellow or blue thing when you hear its color.

Note: Little Fox Chinese: a color song with the color names on screen.

BACKUP VIDEO

颜色儿歌合集 (Color Songs) | Easy Chinese Songs | 颜色兒歌 | 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: more color songs.

KEY TERMS

hóng
红 hóng

Red. The voice goes up: hong?

huáng
黄 huáng

Yellow. The voice goes up: hwahng?

lán
蓝 lán

Blue. The voice goes up: lahn?

yán sè
颜色 yánsè

Color.

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.

红

hóng

hong (rising)

color · traditional 紅

red

黄

huáng

hwahng (rising)

color · traditional 黃

yellow

蓝

lán

lahn (rising)

color · traditional 藍

blue

颜色

yánsè

yen-SUH

noun · traditional 顏色

color

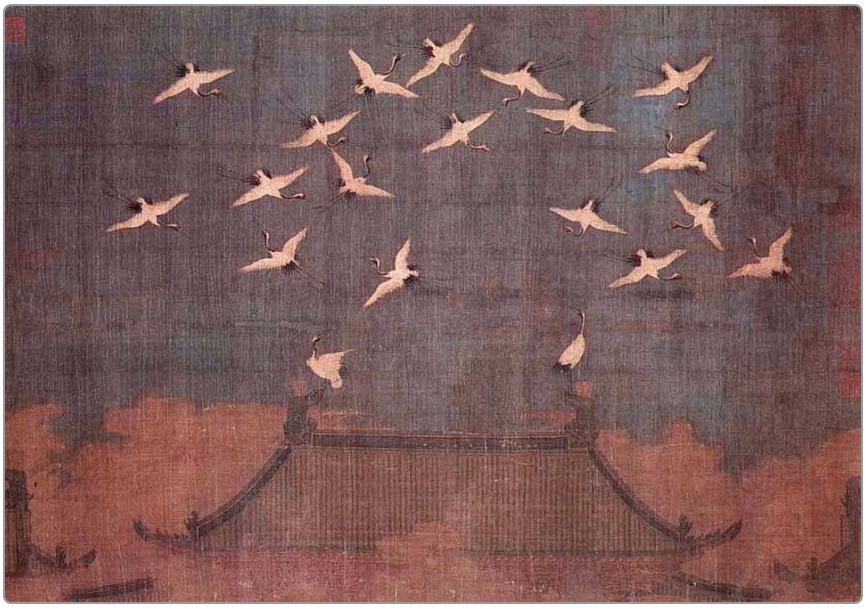
CORE IDEAS

The story. God made a world full of colors: red apples, yellow sunflowers and a blue sky. In China, red is the happy color for celebrations. At the New Year, families hang red paper on their doors and give children red envelopes with a little money inside.

How Chinese sounds. All three of today's words go UP, like asking a question: hóng 红 (hong?), huáng 黄 (hwahng?), lán 蓝 (lahn?). Lift your hand as your voice goes up.

Say it out loud. Hold up something red: 红! Yellow: 黄! Blue: 蓝! A Chinese child says 红色 (hóngsè) to mean "the color red," and you can too.

PICTURE STUDY



Auspicious Cranes, Emperor Huizong of Song, 1112 · Ink and color on silk, handscroll · Liaoning Provincial Museum, Shenyang

Image: Wikimedia Commons, public domain

Huizong was an emperor of China about nine hundred years ago, and he was also a fine painter. One morning, people said, a flock of cranes circled over the palace gate, and he painted them against the sky. Cranes stood for long life and good wishes in old China.

Look closely

- How many cranes are flying? How many are standing?
- What color are the cranes? (白, white!)
- Find the little red spot on each crane's head. (红!)
- What color is the sky?

Talk about it

1. How do you think the emperor felt when he saw the cranes?
2. Which bird would you like to paint?

ACTIVITY

Color lanterns

Make three paper lanterns: red, yellow and blue.

You will need

- Red, yellow and blue paper (or white paper and crayons)
- Scissors (a parent helps)
- Tape and string

Steps

1. Fold a sheet in half the long way.
2. A parent helps cut slits from the fold almost to the edge.
3. Open it, roll it into a tube and tape it.
4. Tape on a paper handle.
5. Hang them up and name each color: 红, 黄, 蓝.

Tips

- Say the color as you tape each lantern.

Check your work

☐ I made three lanterns.

☐ I can name red, yellow and blue in Chinese.

PICTURE DICTIONARY

1. Draw a red apple, a yellow sun and a blue sky. A parent writes 红, 黄, 蓝 beside them.

> **From history.** Red has been the color of joy in China for a very long time. Brides wore red, doors were painted red, and red paper with good wishes is still hung at the New Year.

> **At home in Chinese.** Red envelopes (红包, hóngbāo) are a favorite New Year custom. If your family keeps it, let the child say 谢谢 when receiving one.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. What color is a strawberry, in Chinese?

▼ **Show solution**

1. A strawberry is red.
2. Red is 红.

Answer: 红 (hóng).

Example 2. The parent holds up a blue cup. What color is it?

▼ **Show solution**

1. The cup is blue.
2. Blue is 蓝.

Answer: 蓝 (lán).

PRACTICE

1. Easy Point to something red and say its color.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   红 (hóng).

2. Easy What color is a lemon?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   黄 (huáng).

3. Medium What color is the sky on a sunny day?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   蓝 (lán).

4. Hard Name three colors in Chinese.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   红, 黄, 蓝.

COMMON MISTAKES

- Saying the words flat. All three rise like a question.

- Mixing up 黄 (huáng, yellow) and 红 (hóng, red). Listen: hwahng has a w sound.

> **Make it a game · I spy a color.** The parent says 我看见… 红! (wǒ kànjiàn… hóng: I see… red!). The child runs and touches something red. Take turns.

