

SHANGHAI • YUYAO • NINGBO

# 2015 CHINA TRIP

BLOCKHOUSE BAY PRIMARY SCHOOL



*Sara*

# FAST FACTS

**Name:** People's Republic of China

**Capital:** Beijing

**Population:** 1.35 billion (1,350,000,000)

**Language:** Mandarin

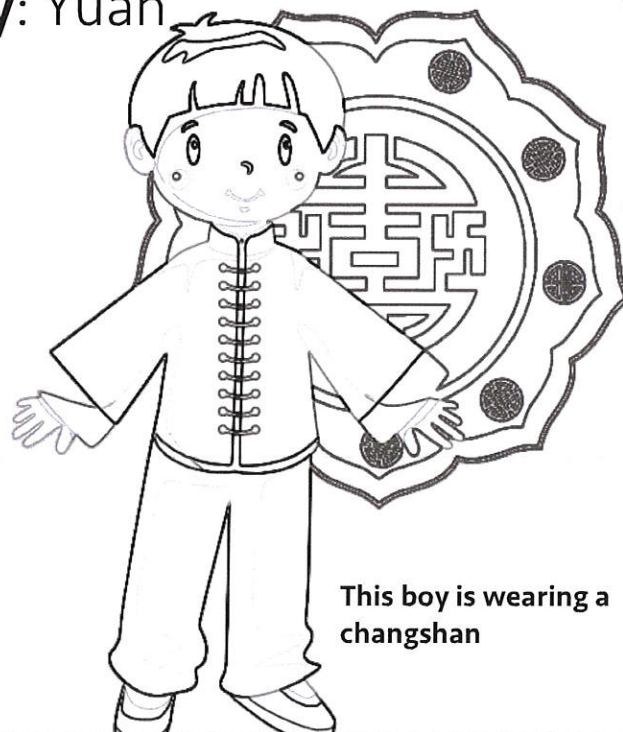
**Size:** 3,750,000 square miles or

9,700,000 square kilometers

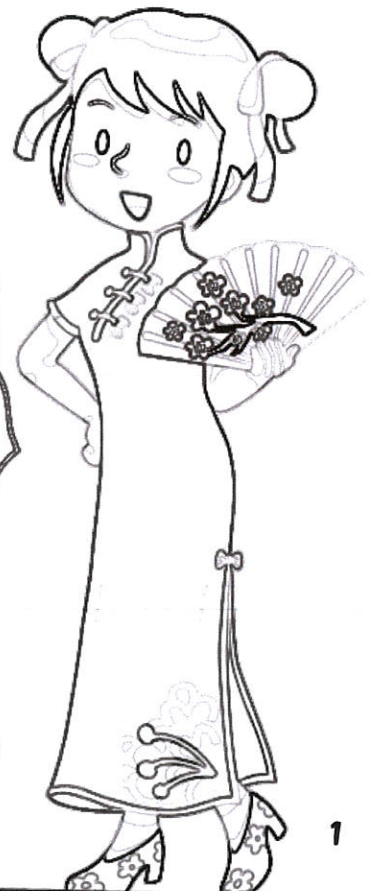
This girl is wearing dress called a cheongsam or qipao

**Crops:** Rice, tea, wheat

**Currency:** Yuan



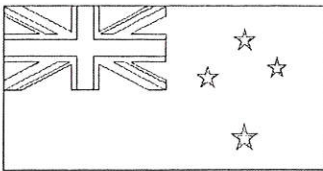
This boy is wearing a changshan



# NEW ZEALAND and CHINA

Try writing New Zealand and China in Chinese characters.  
Colour in the flag and country shape too.

