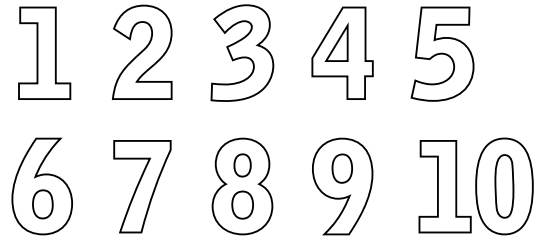
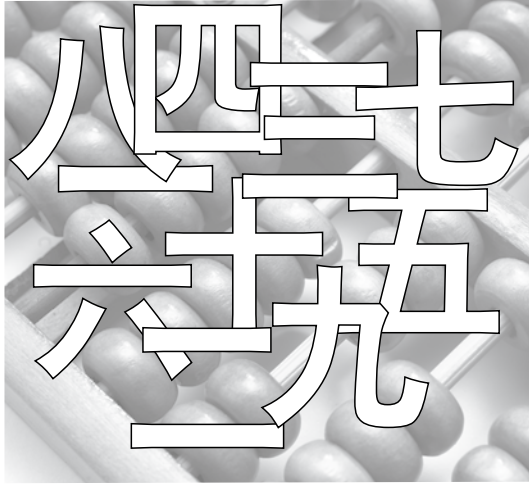


1.1.1

Pick up sticks

Colour in the Hànzì (Chinese characters) using different colours. When completed, colour in the Arabic numerals in the same colours as their matching Hànzì.



Culture

算盘 Suànpán Chinese abacus

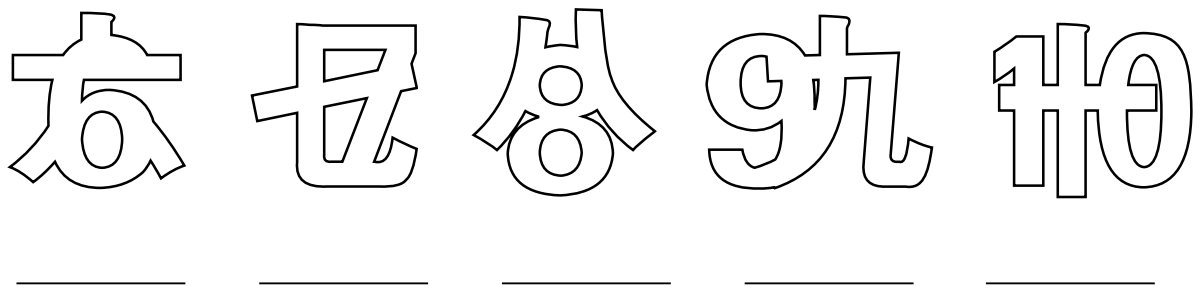
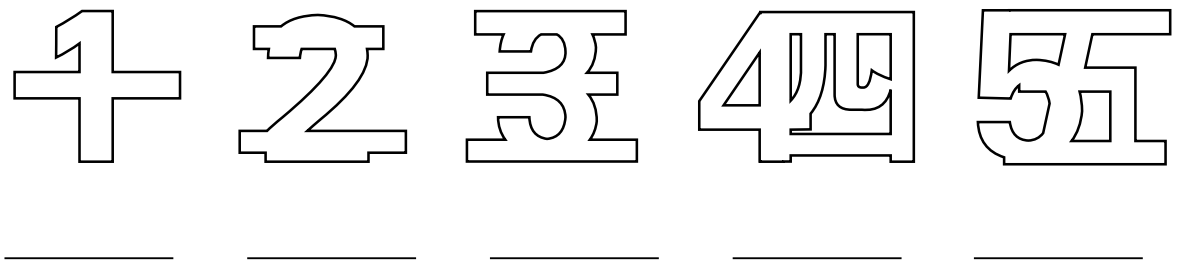
The abacus is the oldest calculating machine in the world. Search online and find out more about this Chinese invention.

1.1.2

Fused numbers

The Arabic numerals and Hànzì from 1 to 10 have fused.

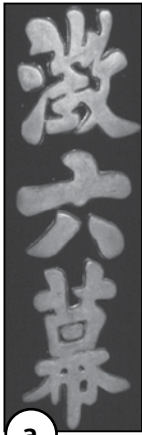
- 1 Draw lines to separate the Hànzì from the numerals.
- 2 Colour the numerals and Hànzì in light and dark shades of the same colour.
- 3 Write the pinyin with tone marks underneath the numbers.



