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Introduction

Líng Game

Líng is the second game in a series of progressive card games for teaching Primary Mandarin. It's a fast-paced number game (think Uno meets Skipbo) and teaches children to recognise and pronounce number characters 0-10.

What is the Líng Activity Pack?

The accompanying Activity Pack consolidates and extends learning well beyond the game. The 15 activities develop:

- knowledge and understanding of the Chinese number system;
- the ability to read, write and for some pronounce number characters 0-999 (easy once you know 1-10);
- recognition and pronunciation of the days of the week and months of the year;
- an understanding of stroke order;
- the ability to write and say the day and month date in Chinese characters;
- use of Mandarin specific language learning strategies;
- knowledge about the cultural significance and influence of certain numbers in Chinese society.

Activities offer opportunities for children to work individually, in pairs, small groups and as a whole class. The variety of activity types are guaranteed to keep motivation levels high and include: dice games, puzzles, card games and a make and do board game.

Who is it for?

The Activity Pack is designed for specialist and non-specialist primary teachers. Each activity includes clear step-by-step teaching notes and the Information for Non-Specialist Teachers section provides a concise summary of everything you need to know to be able to deliver a quality lesson with every activity.

Activities have been extensively trialled in classes with children between the ages of 7-11 years and age guides for each activity are given on the Activity Pack Overview. Where appropriate, differentiated versions of worksheets are included. Each activity has an extension task.

Cross curricula links

This unit is all about numbers and consolidates some of the key concepts covered in the UK's primary maths curricula. Children are given opportunities to: explore different number systems used around the world today (Activity 2.1), build 3D shapes using nets (Activity 2.5), identify number patterns (Activity 2.1, 2.7); improve mental calculations for + and x (Activity 2.8); identify and name multiples (Activity 2.15) and use a calendar to plan key events (Activity 2.14).

YCT (Youth Chinese Test) compatible

Where relevant, YCT words have been used. More than 15 words from YCT Level 1 are used across the activities.

2.2 Pairs of Number Squares

LOs:

- Know that creating memory hooks can help you to remember the meaning of Chinese characters.
- Be able to recognise Chinese numerals 1-10.

ACTIVITY TYPE

matching / make and do

LOGISTICS

individual

FOCUS

reading

VOCAB FOCUS

Part 1

一 二 三 四 五

六 七 八 九 十

TIME

40 mins

MATERIALS

a copy of the Pairs of Squares activity sheet per child, pens / coloured pencils, Líng ppt

Before Class

- Make a copy of the Numerals of the World worksheet per pupil.

In class

1. Use slides 3 of the Líng ppt to teach number characters 1-10. Explain that memory hooks can sometimes help with the memorisation of characters. For example:
1,2,3 一 二 三 are like 1,2,3 sticks
4 四 number 4 is the only square shaped character and a square has 4 sides
5 五 contains a digital number 5
6 六 a hat with two sticks is number 6
7 七 upside down French number 7
8 八 imagine unrolling the two circles in a number 8 to make a 八
9 九 九 looks like a cursive n for nine
10 十 十 looks like a t for ten
Can children think of their own memory hooks?
2. Give each pupil a copy of worksheet 1 and using their memory hooks to help them, children colour number characters and digits in matching colours e.g. 一 and 1 in red, 二 and 2 in blue and so on up to 10.
3. Circulate to monitor and help.
4. The activity can be corrected collectively using slide 3 of the Líng ppt.

Extend

- Use link below to further explore Chinese numbers 1- 10

Links

- [Writing Numbers 1-10 - eChineselanguage](#)

2.7. Lucky and Unlucky 100 Number Grid

LOs:

- Use pattern recognition skills to complete a 100 number grid in Chinese characters.
- Know which numbers are considered to be lucky and unlucky in Chinese culture.

ACTIVITY TYPE

information gap

LOGISTICS

individual

SKILLS

writing

KAL

VOCAB FOCUS

十一 to 一百

TIME

50 mins

MATERIALS

a copy of the Lucky Number worksheet per pupil, Líng ppt

Before Class

- Make a copy of the 100 Number grid worksheet per pupil (differentiated versions available) copied onto white card.