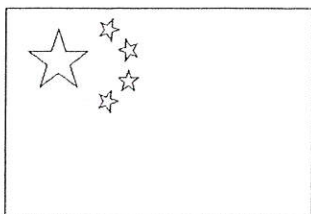
Xīn xī lán



新西兰

新西兰 新西兰

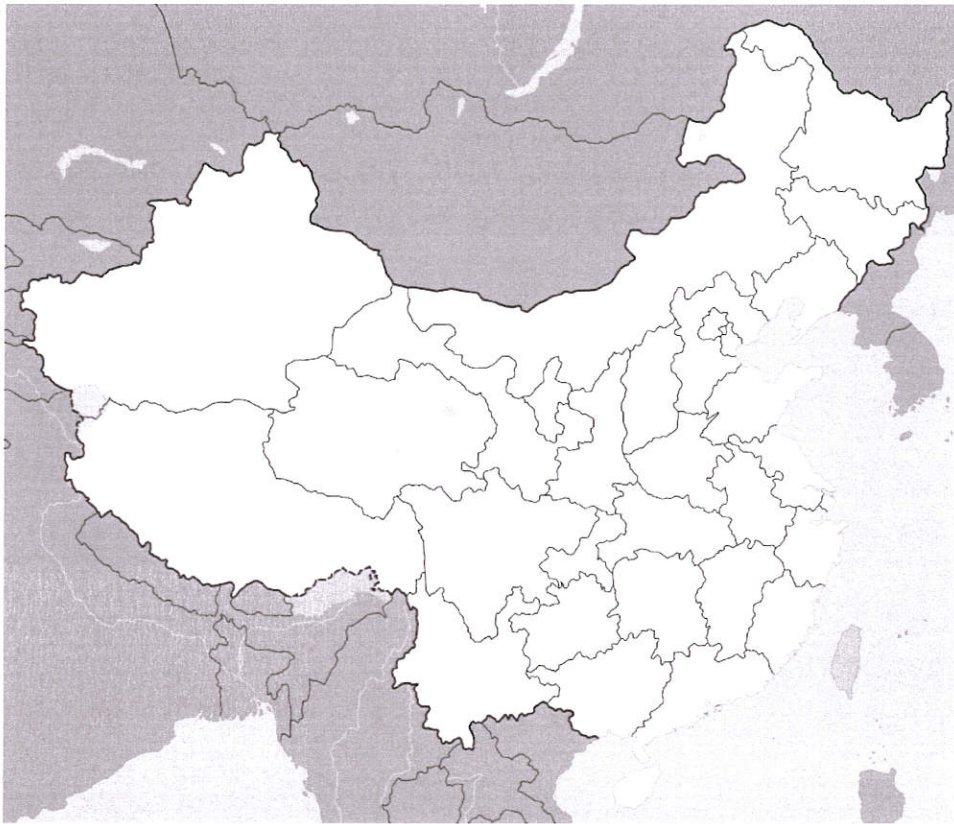
Zhōng guó



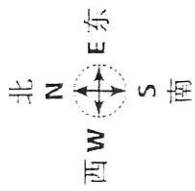
中国

中国 中国

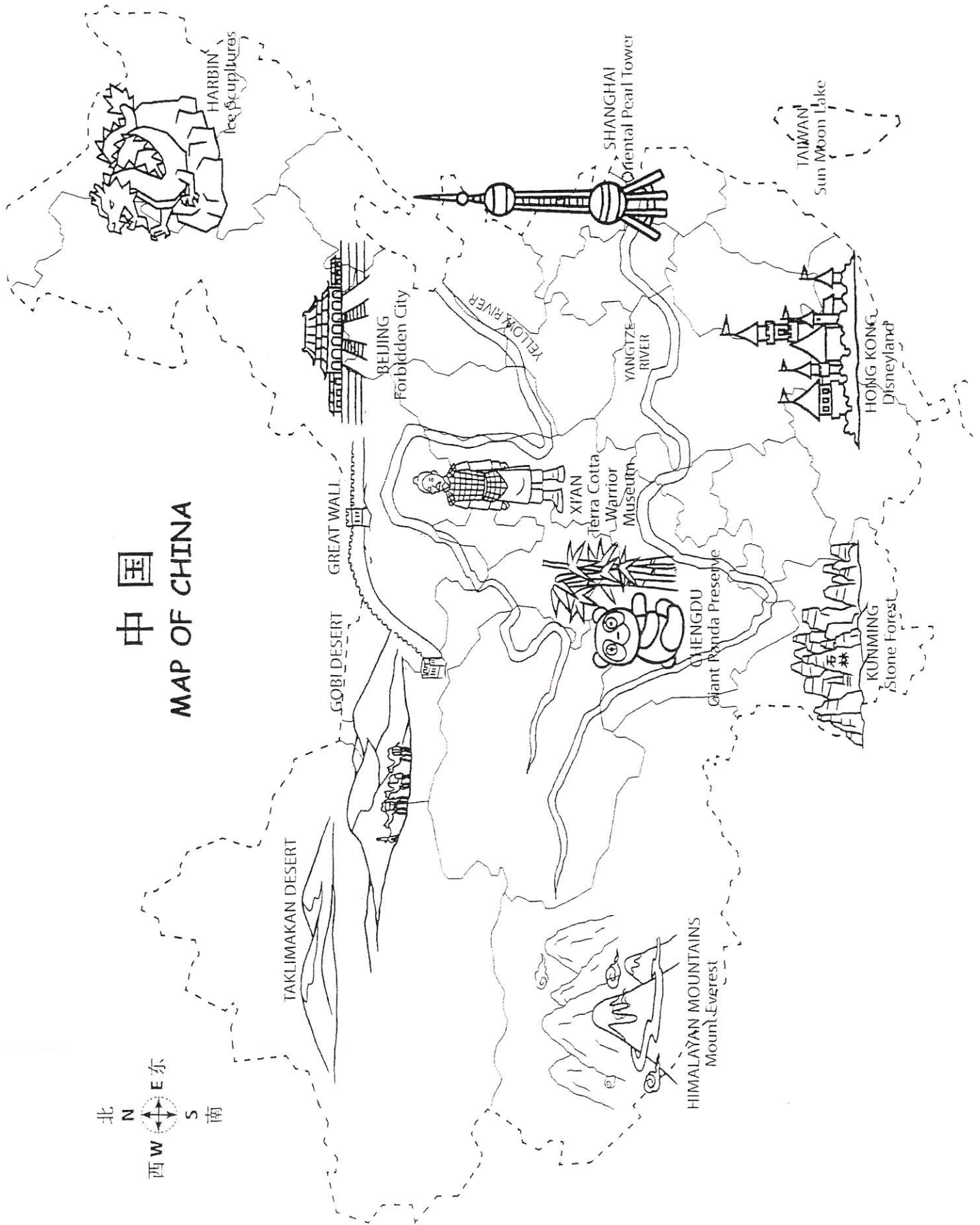
# GEOGRAPHY



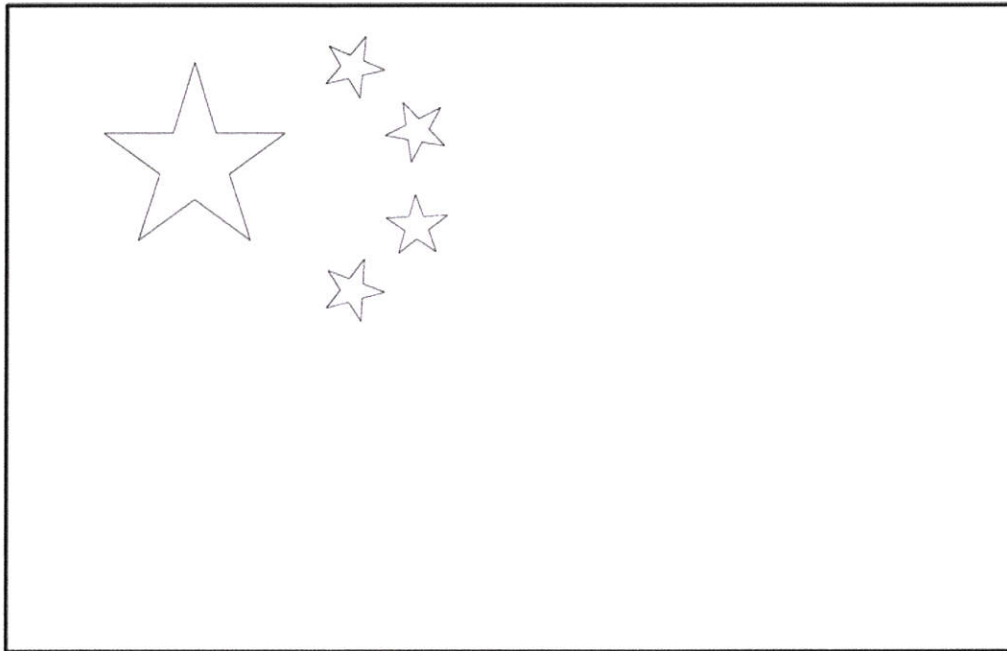
China is larger than The United States of America. It is the third largest country in the world, next to Russia and Canada. There are more than 1 billion people who live there.



# 中国 MAP OF CHINA



# FLAG



China's flag is all red with five golden stars. There is one large gold star that represents the government. The smaller stars represent its people and leadership.

# INVENTIONS FROM CHINA

Did you know that these things came from China?

Paper

Printing

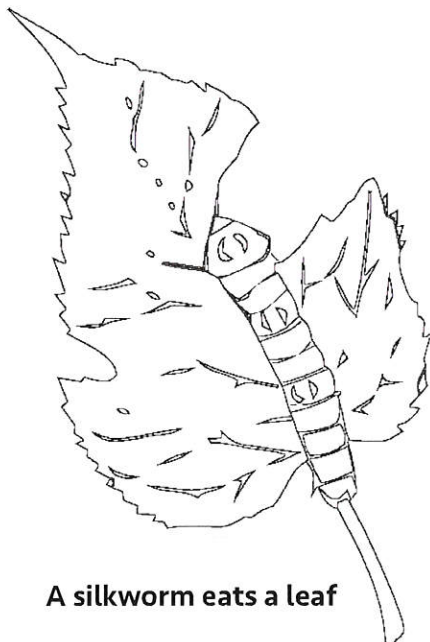
Noodles

Spaghetti

Ice cream

Fireworks

Sunglasses



A silkworm eats a leaf

**Silk** – someone came up with the idea to use the silk from silkworms to make cloth. This was kept a secret in China for a long time!

名字: \_\_\_\_\_ 月 \_\_\_\_\_ 日

Word Search: Chinese Inventions

找一找: 中国的发明

Find each of the following words in the word search.



1. rice
2. kite
3. gunpowder
4. compass
5. umbrella
6. tea
7. chopsticks
8. printing
9. wheelbarrow
10. noodles
11. lantern
12. silk



名字： \_\_\_\_\_ 月 \_\_\_\_\_ 日

**Guess and Write: Things that Came from China**  
**猜一猜，写一写：中国的发明**

Read the descriptions on the left. Guess what each invention is and write it down on the right.

Your guess:

1	2,500 years ago, people in China came up with a special tool to help them with math. It is the earliest kind of computer.	
2	1,900 years ago, the Chinese made it out of pulp taken from fishing nets, rags and plants.	
3	A Chinese man mixed some different chemicals together. They then began to spark and explode.	
4	It was invented by the Chinese about 1,000 years ago. It is a tool to help people find directions. Christopher Columbus used it on his trip to America in 1492.	
5	7,000 years ago, it was first grown and eaten in China. People in China still eat it every day.	
6	Chinese people began to drink it 5,000 years ago.	
7	It was invented in China 4,000 years ago. It was made from rice, milk, spices and snow. Most children like it.	
8	It was eaten in China 3,000 years ago. A lot of people think it was invented by the Italians.	
9	It is made of wood. People use it as a tool to eat.	
10	It was invented by the Chinese 500 years ago. It provides shade from the hot sun.	
11	It was invented 3,000 years ago. It comes in different shapes like butterflies, birds, and dragons. It flies in the sky.	

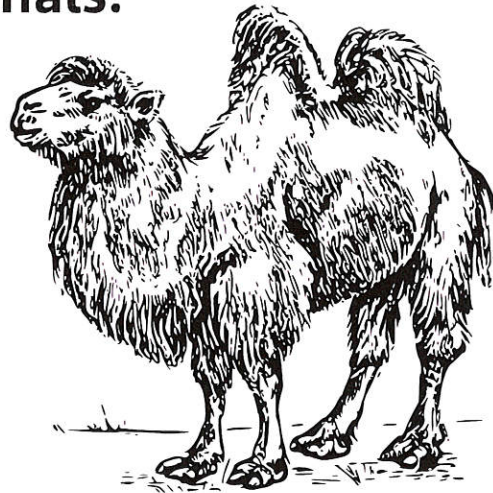
# ANIMALS



China is large and has many different types of ecosystems and habitats, so there are many different types of animals as well.