1.1.3

Number signs

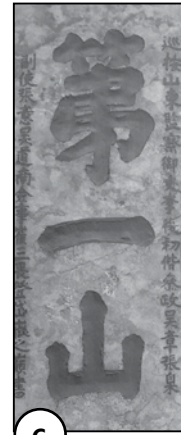
- 1 Identify the Chinese numbers in these signs, and write them in numerals and in Hànzì under the images. Refer to page 19 in your Student Book to follow the stroke order.



a



b



c



d



e



f



g

- 2 What numbers from 1 to 10 were not included? Write them here in Hànzì.

1.1.4

An eye for detail

Many Hànzì are made up of bits from other characters. All of the characters in the calligraphy scroll below have numbers as part of their make-up.

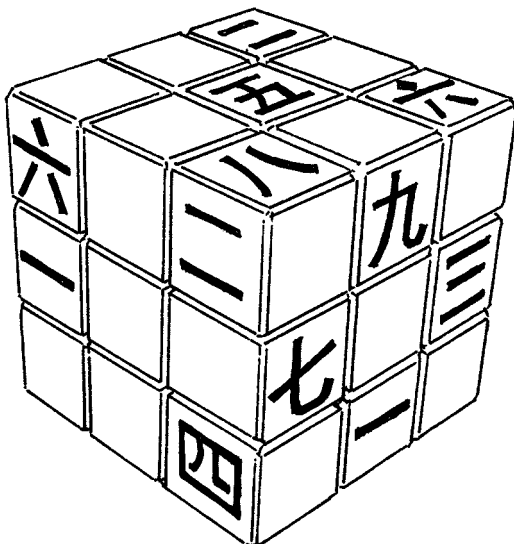
- 1 Highlight all the numbers you can find. Ignore the other parts.
Use the same colour for the same number each time.
- 2 Which number is most frequently used? _____
- 3 Which number is used least frequently? _____
- 4 Do you know any other Asian countries that also use Chinese characters for numbers?



1.1.5

Magic cube

Complete each face of the cube with the Chinese numbers 1–9 so that each face adds up to 45. Use each number once on each face.



1.1.6

Building blocks

Fill in the missing pinyin with tone mark, character or numeral on these number building blocks.



1.1.7

Amazing numbers

Find your way around the numbers 1–10, written in characters, pinyin, numerals and English.

Colour-code the matching numbers. Pronounce each number as you go.

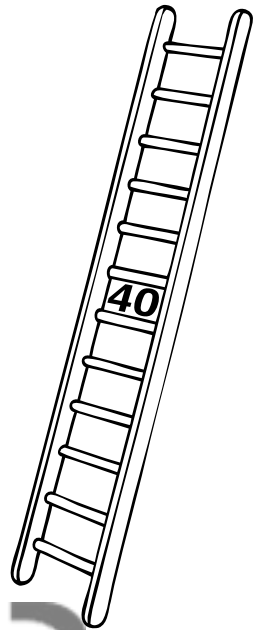
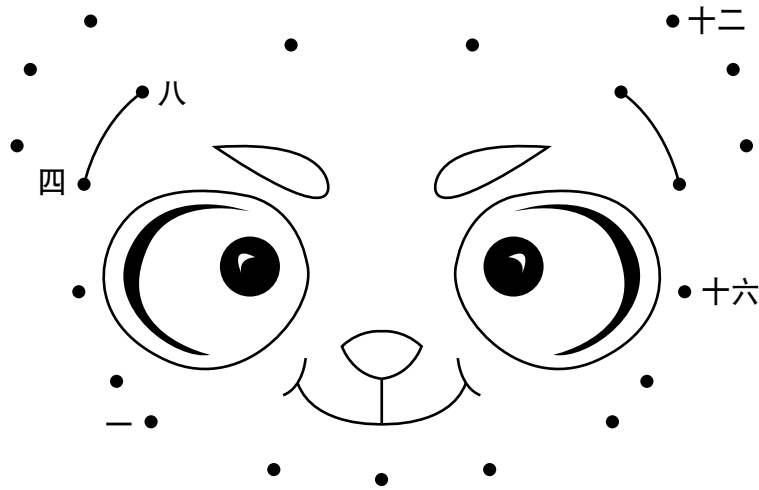
Begin at 入口 rùkǒu (entrance), and finish at 出口 chūkǒu (exit).