> **Scripture.** "To the chief Musician, A Psalm of David. The heavens declare the glory of God; and the firmament sheweth his handywork." (Psalm 19:1, KJV)
>
> In the Chinese Bible (Chinese Union Version), this verse reads:
>
> > 诸天述说　神的荣耀；穹苍传扬他的手段。
>
> *Zhū tiān shù shuō Shén de róng yào; qióng cāng chuán yáng tā de shǒu duàn.*
>
> The blue sky and the bright colors of the world tell us how great and wise God is.

UNIT 2 · COLORS: 红 黄 蓝 · LESSON 2.2 OF 10 · 3 SESSIONS OF 15–20 MINUTES

2.2 绿 白 黑: Green, White, Black, and the Rainbow

OBJECTIVES

- Say 绿 lǜ (green), 白 bái (white) and 黑 hēi (black).
- Name the colors of the rainbow you know.
- Tell what God promised Noah.

> **Warm-up.** Shine a flashlight through a glass of water or look at a CD in the sun. Can you see a little rainbow? Today we hear about the very first rainbow.

WATCH

中文学习儿歌 3｜Chinese Learning Nursery Rhymes | 颜色 | Mandarin Songs for Kids | Little Fox Chinese

Little Fox Chinese - Stories & Songs for Learners · 4:38

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=48H_tNCV4KE

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> after the story; name each color in Chinese as it appears.

Note: Little Fox Chinese: a colors song from its children's song series.

BACKUP VIDEO

Chinese Story "Where Are the Colors?" -Miss Panda's Reading Playground

Miss Panda Chinese · 2:08

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

Miss Panda Chinese: "Where Are the Colors?", a short picture story. 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

lǜ
绿 lǜ

Green. The voice falls: LYOO! (u with pursed lips)

bái
白 bái

White. The voice rises: bye?

heī
黑 hēi

Black. The voice stays high and level: hay.

cǎi hóng
彩虹 cǎihóng

Rainbow.

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.

绿

lǜ

lyoo (falling; rounded lips)

color · traditional 綠

green

白

bái

bye (rising)

color

white

黑

hēi

hay (high, level)

color

black

彩虹

cǎihóng

tsai-HONG

noun

rainbow

CORE IDEAS

The story. After the great flood, Noah and his family came out of the ark onto the green earth. God set a rainbow in the cloud and promised never again to flood the whole earth. Every rainbow reminds us that God keeps His promises.

How Chinese sounds. 黑 (hēi) stays high and flat like a long note: hay. 白 (bái) goes up: bye? 绿 (lǜ) falls down fast: LYOO! For lǜ, say ee and round your lips as if to whistle.

Say it out loud. Point to the rainbow colors you know: 红 (red), 黄 (yellow), 绿 (green), 蓝 (blue). Then find something white (白) and something black (黑).

ACTIVITY

Rainbow plate

Make Noah's rainbow on a paper plate.

You will need

- A paper plate cut in half
- Crayons or paint
- Cotton balls and glue

Steps

1. Color stripes on the half plate: red, yellow, green, blue.
2. Glue white cotton-ball clouds at each end.
3. Say each color in Chinese as you color it.
4. Tell what God promised.

Tips

- Say 白 for the white clouds.

Check your work

☐ My rainbow has four or more colors.

☐ I said the colors in Chinese.

PICTURE DICTIONARY

1. Draw the ark and a rainbow. A parent writes 彩虹 (cǎihóng, rainbow) over it.

> **From history.** The giant panda is black and white: 黑 and 白. Pandas live in the bamboo forests of the mountains of western China.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. What color is a panda? Two colors!

▼ **Show solution**

1. A panda is black and white.
2. Black is 黑; white is 白.

Answer: 黑 (hēi) and 白 (bái).

Example 2. What color is a leaf in summer?

▼ **Show solution**

1. Leaves are green.
2. Green is 绿.

Answer: 绿 (lǜ).

PRACTICE

1. Easy What color is milk?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   白 (bái).

2. Easy What color is grass?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   绿 (lǜ).

3. Medium What color is the night sky?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   黑 (hēi).

4. Hard Name four rainbow colors in Chinese.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   红, 黄, 绿, 蓝.

COMMON MISTAKES

- Saying lǜ like English “loo.” Round your lips and say ee inside them: lü.

- Letting 黑 hēi go down. Keep it high and level.

> **Make it a game · Color jump.** Lay colored paper squares on the floor. The parent calls a color in Chinese, and the child jumps onto that square.

> **Scripture.** "I do set my bow in the cloud, and it shall be for a token of a covenant between me and the earth." (Genesis 9:13, KJV)
>
> In the Chinese Bible (Chinese Union Version), this verse reads:
>
> > 我把虹放在云彩中，这就可作我与地立约的记号了。
> >
> > *Wǒ bǎ hóng fàng zài yún cǎi zhōng, zhè jiù kě zuò wǒ yǔ dì lì yuē de jì hào le.*
>
> God put His bow in the cloud as a sign of His promise. When you see a rainbow, say 彩虹 and thank God that He keeps His word.

UNIT 3

Numbers: 一 to 十

Lesson 3.1 counts 一 to 五 (one to five) and tells of the five loaves and two fishes; the picture is One Hundred Horses.

Lesson 3.2 counts 六 to 十 (six to ten), shows the Chinese hand signs for six to ten, and tells of the ten lepers and the one who said thank you.

PREREQUISITES

- Units 1–2.
- The child can count to ten in English.

MASTERY CHECKLIST

- ☐ I can count from 一 to 十 in Chinese.
- ☐ I can show a number on my fingers when I hear it.
- ☐ I can read the simple characters 一, 二, 三.