## **Jungle Mountain Animals:**

Tigers  
Leopards  
Monkeys  
Elephants

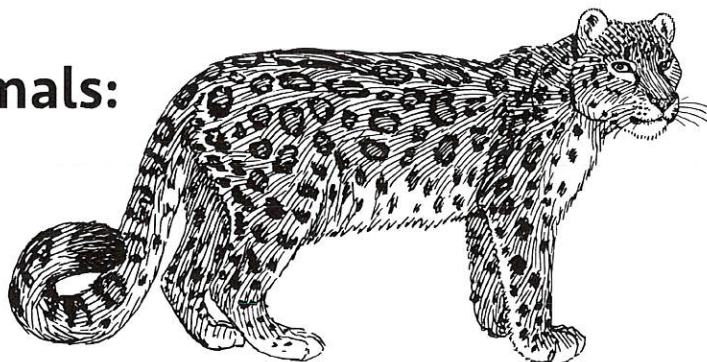


## **Desert Animals:**

Camels

## **Mountain Animals:**

Snow Leopards



# PANDAS

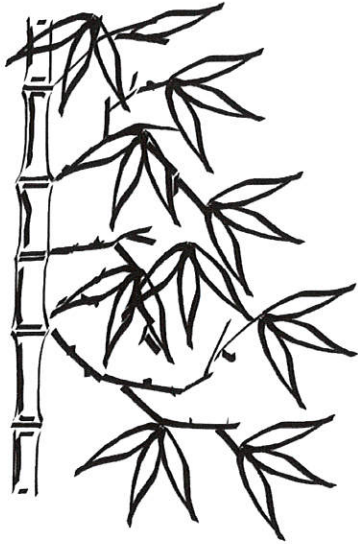
The panda is another special animal from China. China is the only place in the world where they still live in the wild. There are only a few thousand pandas left in the wild.



A panda eating bamboo

Pandas are black and white. They have black fur around their eyes like a raccoon. They live in bamboo forests and eat bamboo plants.

# PLANTS



## **Bamboo**

Bamboo plants are tall, hard, and empty inside. It is not a tree, but a type of grass. It is one of the fastest growing types of plants.

## **Peony**

China does not have a national flower, but the peony comes close. They have a sweet smell and come in red, gold, or white colors. Many Chinese people say this is their favorite flower.

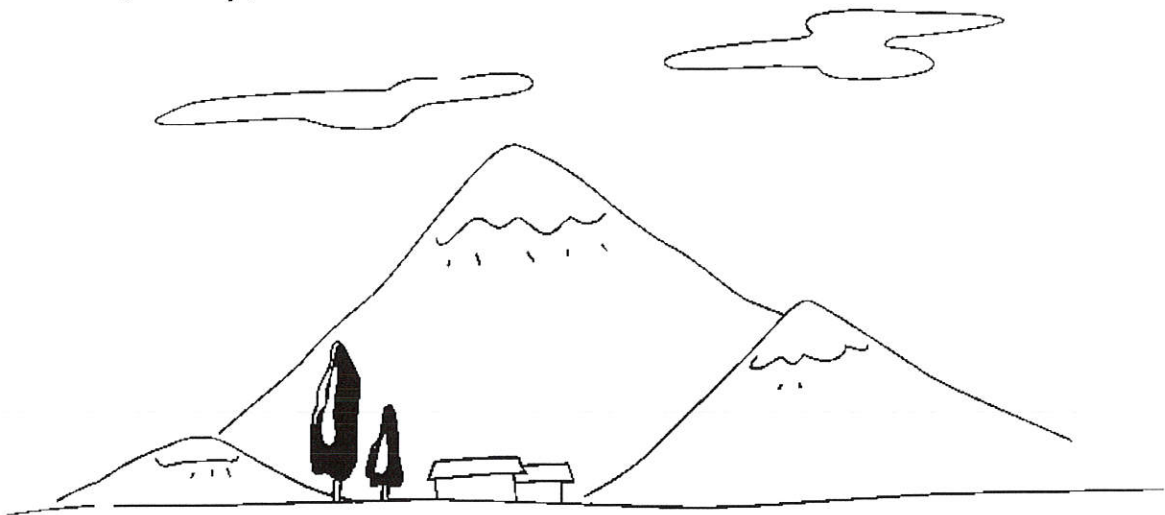


## LIFE IN CHINA TODAY

People live in apartments or houses in large cities . Families in apartments usually share kitchens and bathrooms with other families.

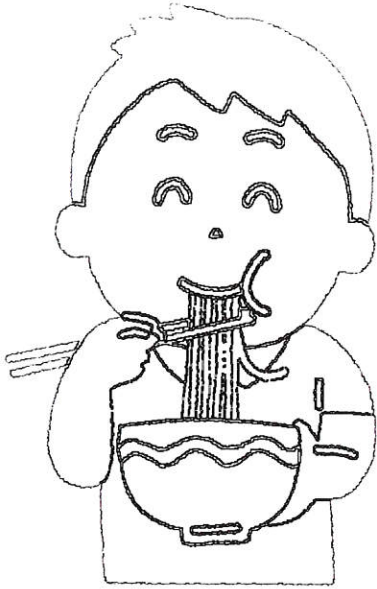


Most people live in the countryside. In small villages, there are still houses made from, mud, clay, or stone bricks.



Many people live in mountain places

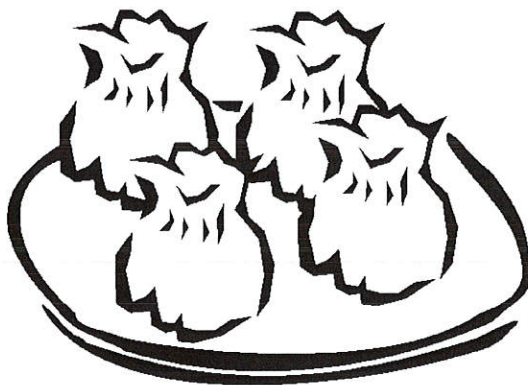
# FOOD



There are many kinds of foods in China. People enjoy noodles, breads, stew, and roast meat in the north. In the south, people often eat rice with side dishes.

A boy eats noodles with chopsticks

Other Chinese foods are dumplings, pork buns, and stir fried meat and vegetables. People drink a lot of tea.



Dumplings



Steamed buns are stuffed with meat or sweet fillings

# The Do's and Don'ts of Chinese Dining



## Do

**Do let older people eat first**, or if you hear an elder say "let's eat", you can start to eat.

**Do use the serving spoons** or chopsticks that are on the table.

**Do take food first from the plates in front of you** rather than the middle of the table or across the table.

**Do close your mouth** to chew food well before you swallow it.

Do feel free to **pick up your bowl**, rather than bending over the table.

Do try to **refill your bowl** with rice yourself and take the initiative to fill the bowls of elders with rice and food from the dishes. If elders fill your bowl or add food to your bowl, you should express your thanks.

When removing bones or other inedible parts of the meal from your mouth, use chopsticks or a hand to take them and put them on a side plate (or the table) in front of you.

Do try and **finish all the food in your bowl**, it is impolite to leave food behind. If you are worried about not finishing it then don't take more than you can manage.

## Don't

**Don't stick chopsticks vertically** into your food when not using them, especially not into rice, as this will make Chinese people think of funerals. At funerals joss sticks (sticks of incense) are stuck into the rice that is put onto the ancestor altar.

**Don't wave your chopsticks** around in the air too much or tap or play with them.

**Never use your chopsticks to point to people** or even leave your chopsticks pointing at people. Put them down on the table by your bowl if you are not using them.