1.1.8

大熊猫 Dà xióngmāo

Do you know what China's most beloved animal is? Complete this dot-to-dot number sequence in Hànzì and join the lines to find out. Colour your drawing.



1.1.9

Going up!

Put the character numbers into ascending order. Copy them below, and then write the Arabic numerals in order on the ladder steps.

八十四	四十	九	五十八
十八	九十六	八十二	九十九
六十七	十一	三十三	五

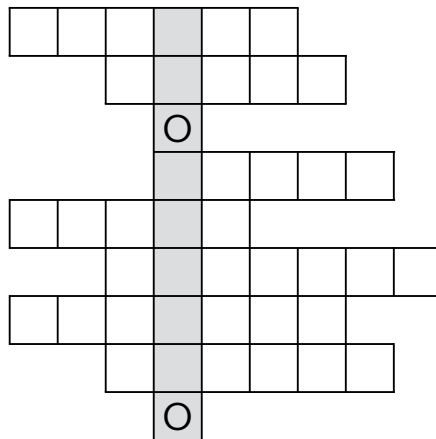
1.1.10

Code breaker

Fill in these simple Chinese additions and subtractions in pinyin, without tone marks. Work out the mystery word and write it in pinyin and English below.

八 + 八 =
九十五 - 十五 =

四 + 十 =
六 + 十四 =
二十七 + 四十八 =
五十七 - 十三 =
十三 + 十七 =



Code breaker sentence: _____

1.1.11 电话号码 Diànhuà hàomǎ Telephone numbers

Write these people's telephone numbers in numerals.



1 一七九 一三一八七六五三



2 九九八 八六六六五二七



3 00一一 八六 一〇 六五一三二三五〇



4 你的手机号码是多少?
Nǐ de shǒujī hàomǎ shì duōshǎo?
What's your mobile number?

Write your own phone number in numerals, pinyin and characters.

(SAMPLE)

Language

When answering the phone in Chinese you say: 喂 wéi.

1.1.12 INTERCULTURAL UNDERSTANDING: Chinese phone 'phacts'

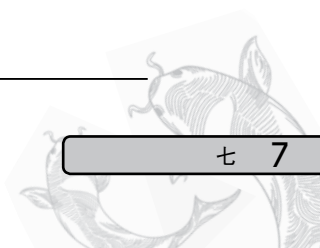
Research the significance of numbers in Chinese culture. Your teacher can help you.

1 Which mobile phone user above has lots of lucky numbers? What are the numbers?

2 What is the international dialling code when calling another country from Australia? What are the country and city codes for China and Beijing? (Hint: see picture 3 above.)

3 Which number from 0-10 has everyone avoided getting? Do you know why?

4 Write your own phone number in Chinese. Is it lucky? Why? Why not?



2 你多大? Nǐ duō dà? How old are you?

Talking about your age

Student Book pages 4-5

1.2.1

Find the match

Circle the character that matches the pinyin and English meaning.

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-----|-----|-----|
| 1 nǐ | you | a 竹 | b 你 | c 您 |
| 2 wǒ | I, me | a 我 | b 找 | c 伐 |
| 3 sì | four | a 匹 | b 西 | c 四 |
| 4 qī | seven | a 上 | b 七 | c 匕 |
| 5 jiǔ | nine | a 力 | b 九 | c 几 |

1.2.2

Tone it up!

Choose the correct pinyin transliteration and add tone marks to the vowels where needed.

- | | | |
|---------|------------------|------------------|
| 1 你多大? | a Ni duo da? | b Ni dou da? |
| 2 我十六岁。 | a Wo shiliu sui. | b Wu shilui sui. |



1.2.3

Test your tones

Write the correct tone marks over the vowels of the following pinyin words.