LESSONS IN THIS UNIT

3.1	一 二 三 四 五: One to Five	3 sessions of 15–20 minutes

Unit 3 review

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

1. **4 pts**
   Count from one to five in Chinese.

2. **4 pts**
   Count from six to ten in Chinese.

3. **4 pts**
   The parent says 三. Show it on your fingers.

4. **4 pts**
   How many loaves did the boy have? Say it in Chinese.

5. **4 pts**
   Point to the character 二 on a card.

ANSWER KEY

1. 一 yī, 二 èr, 三 sān, 四 sì, 五 wǔ.
2. 六 liù, 七 qī, 八 bā, 九 jiǔ, 十 shí.
3. Three fingers.
4. 五 (wǔ), five.
5. The card with two lines.

Printable answer key (PDF, for the parent)

UNIT CHALLENGE: MY COUNTING BOOK

Fold paper into a little book of ten pages. On each page draw that many things (one sun, two fish, three trees…). A parent writes the Chinese number on each page. Read the book to the family in Chinese.

LOOK FOR	WHAT IT MEANS
Saying	The child counts 一 to 十.
Singing and moving	The child shows numbers on fingers or with a counting song.
Making	The book has ten pages with the right number of things.
Joy	The child joins in cheerfully.

UNIT 3 · NUMBERS: 一 TO 十 · LESSON 3.1 OF 10 · 3 SESSIONS OF 15–20 MINUTES

3.1 一 二 三 四 五: One to Five

OBJECTIVES

- Count 一 yī, 二 èr, 三 sān, 四 sì, 五 wǔ.
- See that 一, 二, 三 are written with one, two and three lines.
- Tell how Jesus fed many people with five loaves and two fishes.

> **Warm-up.** Hold up your hand and count your fingers in English. Now let’s learn to count them in Chinese!

WATCH

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

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> after the story; hold up fingers as the song counts.

Note: Little Fox Chinese: number songs, with the numbers on screen.

BACKUP VIDEO

Chinese Story "I See Numbers!" -Miss Panda's Reading Playground

Miss Panda Chinese · 1:09

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wHHHkwsX2Ro

Miss Panda Chinese: “I See Numbers!”, a one-minute counting song. 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

yī
一 **yī**

One. One line.

èr
二 **èr**

Two. Two lines.

sān
三 **sān**

Three. Three lines.

sì
四 **sì**

Four.

wǔ
五 **wǔ**

Five.

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.

一

yī

ee (high, level)

number

one

二

èr

are (falling)

number

two

三

sān

sahn (high)

number

three

四

sì

suh (falling)

number

four

五

wǔ

woo (dipping)

number

five

CORE IDEAS

The story. A big crowd followed Jesus all day and they were hungry. A boy had five little loaves and two fishes. Jesus thanked God, broke the bread, and everyone ate until they were full!

How Chinese works. Look how easy the first numbers are to write: 一 is one line, 二 is two lines, and 三 is three lines. Chinese characters started long ago as little pictures and marks.

Say it out loud. yī 一 (ee, high), èr 二 (are, falling), sān 三 (sahn, high), sì 四 (suh, falling), wǔ 五 (woo, dipping). Count your fingers again and again.

PICTURE STUDY



One Hundred Horses, Giuseppe Castiglione (Lang Shining), 1728 · Ink and color on silk, handscroll (part) · National Palace Museum, Taipei

Image: Wikimedia Commons, public domain

Giuseppe Castiglione was an Italian painter and Christian brother who went to China about three hundred years ago and painted for the emperors. The Chinese called him 郎世宁 (Láng Shìníng). He mixed Chinese brushwork with European shading, and he painted this long scroll full of horses.

Look closely

- Count the horses you can see: 一, 二, 三...
- Find a white horse (白) and a black horse (黑).
- Which horse is rolling on the grass?
- Find a person caring for the horses.

Talk about it

1. Why do you think the emperor liked horses so much?
2. What would you name one of these horses?

ACTIVITY

Fish and loaves counting

Cut out paper loaves and fish to count.

You will need

- Brown and blue paper (or crayons)
- Scissors (a parent helps)
- A basket or bowl

Steps

1. Cut out five loaves and two fish.
2. Put them in the basket one at a time, counting in Chinese.
3. Count the loaves: 一 to 五. Count the fish: 一, 二.
4. Tell the story of the boy's lunch.

Tips

- Count slowly and clearly.

Check your work

☐ I counted five loaves in Chinese.

☐ I can tell the story.

PICTURE DICTIONARY

1. Copy 一, 二 and 三 with a fat crayon. Draw one sun, two fish and three trees beside them.

> **From history.** Chinese people have counted with an abacus, a frame of sliding beads, for hundreds of years. Some shopkeepers could count faster on an abacus than with paper and pencil.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. How many loaves did the boy have, in Chinese?

▼ **Show solution**

1. He had five loaves.
2. Five is 五.

Answer: 五 (wǔ).

Example 2. How many fish?

▼ **Show solution**

1. He had two fish.
2. Two is 二.

Answer: 二 (èr).

PRACTICE

1. Easy Count to three in Chinese.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   一, 二, 三.

2. Easy Show 四 on your fingers.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Four fingers.

3. Medium Count to five in Chinese.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   一, 二, 三, 四, 五.

4. Hard Count backward from five.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   五, 四, 三, 二, 一.

COMMON MISTAKES

- Mixing 四 sì (four) and 十 shí (ten). sì falls; shí rises with a shh sound.

- Saying 二 like English “are” with no fall. Drop your voice: ÈR.

> **Make it a game · Bead count.** The parent says a number in Chinese from 一 to 五, and the child drops that many beads or beans into a cup.