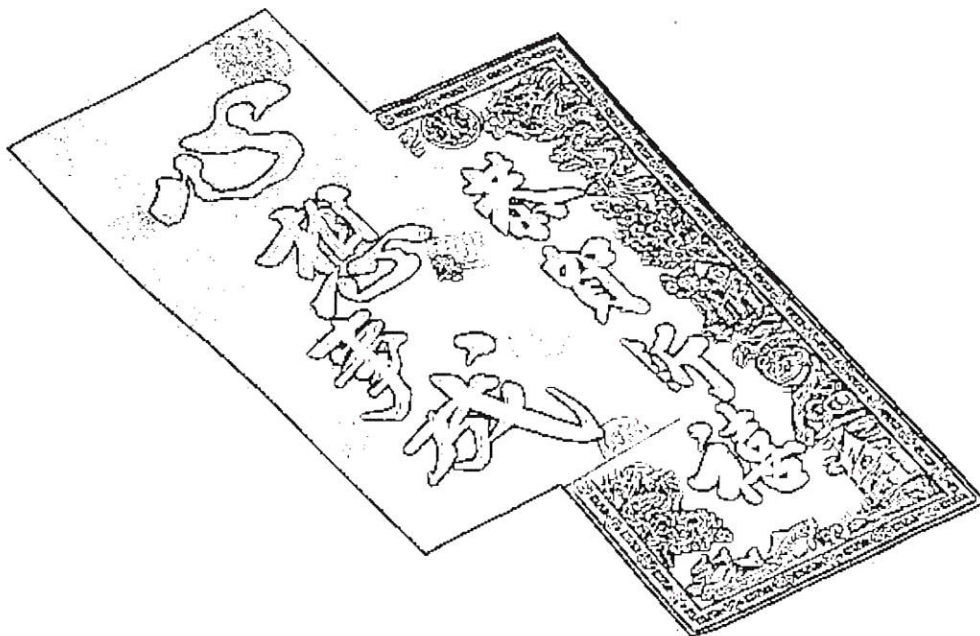
**Don't stab or skewer food** with your chopsticks.

**Don't burrow or pick through the food** on the table or "dig for treasure" it's bad manners.

**Don't turn your spoon or bowl upside down.** It is a symbol of bad luck

# CHINESE NEW YEAR

The Chinese New Year is an important holiday of the year. New Year lasts for many days between January and February.



Beautiful red envelopes are stuffed with money and given to children for good luck

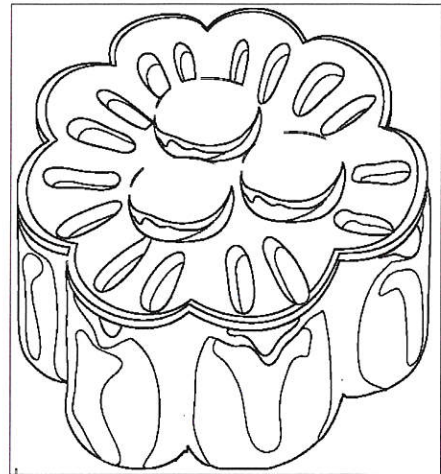
Children wear new clothes and wish people a happy new year. In return, they receive little red envelopes with “lucky” money.



# DRAGON DANCE

Many places have dragon dances to welcome the New Year or new businesses.

In a dragon dance, there is a long dragon made of cloth. Dancers hold the dragon up and make it move like it's a real animal.



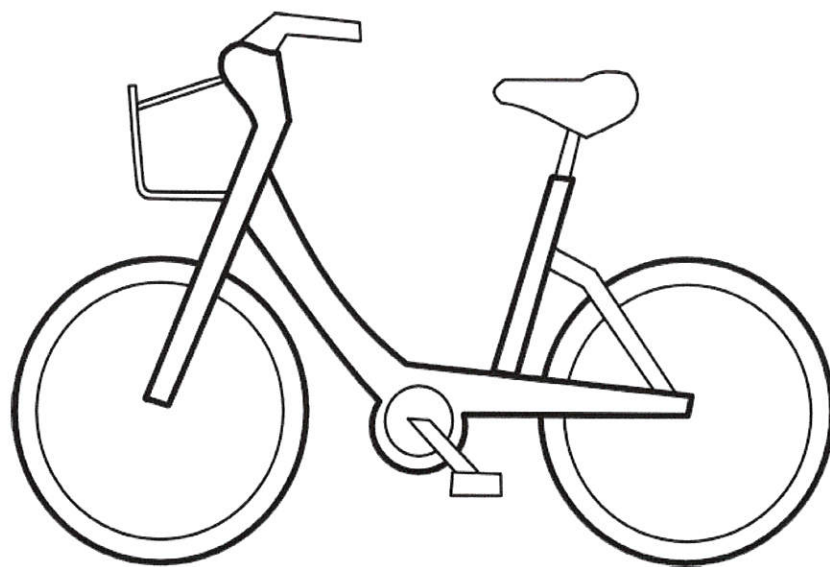
Flower shaped sweet cakes are eaten during holidays



A group of people make the dragon dance happen

## **CHILDREN & SCHOOL**

At age 4, children may begin school. Schools are open six days a week!



**Bikes are a popular way for both children and adults to travel**

Students get two long vacations a year: one winter vacation and one summer vacation. Each one lasts a month.

**Yuyao No. 1 Experimental Primary School**  
**Day 1 Timetable**

Time	Activity

**Yuyao No. 1 Experimental Primary School**  
**Day 2 Timetable**

Time	Activity

**Yuyao No. 1 Experimental Primary School**  
**Day 3 Timetable**

Time	Activity

# **SPEAK MANDARIN CHINESE**

There are different types of Chinese languages. The official language of China is called Mandarin.

**Good day**

**wu an**

*oo-ahn*

**Good evening**

**wan shang hao**

*wahn-shung-how*

**Good morning**

**zao chen hao**

*zow-chen-how*

**Good night**

**wan an**

*wahn-ahn*

**Hello**

**ni hao**

*nee-how*

**Thank you**

**xie xie**

*shee-shee*

名字： \_\_\_\_\_ 月 \_\_\_\_\_ 日

Classroom Expressions ①

教室停、看、听 ●

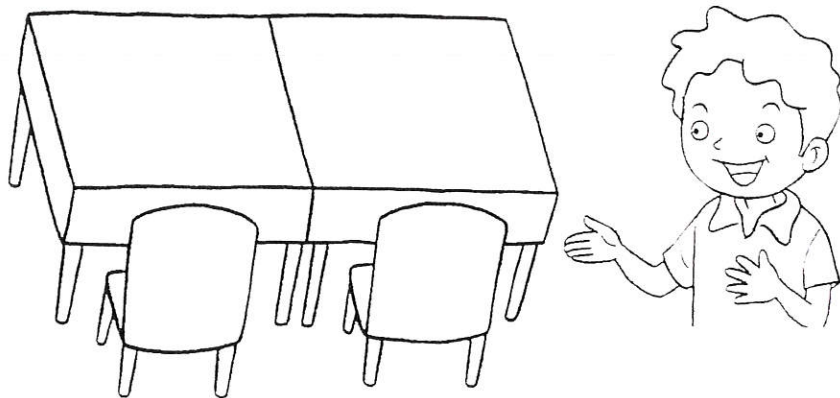
1.	你好！	nǐ hǎo	Hello!
2.	老师好！	lǎo shī hǎo	Hello, teacher!
3.	小朋友好！	xiǎo péng yǒu hǎo	Hello, children!
4.	同学们好！	tóng xué men hǎo	Hello, classmates!
5.	大家好！	dà jiā hǎo	Hello, all!
6.	你好吗？	nǐ hǎo ma	How are you?
7.	好。	hǎo	Good.
8.	很好。	hěnx hǎo	Very good.
9.	不好。	bù hǎo	Not good.
10.	马马虎虎。	mǎ mǎ hū hū	So-so.
11.	谢谢你！	xiè xie nǐ	Thank you!
12.	不客气。	bú kè qì	You are welcome.
13.	对不起。	duì bù qǐ	I'm sorry.
14.	没关系。	méi guān xi	It's okay.
15.	再见！	zài jiàn	Good-bye!



名字：\_\_\_\_\_ 月\_\_\_\_\_ 日

Classroom Expressions ②  
教室停、看、听 ②

1.	欢迎!	huān yíng	Welcome.
2.	请!	qǐng	Please.
3.	请进!	qǐng jìn	Please come in.
4.	站起来。	zhàn qǐ lái	Stand up.
5.	坐下。	zuò xià	Sit down.
6.	请举手。	qǐng jǔ shǒu	Raise your hand, please.
7.	注意听。	zhùyì tīng	Listen carefully.
8.	注意看。	zhùyì kàn	Pay attention.
9.	看黑板。	kàn hēi bǎn	Look at the board.
10.	请安静。	qǐng ān jìng	Be quiet, please.
11.	不要说话。	bú yào shuō huà	No talking.
12.	再说一遍。	zài shuō yī biàn	Repeat. / Say it again.
13.	大声一点儿。	dà shēng yī diǎnr	Speak louder.
14.	跟我说一遍。	gēn wǒ shuō yī biàn	Repeat after me.
15.	把书打开。	bǎ shū dǎ kāi	Open the book.