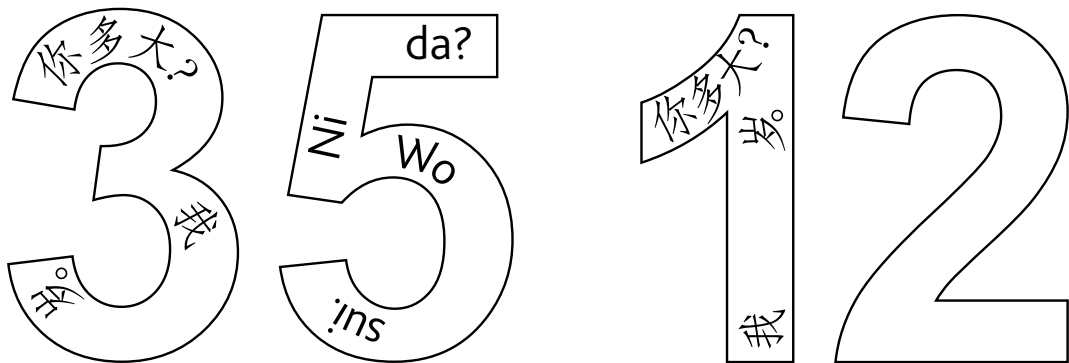
- | | | | |
|-------|---------|------|---------|
| 1 四十四 | sishisi | 2 六 | liu |
| 3 二十 | ershi | 4 三岁 | san sui |
| 5 九 | jiu | | |

Why is it important to learn the Pinyin and correct tones as well as the Hànzì?

1.2.4

How old are you?

Fill in the missing characters, pinyin and tone marks for each of these two ages. Write characters in the left numeral and pinyin in the right numeral.



1.2.5

INTERCULTURAL UNDERSTANDING: 你和我 Nǐ hé wǒ **You and me**

What do you and your friend have in common? What makes you different?

- 1 In English, list some things that you and your friend have in common in the intersecting part of the circles of 你 and 我.
- 2 List some things that make you and your friend different in the outer parts of the circles.



- 3 Make a list of three things that your culture and China's culture have in common. Then list three things that are unique about each culture.

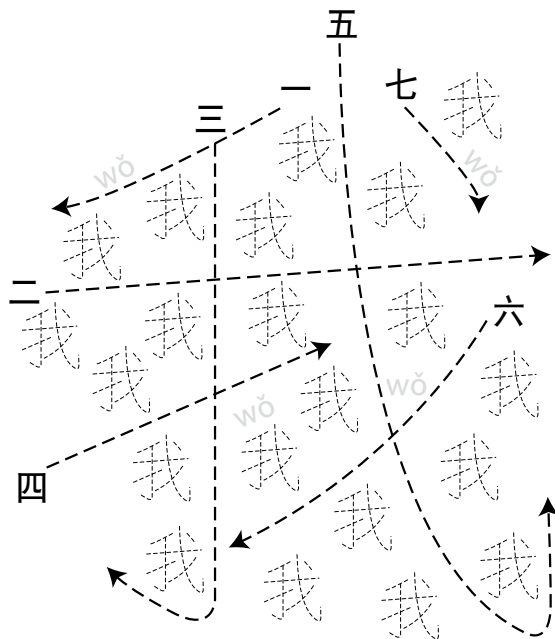
- 4 What is something that you find interesting about the Chinese language?

- 5 Which aspect of China's culture would you like to learn more about?

1.2.6

CHARACTERS PLUS! 我 wǒ I, me

- Trace over the large 我, following the numbers and arrows that show the stroke order.
- Trace the smaller Hànzì in different colours. Then write the correct pinyin and tone under each one.



Intercultural understanding

The word for 'nose', 鼻子 bǐzi, has the word 自 zì, which means 'self', on top of the first character. Maybe this is why Chinese people sometimes refer to themselves by pointing to their nose!

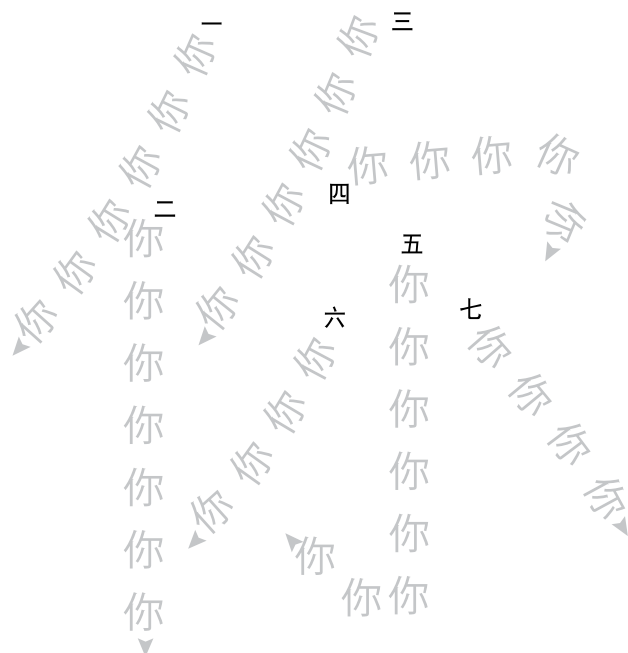
What do you do when you refer to yourself?