> **Scripture.** “And they say unto him, We have here but five loaves, and two fishes.” (Matthew 14:17, KJV)
>
> In the Chinese Bible (Chinese Union Version), this verse reads:
>
> > 门徒说：“我们这里只有五个饼，两条鱼。”
>
> *Mén tú shuō: “Wǒ men zhè lǐ zhǐ yǒu wǔ gè bǐng, liǎng tiáo yú.”*
>
> The disciples had only five loaves and two fishes, but Jesus fed everyone. A little in Jesus’ hands is enough.

UNIT 3 · NUMBERS: 一 TO 十 · LESSON 3.2 OF 10 · 3 SESSIONS OF 15–20 MINUTES

3.2 六 七 八 九 十: Six to Ten

OBJECTIVES

- Count 六 liù, 七 qī, 八 bā, 九 jiǔ, 十 shí.
- Show six to ten with the one-hand Chinese number signs.
- Remember the one leper who came back to say thank you.

> **Warm-up.** Count to five in Chinese with one hand. What if you need six? Chinese people can show six to ten with just one hand. Let’s learn how!

WATCH

Playful Chinese Podcast - Nursery Rhyme: Nine, Ten, A Big Fat Hen in Chinese

Miss Panda Chinese · 7:38

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=w8stQ3xGZ_I

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> after the story; count along all the way to 十.

Note: Miss Panda Chinese: “One, Two, Buckle My Shoe… Nine, Ten, a Big Fat Hen” 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

中文儿歌｜动物儿歌合集 1｜五只小猴子｜六只小鸭子｜咩，咩，小黑羊｜Little Fox Chinese｜Chinese Songs for Kids

Little Fox Chinese - Stories & Songs for Learners · 4:42

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=swi10cl8i4E

Little Fox Chinese: counting songs with monkeys and ducks.

KEY TERMS

liù
六 **liù**

Six.

qī
七 **qī**

Seven.

bā
八 **bā**

Eight.

jiǔ
九 **jiǔ**

Nine.

shí
十 **shí**

Ten. Looks like a plus sign.

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.

六

liù

lyoh (falling)

number

six

七

qī

chee (high)

number

seven

八

bā

bah (high)

number

eight

九

jiǔ

jyoh (dipping)

number

nine

十

shí

shr (rising)

number

ten

CORE IDEAS

The story. Ten men were very sick with leprosy. They called to Jesus, and He healed all ten! But only one came back to say thank you. Jesus asked, “Were there not ten cleansed? But where are the nine?” Let’s be like the one who said 谢谢.

How Chinese works. 十 (ten) looks like a little plus sign. In China, people show six with thumb and pinky out like a phone, seven with fingertips pinched together, eight with thumb and pointer like an L, nine with a hooked pointer finger, and ten with crossed pointer fingers or a fist.

Say it out loud. 六 (liù) (lyoh), 七 (qī) (chee), 八 (bā) (bah), 九 (jiǔ) (jyoh), 十 (shí) (shr). Count all the way: 一 to 十!

ACTIVITY

Ten thankful hands

Trace ten fingers and write one thing to thank God for on each.

You will need

- Paper
- Crayons

Steps

1. Trace both hands.
2. Number the fingers 一 to 十 with a parent's help.
3. On each finger, draw or name something you are thankful for.
4. Count your blessings in Chinese and say 谢谢!

Tips

- Point and count as you go.

Check your work

☐ I counted to ten in Chinese.

☐ I said thank you like the one leper.

PICTURE DICTIONARY

1. Draw ten little dots and count them in Chinese. Copy the character 十.

> **From history.** Eight, 八 (bā), is thought a lucky number in China because it sounds a little like the word for getting rich. As Christians we know our good gifts come from God, not from numbers.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. How many men did Jesus heal?

▼ **Show solution**

1. He healed ten.
2. Ten is 十.

Answer: 十 (shí).

Example 2. How many came back to say thank you?

▼ **Show solution**

1. Only one came back.
2. One is 一.

Answer: 一 (yī).

PRACTICE

1. Easy Count from six to ten in Chinese.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   六, 七, 八, 九, 十.

2. Easy Show 八 with the Chinese hand sign.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Thumb and pointer like an L.

3. Medium Count from one to ten.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   一 to 十.

4. Hard What number comes after 七?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   八 (bā).

COMMON MISTAKES

- Saying 七 qī like “key.” It starts with a soft ch: chee.

- Saying 十 shí like “she.” It is shr, with the tongue curled back a little.

> **Make it a game · Hand-sign quiz.** The parent flashes a Chinese hand sign from 六 to 十, and the child calls out the number in Chinese. Then switch.

> **Scripture.** “And Jesus answering said, Were there not ten cleansed? but where are the nine?” (Luke 17:17, KJV)
>
> In the Chinese Bible (Chinese Union Version), this verse reads:
>
> > 耶稣说：洁净了的不是十个人吗？那九个在哪里呢？
>
> *Yēsū shuō: Jié jìng le de bú shì shí gè rén ma? Nà jiǔ gè zài nǎ lǐ ne?*
>
> Ten men were healed, but only one came back to thank Jesus. Remember to say thank you to God and to others.

UNIT 4

My Body: 头 and 手

Lesson 4.1 names the head and face: 头, 眼睛, 耳朵, 鼻子, 嘴, with a picture study of Children at Play in an Autumn Courtyard.

Lesson 4.2 adds 手 (hand) and 脚 (foot), sings Head, Shoulders, Knees and Toes in Chinese, and claps for joy with Psalm 47.

PREREQUISITES

- Units 1–3.

MASTERY CHECKLIST

- ☐ I can point to my head, eyes, ears, nose and mouth when I hear the Chinese word.
- ☐ I can say 手 and 脚.
- ☐ I can sing a body song in Chinese.