名字：\_\_\_\_\_月\_\_\_\_\_日

Word Search: School ②

找一找：学校



- |        |              |        |            |
|--------|--------------|--------|------------|
| 1. 同学们 | tóng xué men | 6. 垃圾桶 | lā jī tǒng |
| 2. 女孩  | nǚ hái       | 7. 椅子  | yǐ zi      |
| 3. 彩色笔 | cǎi sè bǐ    | 8. 铅笔  | qiān bǐ    |
| 4. 浆糊  | jiàng hú     | 9. 老师  | lǎo shī    |
| 5. 时钟  | shí zhōng    | 10. 黑板 | hēi bǎn    |

名字： \_\_\_\_\_ 月 \_\_\_\_\_ 日

Coloring Activity: Pagoda  
涂颜色：宝塔

Match the numbers on the pagoda with the Chinese numbers to figure out the color code. Then color each level of the pagoda accordingly.

一	二	三	四	五
1	2	3	4	5

六	七	八	九	十
6	7	8	9	10

一： hóng sè

二： zǐ sè

三： huáng sè

四： chéng sè

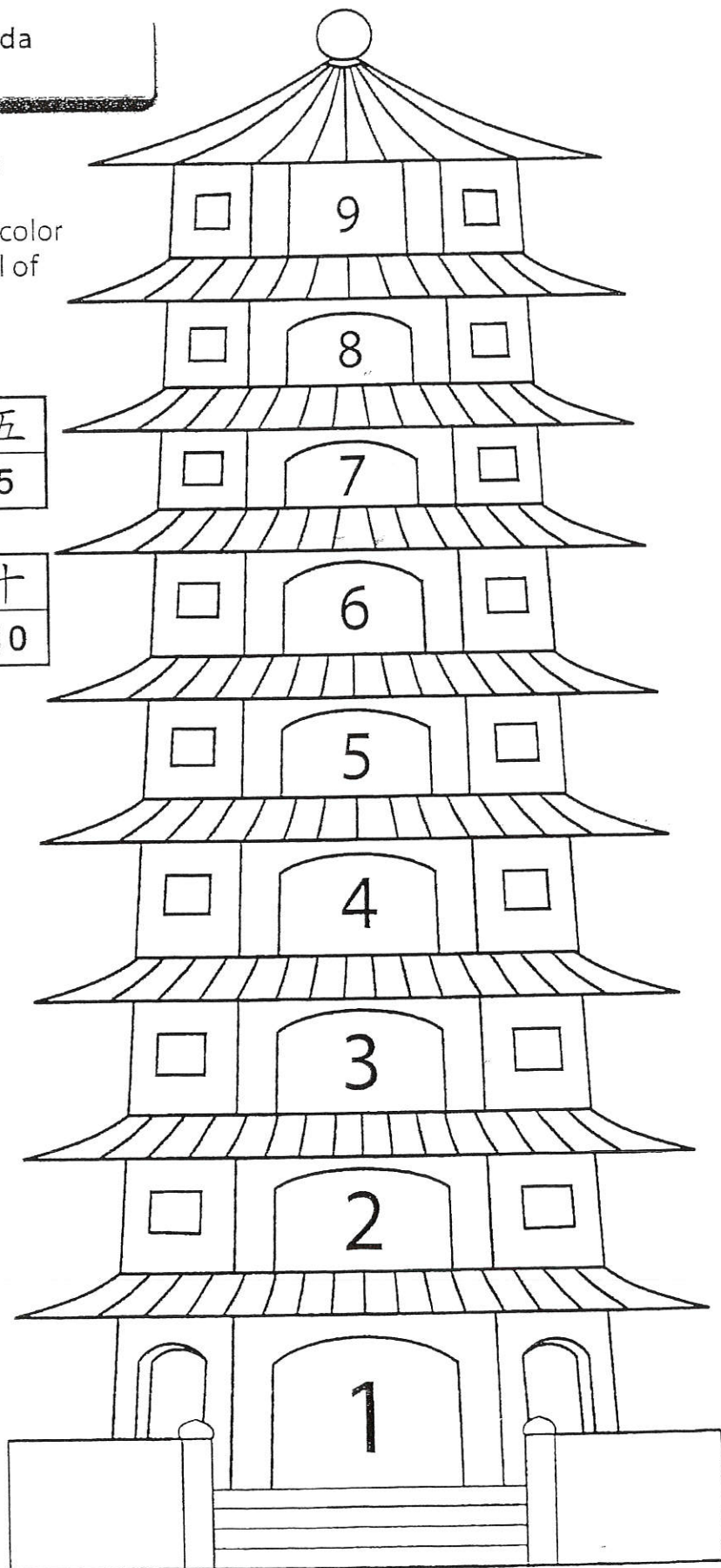
五： hēi sè

六： lán sè

七： bái sè

八： zōng sè

九： lǜ sè

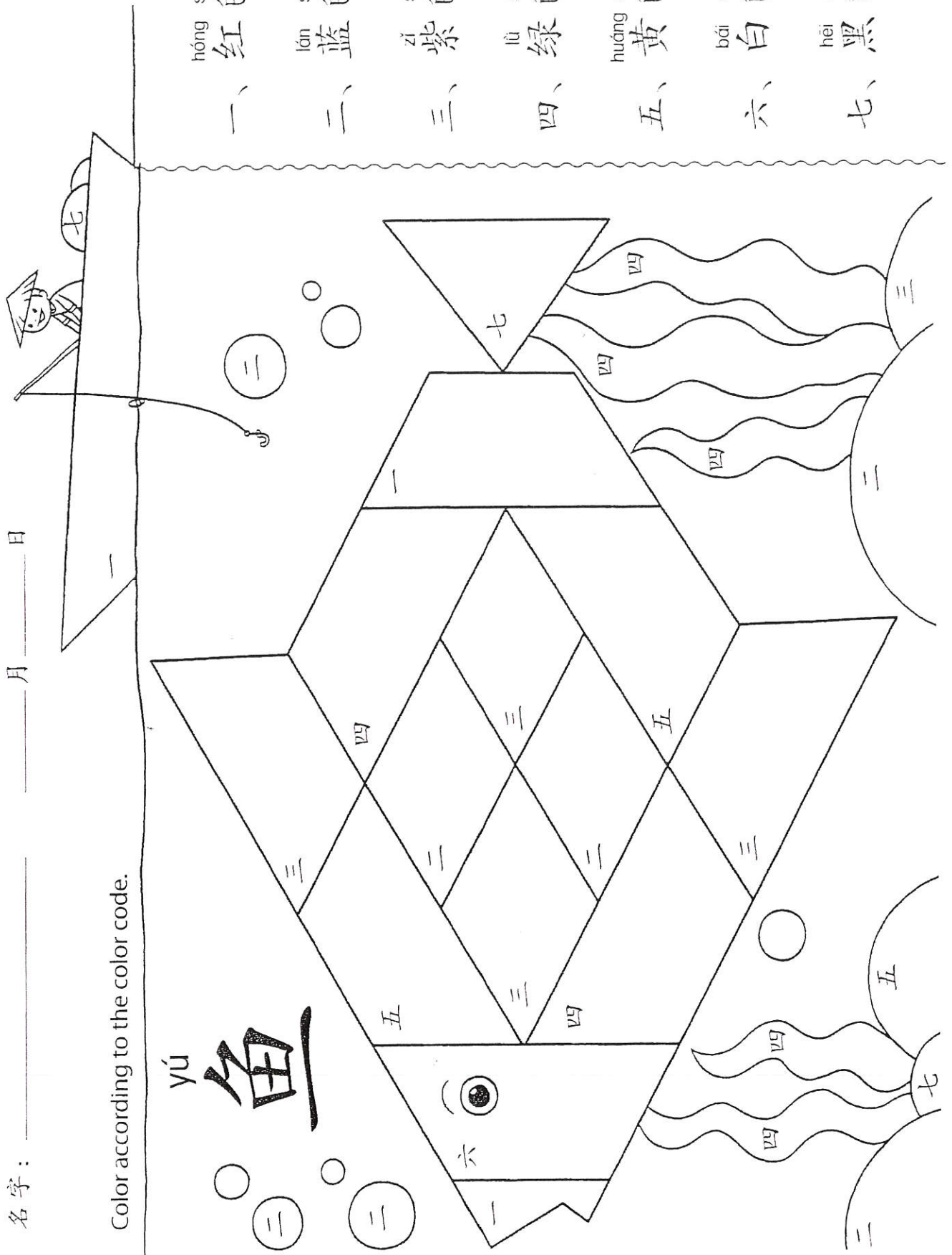


名字： \_\_\_\_\_ 月 \_\_\_\_\_ 日

Color according to the color code.