In Class

1. Give each child a number grid and tell them they are going to be working out how to complete a 100 number grid in Chinese characters. This grid will become the board for a game they will play in Activity 2.13 (which is why it has 几月几号? written at the top).
2. Show children that each line on the number grid has 10 squares (see slide 17). Tell them to look at the first line which starts with 一 (1) and finishes with 十 (10). Ask them to fill in any missing numbers.
3. Point to the first couple of numbers on the second line and ask children to guess what the numbers are: 十一 is 11 ($10 + 1 = 11$), 十二 is 12 ($10 + 2 = 12$). Elicit how 13 is written in characters: 十三 ($10 + 3 = 13$).
4. Draw children's attention to the end of the second line: 二十 ($2 \times 10 = 20$) and ask them what number it is. If this is 20, can they guess how 21 is written? What would 31 be?
二十一 ($2 \times 10 + 1 = 21$) 三十一 ($3 \times 10 + 3 = 31$)
5. Children complete the number square individually, filling in all the blanks. Remind them that numbers either side or above/ below a blank can give useful clues as the numbers are written in a pattern.
6. Circulate to monitor and help. Children can correct their grids using the completed grid on page 26 or slide 18 of the ppt.
7. Ask if they know any number superstitions? Explain that different cultures have different superstitions. In Chinese culture, number 8 is often considered to be a lucky number and number 4 an unlucky number (see Information for Non-Specialist Teachers section for more details).
8. Ask children to colour the squares of any numbers ending with an 8 in red and 4, 14 and 44 in green. These lucky and unlucky numbers will form an important part of their board game in Activity 2.13.

Extend

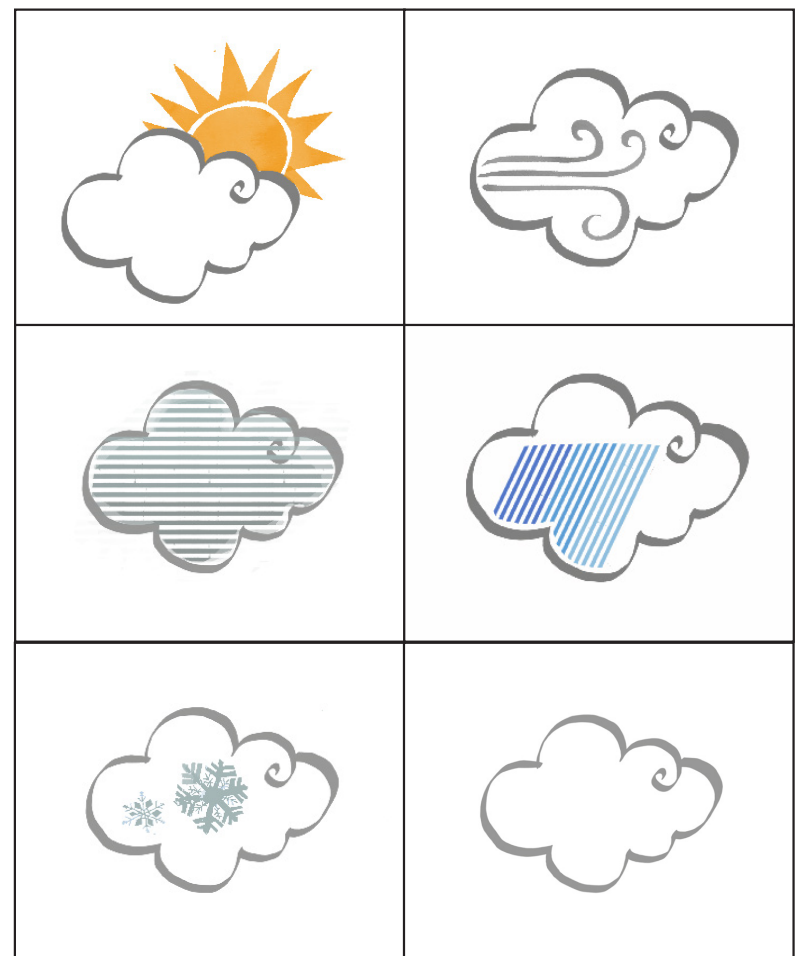
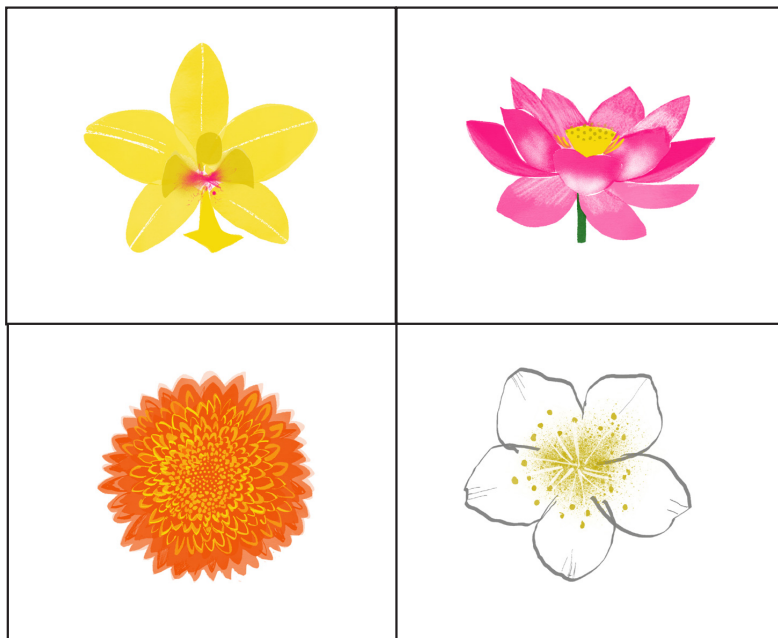
- Children practice writing bigger numbers by continuing the number patterns on slide 19 by 4 numbers