LESSONS IN THIS UNIT

4.1	头 眼睛 耳朵 鼻子 嘴: My Face	3 sessions of 15–20 minutes

Unit 4 review

The parent says each word; the child points. The review is worth 20 points.

1. **4 pts**
   Point to your 头 (tóu).
2. **4 pts**
   Point to your 眼睛 (yǎnjing) and your 耳朵 (ěrduo).
3. **4 pts**
   Point to your 鼻子 (bízi) and your 嘴 (zuǐ).
4. **4 pts**
   Clap your 手 (shǒu).
5. **4 pts**
   Stamp your 脚 (jiǎo).

ANSWER KEY

1. The head.
2. Eyes; ears.
3. Nose; mouth.
4. The child claps.
5. The child stamps.

Printable answer key (PDF, for the parent)

UNIT CHALLENGE: WONDERFULLY MADE

Lie down on a big sheet of paper and let a parent trace you. Color your picture, then point to each part and name it in Chinese: 头, 眼睛, 耳朵, 鼻子, 嘴, 手, 脚. Say “I am wonderfully made!”

LOOK FOR	WHAT IT MEANS
Saying	The child names at least six body words in Chinese.
Singing and moving	The child sings the body song with actions.
Making	The tracing is colored and labeled by a parent.
Joy	The child joins in cheerfully.

UNIT 4 · MY BODY: 头 AND 手 · LESSON 4.1 OF 10 · 3 SESSIONS OF 15–20 MINUTES

4.1 头 眼睛 耳朵 鼻子 嘴: My Face

OBJECTIVES

- Point to the head, eyes, ears, nose and mouth when you hear the Chinese word.
- Say 头, 眼睛, 耳朵, 鼻子 and 嘴.
- Thank God for making you.

> **Warm-up.** Look in a mirror. What can your eyes do? Your ears? Your nose? Your mouth? God gave you every one!

WATCH

[4K] 我们的脸 (Our Faces) Single Story | Basic Concepts | Animation for Kids | Little Fox Chinese

Little Fox Chinese - Stories & Songs for Learners · 1:51

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=unwXcvsYeA4

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> after the story; touch each part of your face as the song names it.

Note: Little Fox Chinese: “Our Faces,” a short song about the parts of the face.

BACKUP VIDEO

[4K] 这是我的身体 (This Is My Body) Single Story | Basic Concepts | Animation for Kids | LittleFox Chinese

Little Fox Chinese - Stories & Songs for Learners · 2:26

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Jb8h1o6HzD0

Little Fox Chinese: “This Is My Body,” a song naming body parts.

KEY TERMS

tóu
头 **tóu**

Head.

yǎnjing
眼睛 **yǎnjing**

Eyes.

ěr duo
耳朵 **ěrduo**

Ears.

bí zi
鼻子 **bízi**

Nose.

zuǐ
嘴 **zuǐ**

Mouth.

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.

头

tóu

toe (rising)

noun · traditional 頭

head

眼睛

yǎnjing

YEN-jing

noun

eyes

耳朵

ěrduo

ARE-dwoh

noun

ears

鼻子

bízi

BEE-dzuh

noun

nose

嘴

zuǐ

dzway (dipping)

noun

mouth

CORE IDEAS

The story. King David wrote a song to God: “I will praise thee; for I am fearfully and wonderfully made.” God made your eyes to see, your ears to hear, your nose to smell and your mouth to taste and to sing!

How Chinese works. Some Chinese words have a little light ending: 鼻子 (bí zi) ends with a short, quiet zi, and 耳朵 (ěr duo) with a quiet duo. The character 口 (kǒu) is a little square, like an open mouth!

Say it out loud. Touch and say: 头 (toe), 眼睛 (yen-jing), 耳朵 (are-dwoh), 鼻子 (bee-dzuh), 嘴 (dzway). Faster and faster!

PICTURE STUDY



Children at Play in an Autumn Courtyard, Su Hanchen, 12th century (Song dynasty) · Ink and color on silk, hanging scroll · National Palace Museum, Taipei

Image: Wikimedia Commons, public domain

Su Hanchen, whose One Hundred Children we saw in Unit 1, painted this brother and sister playing a game in their garden in autumn. Look how carefully he painted their faces, their little hands and their bright clothes.

Look closely

- Point to the girl's 眼睛 (eyes). Where is she looking?
- Find the children's 手 (hands). What are they doing?
- What flowers can you see?
- What toys are on the ground?

Talk about it

1. What game do you think they are playing?
2. What would you play with your brother, sister or friend?

ACTIVITY

Paper-plate face

Make a funny face and name its parts in Chinese.

You will need

- A paper plate
- Crayons, yarn for hair, glue

Steps

1. Draw two eyes, a nose and a mouth on the plate.
2. Glue on yarn hair and paper ears.
3. Point to each part and name it in Chinese.

Tips

- A parent can stick little labels on each part.

Check your work

- ☐ My face has eyes, ears, nose and mouth.
- ☐ I named them in Chinese.

PICTURE DICTIONARY

1. Draw your face and color your eyes the right color. A parent labels 眼睛, 鼻子, 嘴.

> **From history.** In old China, children learned to read from little books like the Three Character Classic, chanting the lines out loud together, much as you chant your body words.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. What do we see with? Say it in Chinese.

▼ **Show solution**

1. We see with our eyes.
2. Eyes are 眼睛.

Answer: 眼睛 (yǎnjing).

Example 2. What do we hear with?

▼ **Show solution**

1. We hear with our ears.
2. Ears are 耳朵.

Answer: 耳朵 (ěrduo).

PRACTICE

1. Easy Point to your 鼻子.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   The nose.

2. Easy Point to your 嘴.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   The mouth.

3. Medium What do we smell with, in Chinese?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   鼻子 (bízi).

4. Hard Name all five face words you learned.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   头, 眼睛, 耳朵, 鼻子, 嘴.

COMMON MISTAKES

- Saying 嘴 zuǐ like “zoo-ee.” It is one quick sound: dzway.