yú 鱼

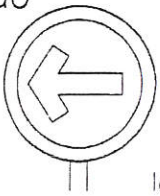
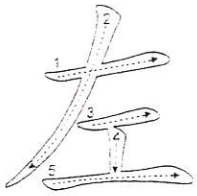
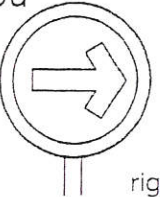
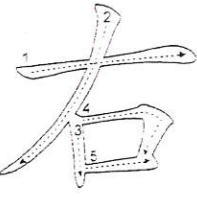
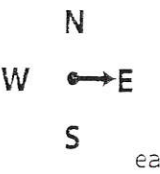
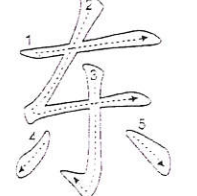
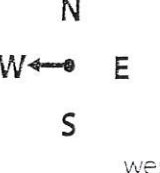
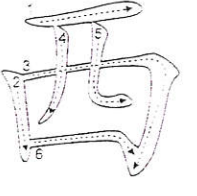

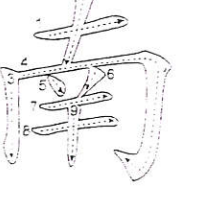
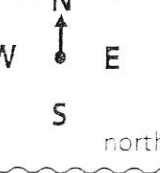
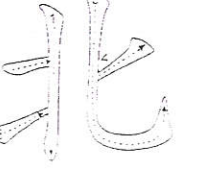
- 一、  
hóng 红 色
- 二、  
lán 蓝 色
- 三、  
zǐ 紫 色
- 四、  
lǜ 绿 色
- 五、  
huáng 黄 色
- 六、  
bái 白 色
- 七、  
hēi 黑 色



名字: \_\_\_\_\_ 月 \_\_\_\_\_ 日


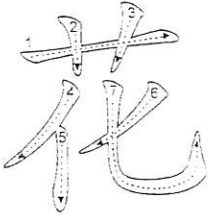

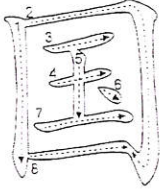
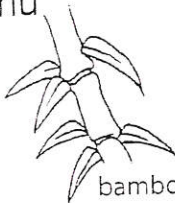
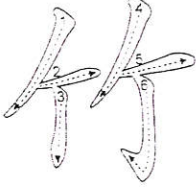
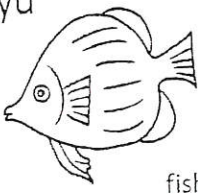
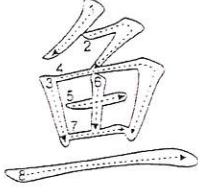

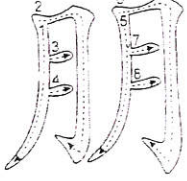

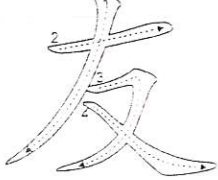
Let's Write!

写一写

<p>zuǒ</p>  <p>left</p>				
<p>yòu</p>  <p>right</p>				
<p>dōng</p>  <p>east</p>				
<p>xī</p>  <p>west</p>				
<p>nán</p>  <p>south</p>				
<p>běi</p>  <p>north</p>				

名字： \_\_\_\_\_ 月 \_\_\_\_\_ 日

Let's Write!  
写一写

<p>huā</p>  <p>flower</p>				
<p>guó</p>  <p>country</p>				
<p>zhú</p>  <p>bamboo</p>				
<p>yú</p>  <p>fish</p>				
<p>péng</p>  <p>friend</p>				
<p>yǒu</p>  <p>friend</p>				

## MY QUESTIONS

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# GLOSSARY

**Beijing** – the capital of China

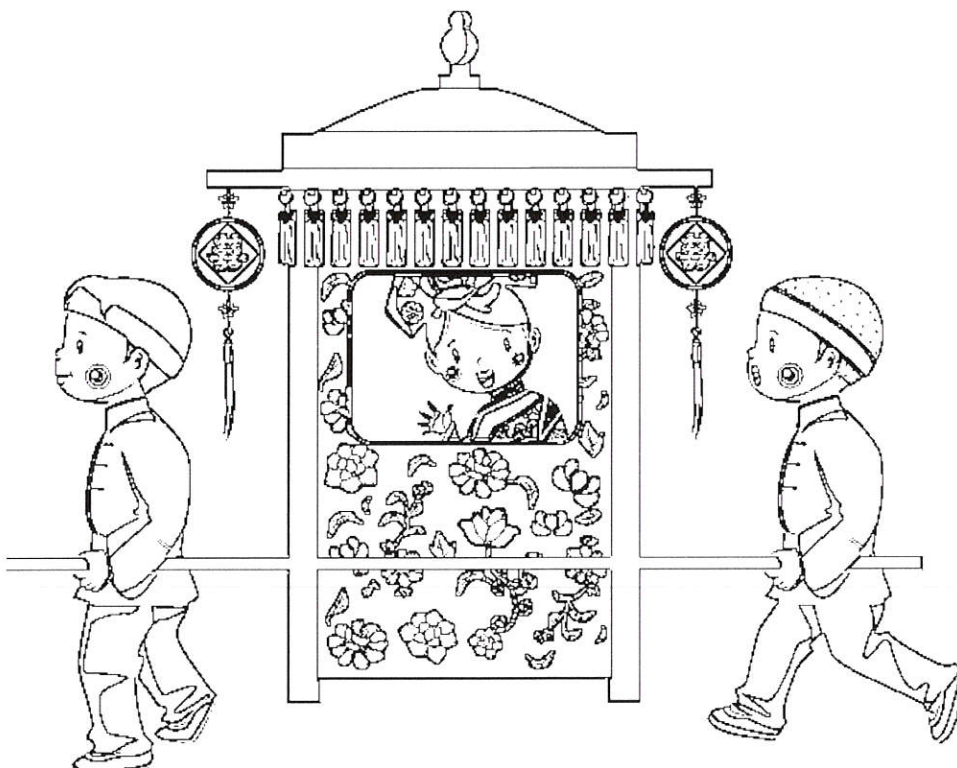
**dragon dance** – a dance where people hold up a cloth dragon and make it move like a real animal

**ecosystem** – a community of living things in an environment

**emperor** – a ruler of a country

**habitat** – the environment that an animal lives in

**Mandarin** – a Chinese dialect that is the official language in China



Interesting fact: In ancient China, wealthy people traveled around by carriage. People lifted the carriages!