1.2.7

CHARACTERS PLUS! 你 nǐ You

- One of the secrets to good Chinese handwriting is to write small Hànzì. Trace over the small 你 according to the stroke order using a thin-tipped pen.
- Trace an outline around the large word when you have completed the smaller words.
- What does the ancient Jiaguwen word for 人 rén, person, to the side here look like?




Language


The radical for 你 is 亻 indicating 人 rén, 'person'. 人 is abbreviated to 亻 when it is used as a radical.


1.2.8

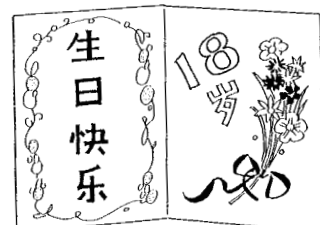
你多大? Nǐ duō dà?


Read the speech bubbles and decide if they match or don't match the pictures. The first one has been done for you.

1 我9岁! 

2 我四岁。 

3 我七岁! 

4 我八十一岁! 

5 我二十岁! 

Language

你几岁? Nǐ jǐ suì? is used to ask the age of children under 10 years old. It is not appropriate to use it when asking older people how old they are.

1.2.9

你几岁? Nǐ jǐ suì?

CHARACTERS PLUS! Practise writing the characters 几岁 according to the stroke order.

几 几 几 岁 岁 岁 岁 岁 岁 岁


几 岁 几 岁

几 jǐ
How much/many?
(for numbers under 10)

1.2.10

INTERCULTURAL UNDERSTANDING: Chinese finger counting

Chinese people have a unique way of using their fingers to count, as shown below. Practise these:



一 二 三 四 五 六 七 八 九 十 or 十

Why is it useful to be able to count on one hand? Do you have a similar way of counting?

1.2.11

How old are they?

Write down the ages of these young children in Hànzì as indicated by their fingers. The first one has been done for you.

① 你几岁?
我三岁。

② 你几岁?

③ 你几岁?

④ 你几岁?

1.2.12

明星的生日 Míngxīng de shēngri Celebrity birthdays

1 Write the ages of these celebrities in Hànzì in the space provided.

a Nicole Kidman 多大? (1967) _____

b Yao Ming 多大? (1980) _____

c Bindi Irwin 多大? (1998) _____

2 In your notebook, paste photos or draw pictures of four more of your favourite celebrities and write their age under the pictures.

1.2.13

INTERCULTURAL UNDERSTANDING: Asking ages



1 When is it appropriate or inappropriate to ask someone their age in your culture?

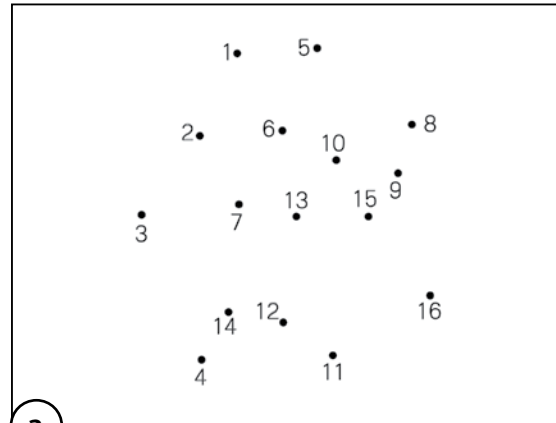
2 Why is asking someone's age a polite topic of conversation in China?

1.2.14

Dot-to-dot

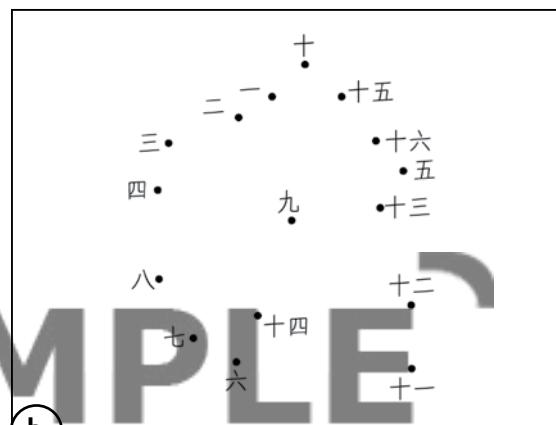
- Join the dots according to the stroke order clues provided to reveal the three Hànzì below. Use a pencil first.
- Write down the pinyin with tones and the English meaning under each character.