- Saying both parts of 鼻子 loudly. The zi is quiet and short.

> **Make it a game · Simon says, Chinese.** The parent says 摸 (mō, touch) + a body word: 摸 鼻子! The child touches the nose. Speed up!

> **Scripture.** “I will praise thee; for I am fearfully and wonderfully made: marvellous are thy works; and that my soul knoweth right well.” (Psalm 139:14, KJV)
>
> In the Chinese Bible (Chinese Union Version), this verse reads:
>
> > 我要称谢你，因我受造，奇妙可畏；你的作为奇妙，这是我心深知道的。
>
> *Wǒ yào chēng xiè nǐ, yīn wǒ shòu zào, qí miào kě wèi; nǐ de zuò wéi qí miào, zhè shì wǒ xīn shēn zhī dào de.*
>
> God made every part of you on purpose, and He did it wonderfully. Thank Him for your eyes, ears, nose and mouth.

UNIT 4 · MY BODY: 头 AND 手 · LESSON 4.2 OF 10 · 3 SESSIONS OF 15–20 MINUTES

4.2 手 and 脚: Hands and Feet

OBJECTIVES

- Say 手 shǒu (hand) and 脚 jiǎo (foot).
- Sing Head, Shoulders, Knees and Toes in Chinese.
- Clap your hands for joy to God.

> **Warm-up.** Clap your hands. Stamp your feet. Wiggle your fingers. Jump! Your hands and feet can do so many things.

WATCH

Miss Panda Chinese - Chinese for kids - Chinese preschool -Sing "Head, Shoulders, Knees & Toes"

Miss Panda Chinese · 0:58

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8oeEgJlHKEs

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> after the story; stand up and touch each part as you sing.

Note: Miss Panda Chinese: “Head, Shoulders, Knees and Toes” in Chinese, about one minute. 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

中文儿歌｜律动儿歌合集 1｜头和肩膀｜如果开心你就跟我拍拍手｜Little Fox Chinese ｜Chinese Songs for Kids

Little Fox Chinese - Stories & Songs for Learners · 4:09

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NWeF8Jm7_gg

Little Fox Chinese: “Head and Shoulders” and “If You’re Happy and You Know It, Clap Your Hands.”

KEY TERMS

shǒu
手 **shǒu**

Hand.

jiǎo
脚 **jiǎo**

Foot.

pāi shǒu
拍 手 **pāi shǒu**

Clap hands.

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.

手

shǒu

show (dipping)

noun

hand

脚

jiǎo

jyow (dipping)

noun · traditional 腳

foot

拍手

pāi shǒu

pie SHOW

verb

to clap hands

CORE IDEAS

The story. The Psalms tell God's people to clap their hands and shout for joy to God! Hands can help, hug and clap. Feet can walk to church and run to help a friend.

How Chinese works. The character 手 (hand) looks a little like a hand with fingers spread. Both 手 and 脚 dip low and come back up: shǒu, jiǎo.

Say it out loud. 手 (show), 脚 (jyow). Then: 拍手 (pāi shǒu)! (clap!)

ACTIVITY

Hand and foot prints

Make hand and foot prints and label them.

You will need

- Washable paint or crayons
- Big paper
- A wet cloth

Steps

1. Press your painted hand on the paper (or trace it).
2. Do the same with your foot.
3. A parent writes 手 and 脚 beside them.
4. Count the fingers and toes in Chinese!

Tips

- Wash up right away.

Check your work

☐ I made a hand and a foot print.

☐ I counted fingers in Chinese.

PICTURE DICTIONARY

1. Trace your hand and copy the character 手 inside it.

> **From history.** Chinese children play a clapping game called 拍手歌, a clapping song, much like pat-a-cake.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. What do we clap with?

▼ **Show solution**

1. We clap with our hands.
2. Hand is 手.

Answer: 手 (shǒu).

Example 2. What do we walk with?

▼ **Show solution**

1. We walk with our feet.
2. Foot is 脚.

Answer: 脚 (jiǎo).

PRACTICE

1. Easy Wave your 手.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   The child waves.

2. Easy Wiggle your 脚.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   The child wiggles a foot.

3. Medium How many fingers on one hand, in Chinese?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   五 (wǔ).

4. Hard Sing the body song in Chinese.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   The child sings with actions.

COMMON MISTAKES

- Mixing 手 (hand) and 头 (head). Show is the hand; toe is the head!

- Saying 脚 like “jaw.” It is jyow.

> **Make it a game · Clap and stamp.** The parent calls 手! (clap three times) or 脚! (stamp three times). Mix them up faster and faster.

> **Scripture.** “To the chief Musician, A Psalm for the sons of Korah. O clap your hands, all ye people; shout unto God with the voice of triumph.” (Psalm 47:1, KJV)
>
> In the Chinese Bible (Chinese Union Version), this verse reads:
>
> > 万民哪，你们都要拍掌！要用夸胜的声音向　神呼喊！
> >
> > *Wàn mín na, nǐ men dōu yào pāi zhǎng! Yào yòng kuā shèng de shēng yīn xiàng Shén hū hǎn!*
>
> God’s people clap and shout for joy because God is great. Clap your hands and praise Him!

UNIT 5

Animals: 猫 狗 熊猫

Lesson 5.1 names 猫, 狗, 鱼 and 鸟 and tells how God feeds the birds, with a photograph of a giant panda.

Lesson 5.2 adds 熊猫, 马, 牛 and 羊 and retells how the animals went into Noah’s ark two by two. A year-end review closes the course.

PREREQUISITES

- Units 1–4.