# Proposed Sister School Exchange Visit to China Blockhouse Bay Primary School, September 2015

*Last updated on: 27 August 2015 (SUBJECT TO CHANGE)*

*Total: 4 students & 2 teachers*

DATE	LOCATION & ITINERARY	ACCOMODATION
Day 1	<u>AUCKLAND</u>	NIL
19 Sept (SAT)	<b>23:00</b> AIR NEW ZEALAND NZ289 Depart for Shanghai from Auckland	
Day 2	<u>SHANGHAI / NINGBO</u>	HOTEL in Ningbo for students and teachers (TBC)
20 Sept (SUN)	<b>07:30</b> AIR NEW ZEALAND NZ289 Arrive at Shanghai Pudong International Airport.  <b>Afternoon:</b> Bus to Ningbo; Check-in to accommodation	
Day 3	<u>NINGBO</u>	HOTEL in Ningbo for teachers  HOMESTAY in Ningbo for students
21 Sept (MON)	<b>Morning:</b> Welcoming Ceremony at Chinese Sister School;  <b>Afternoon:</b> Sister School Exchange Program; Buddy up with the homestays	
Day 4	<u>NINGBO</u>	Same as above
22 Sept (TUES)	Sister School Exchange Program	
Day 5	<u>NINGBO</u>	Same as above
23 Sept (WED)	Sister School Exchange Program	
Day 6	<u>NINGBO / SHANGHAI</u>	Oakwood Residence Shanghai  103 Wuning Road, Putuo District, Shanghai  TEL: (0086)-21 6183 0830
24 Sept (THURS)	Sister School Exchange Program and Graduation Ceremony at Chinese Sister School  <b>Afternoon:</b> 13:20 G7514 Bullet Train to Shanghai, check-in to accommodation;  <b>Evening:</b> Visit the Bund	
Day 7	<u>SHANGHAI</u>	Same as above



25 Sept (FRI)	<p><b>Morning:</b> Visit Yuyuan Garden and Chenghuangmiao Temple</p> <p><b>Afternoon:</b> Visit Shanghai International Financial Centre (100<sup>th</sup> Floor) and Nanjing Road</p> <p><b>Evening:</b> Enjoy a night cruise on Huangpu River</p>	
Day 8	<b>SHANGHAI</b>	Same as above
26 Sept (SAT)	<p><b>Morning:</b> Visit Shanghai Ocean Aquarium</p> <p><b>Afternoon:</b> Visit Shanghai Science and Technology Museum</p> <p><b>Evening:</b> Enjoy an acrobatics show</p>	
Day 9	<b>SHANGHAI</b>	NIL
27 Sept (SUN)	<p><b>Morning:</b> Check-out from accommodation; Visit the China Pavilion (for the 2010 World EXPO);</p> <p>Afternoon: Visit Shanghai Urban Planning Museum;</p> <p><b>Late Afternoon:</b> Dinner To Shanghai Pudong International Airport;</p> <p><b>22:10</b> AIR NEW ZEALAND NZ286 depart from Shanghai</p>	
Day 10	<b>AUCKLAND</b>	NIL
28 Sept (MON)	<b>06:45</b> AIR NEW ZEALAND NZ286 Arrive at Auckland International Airport	

#### **PLEASE NOTE**

- Land Cost: NZ\$950 per person, which includes all the costs for accommodation (3-star), meals, transportations (bullet trains and/or buses) and entry fees to tourist attractions that shall occur in China. If higher standard hotels are requested, the land cost is subject to change.
- Other associated costs may include: Travel Insurance (estimated NZ\$60 per person); Chinese Visa Application Fees (NZ\$140 per person for a single entry).

**• Proposed itineraries SUBJECT TO CHANGE.**



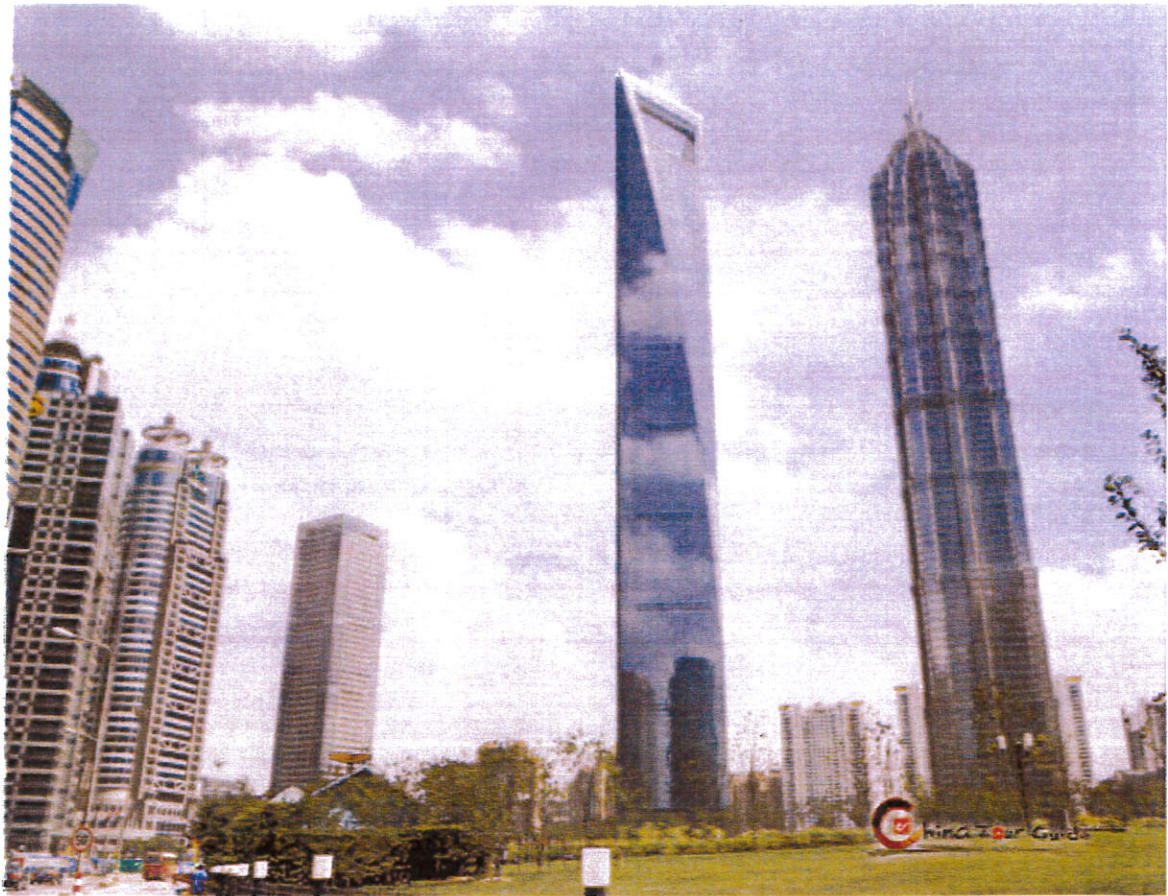
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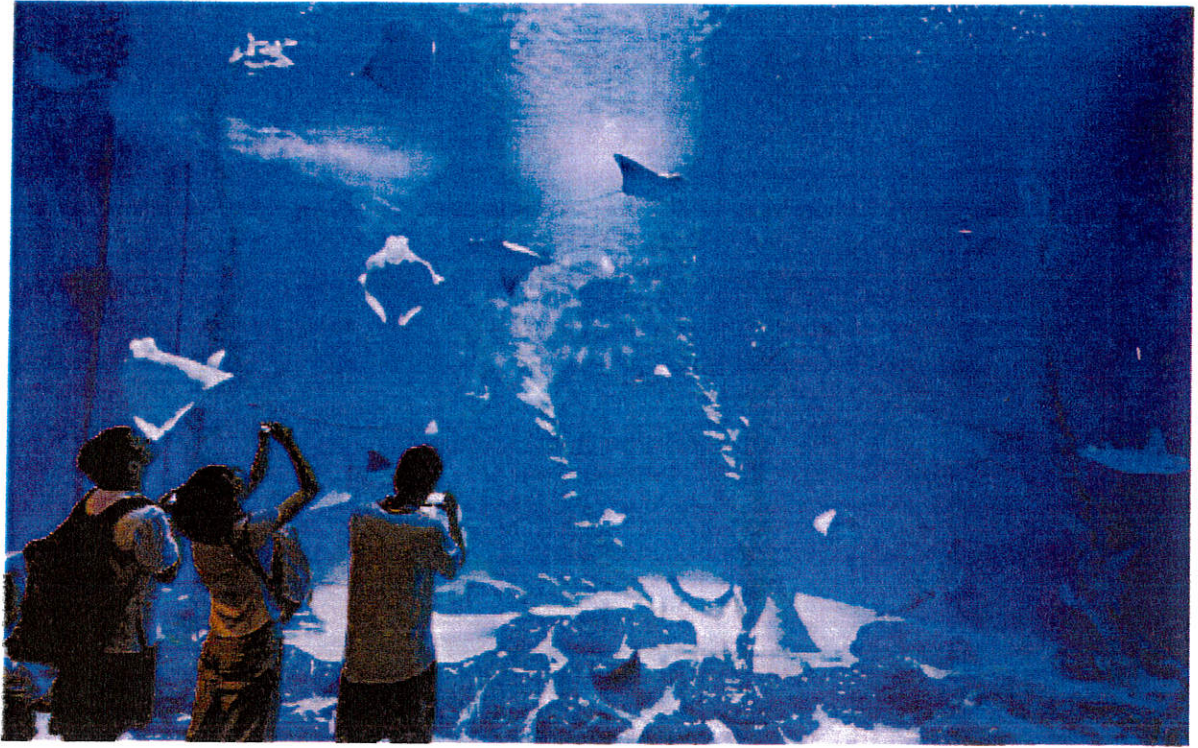
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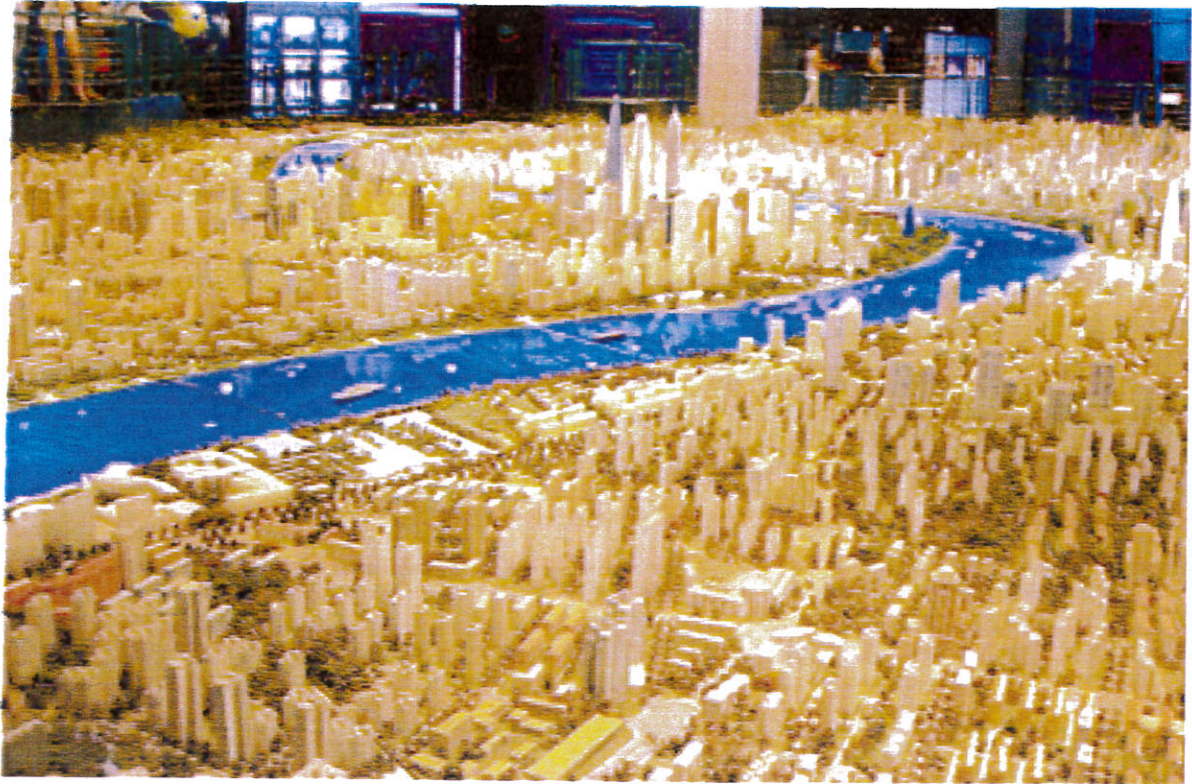
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Name \_\_\_\_\_