一 → 二 → 三 (Stop)
 二 → 四 (S)
 五 → 六 → 七 (S)
 六 → 八 → 九 (S)
 十 → 十一 → 十二 (S)
 十三 → 十四 (S)
 十五 → 十六 (S)



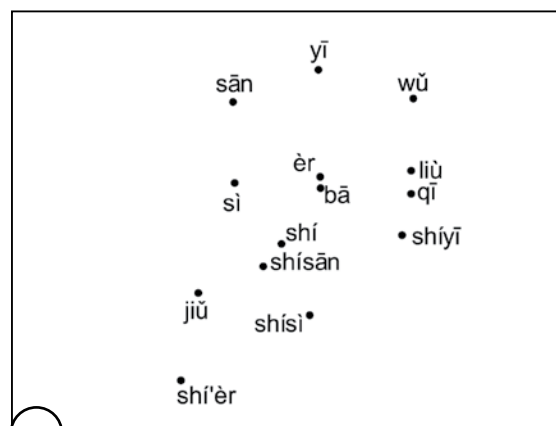
a

yī → èr → sān (Stop)
 sì → wǔ (S)
 èr → liù → qī (S)
 bā → jiǔ (S)
 shí → shíyī → shí'èr (S)
 shísān → shísì (S)
 shíwǔ → shíliù (S)



b

1 → 2 (Stop)
 3 → 4 → 2 → 6 (S)
 5 → 6 → 7 (S)
 8 → 9 (S)
 10 → 11 → 12 (S)
 13 → 14 (S)



c

- Use tracing paper to design your own dot-to-dot word and challenge a friend to work it out.

1.3.1

老师好!

Match the Hànzì, pinyin and English meanings for these greetings and expressions.

- | | | |
|--------|---------------|----------------|
| 1 你好! | Zǎoshang hǎo! | Hello teacher! |
| 2 早上好! | Zàijiàn! | Goodbye! |
| 3 老师好! | Nǐ hǎo! | Good morning! |
| 4 再见! | Lǎoshī hǎo! | Hello! |

1.3.2

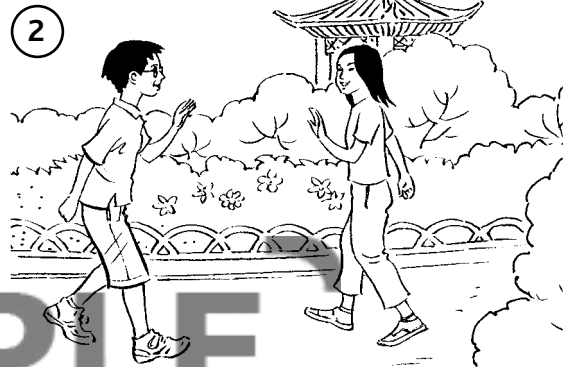
Greetings

Complete the replies in pinyin and/or Hànzì, based on the Hànzì clues.



A: 喂, 小兰, 你好!

B: 哦! Lili, _____ !



A: 早!

B: _____ !



A: 早上好!

B: _____ !



A: 老师好!

B: 大明, _____ !