MASTERY CHECKLIST

- ☐ I can name four pets and four farm or wild animals in Chinese.
- ☐ I can tell the story of the animals in Noah’s ark.
- ☐ I can count animals in Chinese.

LESSONS IN THIS UNIT

5.1	猫 狗 鱼 鸟: Cat, Dog, Fish, Bird	3 sessions of 15–20 minutes

Unit 5 review

Lay out animal toys or pictures. The parent asks; the child points or answers. The review is worth 20 points.

1. **4 pts**
   Point to the 猫 (māo) and the 狗 (gǒu).

2. **4 pts**
   Point to the 鱼 (yú) and the 鸟 (niǎo).

3. **4 pts**
   What black-and-white animal lives in China's bamboo forests? Say it in Chinese.

4. **4 pts**
   Point to the 马 (mǎ), the 牛 (niú) and the 羊 (yáng).

5. **4 pts**
   How did the animals go into the ark?

ANSWER KEY

1. Cat; dog.
2. Fish; bird.
3. 熊猫 (xióngmāo), the panda.
4. Horse; cow; sheep.
5. Two by two (一对一对), as God said.

Printable answer key (PDF, for the parent)

UNIT CHALLENGE: NOAH'S ARK SHOW

Build an ark from a shoebox and line up toy or paper animals two by two. Count them into the ark in Chinese, naming each animal. Tell the family the story.

LOOK FOR	WHAT IT MEANS
Saying	The child names at least six animals in Chinese.
Singing and moving	The child counts the animals in Chinese.
Making	The ark has animals in pairs.
Joy	The child joins in cheerfully.

UNIT 5 · ANIMALS: 猫 狗 熊猫 · LESSON 5.1 OF 10 · 3 SESSIONS OF 15–20 MINUTES

5.1 猫 狗 鱼 鸟: Cat, Dog, Fish, Bird

OBJECTIVES

- Say 猫 māo, 狗 gǒu, 鱼 yú and 鸟 niǎo.
- Say what sound each animal makes.
- Know that God feeds the animals.

> **Warm-up.** Can you meow like a cat? Bark like a dog? Tweet like a bird? Swim like a fish? Today we name these animals in Chinese.

WATCH

Miss Panda Chinese - Chinese for Kids - Learn Chinese animal words

Miss Panda Chinese · 0:52

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=anEk6cLE4ek

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> after the story; make each animal's sound when you see it.

Note: Miss Panda Chinese: animal words in Chinese, under a minute. 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 Does a Dog Say in Chinese

Miss Panda Chinese · 8:51

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=i3nry57DM-E

Miss Panda Chinese: "What Does a Dog Say?" Animal sounds 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

māo
猫 **māo**

Cat. Sounds a bit like meow!

gǒu
狗 **gǒu**

Dog.

yú
鱼 **yú**

Fish.

niǎo
鸟 **niǎo**

Bird.

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.

猫

māo

mao (high)

noun · traditional 貓

cat

狗

gǒu

go (dipping)

noun

dog

鱼

yú

yü (rising)

noun · traditional 魚

fish

鸟

niǎo

nyow (dipping)

noun · traditional 鳥

bird

CORE IDEAS

The story. The Bible says God gives food to the animals, even to the little ravens when they cry. Jesus said, Look at the birds: they do not plant or harvest, yet your heavenly Father feeds them. If God cares for birds, He cares for you!

How Chinese works. māo 猫 sounds like the cat's own meow. Chinese dogs say 汪汪 (wāngwāng), not woof woof!

Say it out loud. 猫 (mao, high), 狗 (go, dipping), 鱼 (yü, rising), 鸟 (nyow, dipping).

PICTURE STUDY



Giant panda eating bamboo, Kevin Dooley, 2009 · Photograph · San Diego Zoo, California

Image: Wikimedia Commons, photograph, CC BY 2.0 (credit: Wikimedia Commons contributor; see the file page)

This is a real photograph of a giant panda, 熊猫 (xióngmāo), at a zoo in California. Wild pandas live only in the misty mountain forests of western China, where they eat bamboo almost all day long. God gave the panda a special "thumb" bone to help it hold bamboo.

Look closely

- What is the panda holding?
- What colors is the panda? Say them in Chinese: 黑, 白.
- Find its ears, eyes and nose.
- Does it look happy, sleepy or hungry?

Talk about it

1. Why do you think pandas eat so much bamboo?
2. What would you feed a panda?

ACTIVITY

Bird feeder

Make a simple bird feeder and watch God's birds.

You will need

- A pinecone or toilet-paper tube
- Peanut butter or shortening
- Birdseed
- String

Steps

1. Spread peanut butter on the pinecone (a parent helps).
2. Roll it in birdseed.
3. Hang it outside a window.
4. Each time a 鸟 comes, say 鸟! and count them in Chinese.

Tips

- Remember Psalm 147: God feeds the birds.

Check your work

☐ I made a feeder.

☐ I can say 鸟 and count birds.

PICTURE DICTIONARY

1. Draw a cat, a dog, a fish and a bird. A parent writes the Chinese word beside each.

> **From history.** Goldfish were first raised in China about a thousand years ago. Gardeners chose the brightest orange fish and kept them in ponds and bowls.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. What animal says meow? Say it in Chinese.

▼ **Show solution**

1. A cat says meow.
2. Cat is 猫.

Answer: 猫 (māo).

Example 2. What animal swims in water?

▼ **Show solution**

1. A fish swims.
2. Fish is 鱼.

Answer: 鱼 (yú).

PRACTICE

1. Easy Say cat in Chinese.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   猫 (māo).

2. Easy Say dog in Chinese.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   狗 (gǒu).

3. Medium What does a Chinese dog say?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   汪汪 (wāngwāng).

4. Hard Name four animals in Chinese.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   猫, 狗, 鱼, 鸟.

COMMON MISTAKES

- Saying 鱼 yú like English “you.” Round your lips: yü.