Country \_\_\_\_\_



# Geography Project



## The Task

The task is to complete a project about a country of your choice. Firstly you must decide which country you would like to research. It could be a country you used to live in, a country your family is from, a country you have visited (on a holiday etc) or it could be a country you would like to know more about – the choice is yours! You may work on your own or in pairs BUT you must each produce your OWN project and there will be times when you will have to work QUIETLY on your OWN while Yr 6 do their SATs preparation work.

To help you complete this project you could look at home for any books that could help you (check with parents before bringing them in!), visit the school library, visit the local library (for books and free internet access) and visit a travel agent to get some travel brochures,

Your project will need to be well presented and full of interesting information. You need to include text (handwritten and/or typed) and graphics (pictures, drawings, photos etc). There will be a PRIZE for the best project. We will be considering effort, content and neatness.

Do not rush this project; always do your BEST work. If you get stuck ask a friend to explain, if you are still unsure ask an adult for help. KEEP THIS SHEET SAFE!

GOOD LUCK!

## 1. Front Cover

Your front cover should be made of card. It must include your name, class and the name of the country you have chosen (Remember countries need to start with a capital letter e.g. England). You may decorate your front cover with images associated with your chosen country e.g. England > St George, Big Ben, red buses, London Eye, Angel of the North; France > Eiffel Tower, Metro, Arc de Triumph, La Louvre)

## 2. Location (1-2 pages)

Begin your project by explaining which country you have chosen and why. You will also need to include some maps (2 minimum) in this section. One needs to show where in the world your country is and the other needs to be a large map of the whole country. You could use an atlas, the internet, reference books etc.



## 3. Flag (1 page)

Next you will need to draw or print an image of your chosen country's flag. Try to find out its history and meaning.



## 4. Fascinating Facts (1-2 pages)

You need to find some interesting facts about your chosen country. Try to think of an imaginative way to present them. You could do 'lift the flap' questions and answers, a quiz (with answers at the end) or a matching game (with question and answer cards). You could include facts such as:

- population (number of people who live there)
- capital city
- money used in your chosen country (e.g. £ \$ Euro etc)
- longest river in country
- highest mountain in country



Name \_\_\_\_\_

Country \_\_\_\_\_

- size of your country
- other countries that share a border with your chosen country
- seas/oceans that surround your chosen country etc

### 5. History and Famous People (1+ pages)



- Find out about the history of your chosen country. What are the important historical dates (kings/queens, presidents, important buildings, wars, inventions, Olympic Games etc)? You can write and/or draw a timeline.
- Does your country have a patron saint? (e.g. England = St George; Ireland = St Patrick) Try and find out the story of the patron saint.
- Which famous people come from your chosen country (past or present)? What are they famous for? (Think about celebrities, sportspeople, presidents, artists, musicians, inventors, scientists, explorers, religious figures, figures from black history etc)

### 6. Weather (1-2 pages)



- What is the weather like? Is it hot/cold all year round or is it seasonal (changes in autumn, winter, spring, summer)?
- How does the weather affect people who live there?
- Try to find information and/or graphs about the average monthly rainfall and average hours of sunlight.

### 7. Customs, Traditions and Celebrations (1+ pages)



- Research what customs and traditions are kept in your chosen country.
- What are the main religions in your chosen country?
- Are there any special celebrations? (e.g. Chinese New Year, Diwali, Independence Day, St Patrick's Day etc) How are they celebrated?



### 8. Food and Drink (1+ pages)

Find out if your chosen country has a traditional dish and draw a labelled diagram of it. What type of food and drink do people eat and drink? Think about how you could display this information. You could write, draw, make a collage, include recipes etc.



### 9. Dress (1-2 pages)

In this section you need to explain what people usually wear in your chosen country and why (Is it suitable for the climate/weather? Is it traditional? Is it for religious reasons?). Maybe you would like to find out what is fashionable in your chosen country at the moment. You will need to draw a labelled diagram showing what a typical man, woman, boy and girl living in your chosen country would wear. Does your country have traditional costumes?



### 10. School (1-2 pages)

Find out what school is like in your chosen country. What is similar and different to your experiences of school? Here are some other questions for you to consider when you are writing about school:

- Do all children go to school?
- How do they travel to school?
- What times/days do children go to school?
- What lessons do the children have?
- How many children in a class?



### 11. Other information

If there is any other information you would like to add to your project you may include it here.