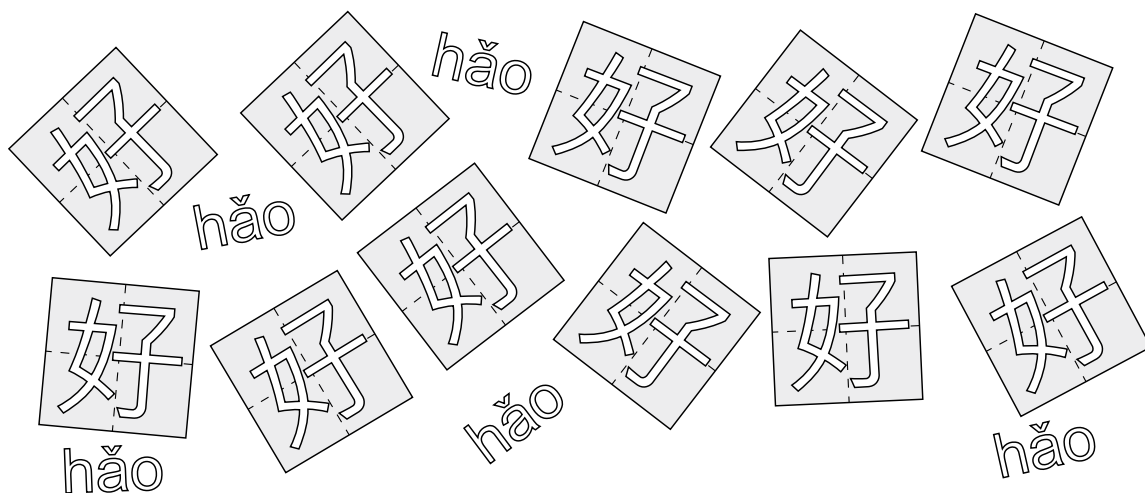
喂! Wéi! Hello! (used on the phone)
 小兰 Xiǎolán Xiaolan (a girl's name)
 哦! Ò! Oh!
 大明 Dà míng Daming (a boy's name)

1.3.3

CHARACTERS PLUS! 好, 好, 好!

Use different coloured pens to colour in 好 according to the stroke order.

好 好 好 好 好 好



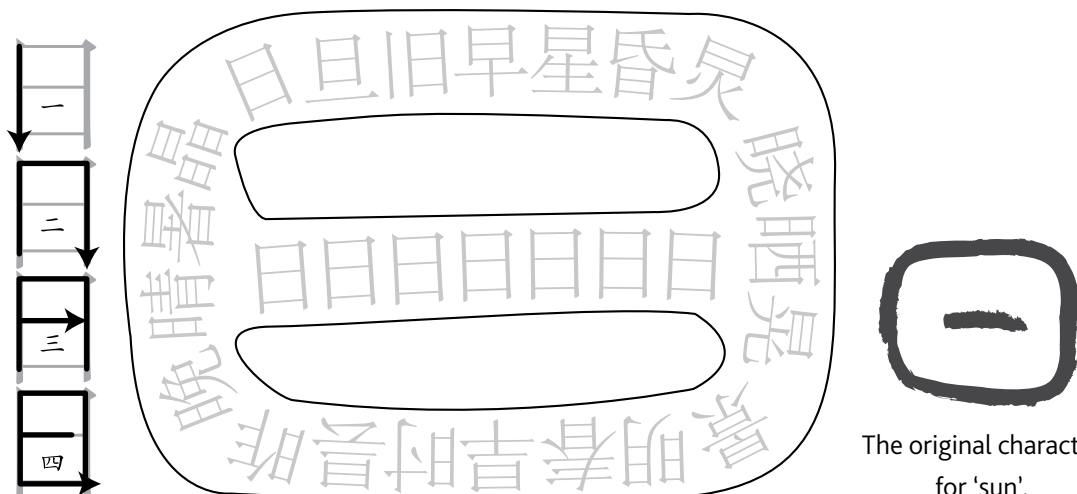
Write the Chinese word for 'hello' in Hànzì and pinyin. _____

1.3.4

好日子 Hǎo rìzi **Good times**

Most of the Hànzì within the large character below use the 日 rì radical and have some connection to the sun.

- 1 **CHARACTERS PLUS!** Use a red pen to trace each 日 inside the large 日 according to the stroke order given.



The original character for 'sun'.

- 2 Can you guess which character within the big 日 rì means 'crystal' jīng? Highlight it.

1.3.5

早! Zǎo! **Morning!**

早 zǎo as a noun means 'morning', but as an adjective it means 'early'. It represents the sun 日 rising | above the horizon _ .

In your notebook, create a colourful dawn scene including the Chinese character as part of the picture.

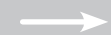





1.3.6

Speaking in tones!

Compile a table of words that are spoken in different tones. Include the pinyin and as many characters that you have learnt or can recognise. Say the words aloud as you complete the table.



1 		2 		3 		4 	
一	yī	忙	máng				

1.3.7

早上好! **Good morning!**

1 What do these alternative greetings mean? 你早! and 早!

2 Below, draw three pictures of people greeting each other and write dialogues in Hànzì or pinyin using three different ways of saying hello/good morning in speech bubbles.



1.3.8

Test-drive tones

Pick the correct choice of tone marks, **a** or **b**, that should be written over the pinyin. Then write the correct tone marks over the pinyin and say the words aloud with the right tones.

- | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------|---------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 你好! | Ni hao! | a | ˊ | ˋ | b | ˋ | ˋ |
| 2 | 早上好! | Zaoshang hao! | a | - | ˋ | b | ˋ | ˋ |
| 3 | 再见! | Zaijian! | a | ˋ | ˋ | b | ˋ | ˋ |
| 4 | 你多大? | Ni duo da? | a | ˋ | ˋ | b | ˋ | ˋ |
| 5 | 老师忙! | Laoshi mang! | a | ˋ | - | b | ˋ | ˋ |

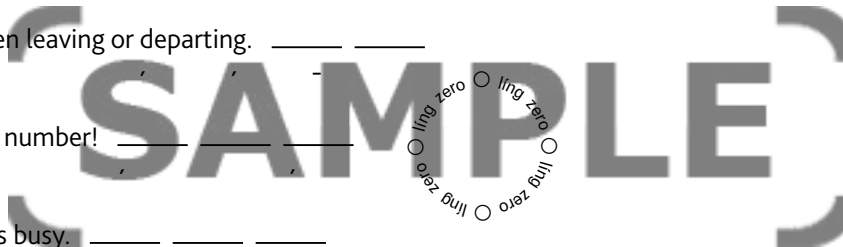


1.3.9

Cracking the Chinese tones code!

What are these expressions? Write the Hànzì or pinyin under the tone marks.

- _____
- A number sequence. _____
 - Saying hello to a Chinese teacher. _____
 - Something said when leaving or departing. _____
 - James Bond's agent number! _____
 - Asking if someone is busy. _____
 - Asking an adult their age. _____
 - Asking a young child their age. _____



Language

The neutral tone

There is also a fifth, neutral tone, which in its pinyin transcription, either has a small circle ° written on the top of the vowel or no tone mark at all. This is a softly spoken tone. Example: 你好吗? Nǐ hǎo ma? How are you?

1.3.10

再见! Zàijiàn! Goodbye!



What are these people saying? Match the pinyin to the Chinese by writing the correct Hàozi number in the boxes.

- 一 Lili, zàijiàn!
- 二 Xiǎo Wáng, zàijiàn!
- 三 Zàijiàn, zàijiàn!
- 四 Lǎoshī, zàijiàn!
- 五 Dàmíng, zàijiàn!

丽丽 Lili	Lili (a girl's name)
小王 Xiǎo Wáng	Xiao Wang (a name)

1.3.11

INTERCULTURAL UNDERSTANDING: 拜拜 Bǎibái

It is becoming common in China to hear people saying 拜拜 bǎibái meaning 'bye-bye'. 拜 bài usually takes the fourth tone. However the expression bǎibái takes the second tone to match the pronunciation used in Hong Kong, where it originally became popular.

Do you ever use foreign words when talking to your friends? How many can you list?

1.3.12

你忙不忙?

Circle the most appropriate Chinese expression to use in each of these situations.

- 1 You are not sure if your teacher has time to help you with your Chinese.
 - a 老师早!
 - b 老师, 你忙不忙?
 - c 老师再见!
 - d 老师, 你好!

- 2 Some students are greeting their teacher after lunch.
 - a 老师早。
 - b 老师再见。
 - c 老师, 你多大?
 - d 老师好。

- 3 You pass a neighbour during your morning jog.
 - a 再见!
 - b 早上好!
 - c 老师早!
 - d 我很忙!

- 4 Your uncle is about to take a flight for a business trip to China.
 - a 我好。
 - b 再见!
 - c 老师很忙。
 - d 你几岁?

- 5 You meet a Chinese-speaking person for the first time.
 - a 我多大?
 - b 你好!
 - c 再见!
 - d 老师好!

- 6 A Year 12 student is asking a classmate how old she is.
 - a 你几岁?
 - b 老师忙不忙?
 - c 你多大?
 - d 老师, 再见!

- 7 An adult is asking a young child their age.
 - a 你几岁?
 - b 你多大?
 - c 你好不好?
 - d 你忙不忙?

- 8 Some students are passing their teacher in the school grounds.
 - a 嗨!
 - b 你好!
 - c 你忙不忙?
 - d 老师好!

INTERCULTURAL UNDERSTANDING: How do we know that the people above have a good intercultural grasp of the language? Provide at least two examples.