- Saying 鸟 niǎo as “now.” Start with a little nee: nyow.

> **Make it a game · Animal guess.** The parent makes an animal sound or action, and the child names the animal in Chinese. Switch roles.

> **Scripture.** “He giveth to the beast his food, and to the young ravens which cry.” (Psalm 147:9, KJV)
>
> In the Chinese Bible (Chinese Union Version), this verse reads:
>
> > 他赐食给走兽和啼叫的小乌鸦。
> >
> > *Tā cì shí gěi zǒu shòu hé tí jiào de xiǎo wū yā.*
>
> God feeds the animals and even the young ravens. He takes care of every creature He made.

UNIT 5 · ANIMALS: 猫 狗 熊猫 · LESSON 5.2 OF 10 · 3 SESSIONS OF 15–20 MINUTES

5.2 熊猫 马 牛 羊: Into the Ark

OBJECTIVES

- Say 熊猫 xióngmāo, 马 mǎ, 牛 niú and 羊 yáng.
- Retell how the animals went into Noah’s ark.
- Review all the Chinese words of the year.

> **Warm-up.** Pretend to be a horse, then a cow, then a sheep. Now line up two by two like the animals going into the ark!

WATCH

动物儿歌 2｜Animal Songs｜汉语启蒙｜Chinese Songs for Kids｜Little Fox Chinese

Little Fox Chinese - Stories & Songs for Learners · 5:58

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Y8oExBfXFbA

> **WHEN TO WATCH**
> after the story; call out each animal in Chinese as it appears.

Note: Little Fox Chinese: animal songs, part 2.

BACKUP VIDEO

动物儿歌 3｜Animal Songs｜中文儿歌｜Chinese Songs for Kids｜Little Fox Chinese

Little Fox Chinese - Stories & Songs for Learners · 3:54

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Fyoag-fye38

Little Fox Chinese: animal songs, part 3.

KEY TERMS

xióngmāo
熊 猫 xióngmāo

Panda (literally “bear-cat”).

mǎ
马 mǎ

Horse.

niú
牛 niú

Cow; ox.

yáng
羊 yáng

Sheep; goat.

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.

熊猫

xióngmāo

shyong-MAO

noun · traditional 熊貓

panda

马

mǎ

mah (dipping)

noun · traditional 馬

horse

牛

niú

nyoh (rising)

noun

cow; ox

羊

yáng

yahng (rising)

noun

sheep; goat

CORE IDEAS

The story. God told Noah to build a big boat, the ark. Then the animals came to Noah two by two, a male and a female, and went into the ark, just as God had commanded. God kept them all safe through the flood.

How Chinese works. 熊 猫 (xióngmāo) means “bear-cat”: 熊 is bear and 猫 is cat! Chinese often builds new words by putting two words together.

Say it out loud. 熊猫 (shyong-mao), 马 (mah, dipping), 牛 (nyoh, rising), 羊 (yahng, rising). Count the animals into the ark: 一, 二, 三...

ACTIVITY

Paper-bag ark

Make an ark and fill it with animal pairs.

You will need

- A shoebox or paper bag
- Paper, crayons, scissors (a parent helps)

Steps

1. Decorate the box as the ark.
2. Draw and cut out two of each animal: cats, dogs, horses, cows, sheep and pandas.
3. March them in two by two, naming each in Chinese.
4. Count the animals in Chinese.

Tips

- Say each animal name as it goes in.

Check your work

- ☐ My ark has animals two by two.
- ☐ I named them in Chinese.

PICTURE DICTIONARY

1. Draw the ark with animals two by two. A parent writes 马, 牛, 羊 beside them.

> **From history.** The old Chinese calendar names each year after one of twelve animals, such as the horse, the ox and the sheep. It is a way of counting years, not something to trust in; God holds every year in His hands.

WORKED EXAMPLES

Example 1. Which animal is a “bear-cat” in Chinese?

▼ **Show solution**

1. 熊 is bear, 猫 is cat.
2. Together they make panda.

Answer: 熊猫 (xióngmāo), the panda.

Example 2. What animal gives us wool?

▼ **Show solution**

1. Sheep give wool.
2. Sheep is 羊.

Answer: 羊 (yáng).

PRACTICE

1. Easy Say horse in Chinese.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   马 (mǎ).

2. Easy Say sheep in Chinese.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   羊 (yáng).

3. Medium What does 熊猫 mean word by word?

   ▼ **Show answer**

   Bear-cat (panda).

4. Hard Say hello, your name, a color, a number and an animal in Chinese.

   ▼ **Show answer**

   For example: 你好! 我叫 Anna. 红. 五. 熊猫.

COMMON MISTAKES

- Mixing 马 mǎ (horse) with 妈 mā (mom). The horse word dips; mom stays high.

- Saying 牛 like “new.” It is nyoh, rising.

> **Make it a game · Ark match.** Mix up animal cards with two of each. Turn them face down and play a matching game; name each animal in Chinese as you flip it.

> **Scripture.** “There went in two and two unto Noah into the ark, the male and the female, as God had commanded Noah.” (Genesis 7:9, KJV)
>
> In the Chinese Bible (Chinese Union Version), this verse reads:
>
> > 都是一对一对地，有公有母，到挪亚那里进入方舟，正如　神所吩咐挪亚的。
>
> *Dōu shì yí duì yí duì de, yǒu gōng yǒu mǔ, dào Nuóyà nà lǐ jìn rù fāng zhōu, zhèng rú Shén suǒ fēn fù Nuóyà de.*
>
> The animals went into the ark two by two, just as God commanded Noah. God keeps His people and His creatures safe.