Links

- [Numbers 1-100 Song - Juny Tony](#)

季节 Seasons

天气 Weather



Pinyin			Pinyin Pronunciation Hints
			(pronounce the coloured letters only and you'll begin to produce the correct sounds in Mandarin)
Monday	星期一	xīngqī yī	shingchee ye/tea
Tuesday	星期二	xīngqī èr	shingchee are
Wednesday	星期三	xīngqī sān	shingchee see/ant
Thursday	星期四	xīngqī sì,	shingchee see/huh
Friday	星期五	xīngqī wǔ	shingchee swoon/moo
Saturday	星期六	xīngqī liù,	shingchee late/cleo
Sunday	星期日	xīngqī rì	shingchee rank/huh
Sunday	星期天	xīngqī tiān	shingchee tore/ye

Pronunciation of Days of the Week in Mandarin - Yeah!Mandarin!

Listen and learn how to ask What day is it today? - elearningChinese

2.13 Flip the Date! / 2.14 Class Calendar

Writing the date in Chinese

- In Chinese, there is a general grammatical rule: "least specific to most specific."
- This rule applies to how the date is written: month followed by day date followed by the day of the week; the opposite way round to how the date is written in English.
- If you wanted to include the year date, that would come before the month.
- To make a day date, you put the number of the day before 号 which means date eg. 3rd is 三号 (or 3号).
- Day dates can also be written using 日 instead of 号 and this is more common in written language (it's also a much easier character for children to write!).

Perpetual Wall Calendar Contents

- Page 42- wall calendar.
- Page 43 – weather and seasons (yellow orchid is spring, pink lotus flower is summer, orange chrysanthemum is autumn and white plum blossom is winter).
- Page 44- festival cards (dragon is Dragon Boat Festival, kite is Qingming Festival, Mid-Autumn / Moon Festival is a lantern and Spring Festival / Chinese New Year is a firecracker).
- Page 45- days of the week / months of the year.
- Page 46- day dates.
- Page 47- blank boxes for additional weather/festival illustrations.

2.15 Big Number Maze

Numbers above 99

- 百 is the character for a hundred (and is not 十十 as most children predict).
- Unlike ten which is written as 十 (without a 一 in front), 100 is written with two characters: 一百.
- 200 is then 二百, 300 is 三百 and so on up to 900 which is 九百.
- Note there are two ways to say 200: 二百 and 两百.
- 两百 is used to indicate two hundred of something.
- The numbers from 101 through to 999 are expressed as hundreds + tens + ones.
- 346 is 三百 + 四十 + 六 = 三百四十六
- 897 is 八百 + 九十 + 七 = 八百九十七
- When a number includes a zero that is followed by another number, you can choose either to say/write the zero (零) or leave it out:
- 308 三百八 or 三百零八
- 704 七百四 or 七百零四