

## **String of Coins**

Grab a string and tie four coins to it. You'll want to keep this with you in case you want to use them to make or buy something.

## **Restaurant**

Welcome to the restaurant! Please take only one item. Try everything! And don't forget to pay first! One coin in the bowl, please! Thank you!

## **Boats**

The river next to Shegu is called the Chengtan River (澄潭江). Let's pretend the Chengtan River is the blue wall that goes all the way around the yard. There are some pictures of Chinese boats on the wall. Check them out and then grab some chalk, pick a spot anywhere on the wall and draw a boat that Little Pear might've seen on the river. Remember to bring the chalk back here when you're done.

## **Flag**

Make your own Chinese flag! Here's an example. Use star stickers for the small stars and create your own large star with any of the supplies needed.

## **Map**

Find Shegu, China on the map! Put a dot where 30 North latitude meets 120 East longitude.

Find Los Angeles, California! Put a dot where 30 North latitude meets 120 West longitude.

That means that Shegu is at the same spot as us across the Pacific Ocean! And if you find the 0 longitude (the line going up and down), you'll see that we are both the same distance from it!

If you look at the globe, can you figure out which way would be the fastest to fly to Shegu from here?

## **Yellow Bird**

Using the supplies given you, create your own yellow bird like Little Pear's family had.

## **Chopsticks!**

Decorate your chopsticks (only put marker or tape on the top part of the chopsticks).

Time to Practice! See how many colored balls you can put in the bowl before the timer runs out!

# Watercolor

Water colors are a common form of Chinese art. Much of Chinese art is based on things in nature. Look at the examples on the wall. Now, make one for yourself!

1. Put your name on the back of a piece of paper.
2. Decide what you'd like to draw. Here are some ideas: your favorite animal or your favorite thing to do outside or a scene from the book or anything you love in nature.
3. Pick the colors you'd like to use and start painting your picture. Remember, with watercolors, your paper will get wet and once you brush it on the paper, there's no taking it back.
4. When you are finished with painting, you can put in some more specific lines, if you want. Use markers to add to the painting. The marker will spread a little when you use it on top of wet paint, but it will blend in well. Just remember to be gentle on wet areas as the marker could rip the paper.
5. If you'd like to add some Chinese characters, see the page next to this for some words in Chinese.
6. Don't forget to leave your paintbrush in the water cup!

## **Drum**

Make a small hand drum. Decorate the circle with pictures from the book or Chinese writing or just with Chinese decorations and tie a bead to the string and tie the strings in the holes on the circle.

To play it, you have to twist it so that the beads hit the paper. If your string is too long, you may have to cut off the bead and tie it on again. It may take some practice, but you'll get the rhythm eventually!

## **Ice fishing**

Take off your shoes and socks. Put your feet in the ice bucket and catch fish!

## **Ditch**

This ditch is almost ready to sail boats down! It needs a little more digging at the deeper end. Once you think the water will be traveling downhill, turn the water on and check. Then make a boat using sticks and/or leaves and start the race!

## **Brick Oven**

Cook in the brick oven, just like Little Pear's family.

## **Wheelbarrow**

Take the wheelbarrow from here (the stump table) to the patio. Find someone to hide in the vegetables like Little Pear, take them off too the city (the wall of boxes on the patio). Switch places. When you're done bring the wheelbarrow back here for the next person. (If you can't find someone to do this with, ask an adult.)

## **Toy Store**

Welcome to the toy store! Please choose one toy. All the toys cost one coin. Leave the coin in the bowl.

## **Chinese Yoyo**

(Western version called Diabolo)

The invention of the Chinese yo-yo dates back to the Ming Dynasty. The oldest Chinese yo-yo was found in the Shanxi Province and is thought to be over 4,000 years old

## **Abacus -- early calculator**

The abacus was invented by the Chinese. It is a way to do math with big numbers, long before calculators existed.

## **Spinning Plates**

Here's a spinning plate! Try to see how long you can keep it spinning.

## Chinese Jump Rope

1. Start with the right foot inside the jump rope and the left foot outside the jump rope.
2. Jump so that both feet are inside.
3. Jump so that left foot is inside and the right is outside.
4. Jump so that both feet are inside.
5. Jump so that both feet are on the rope.
6. Move the rope up to the next spot.

Once you do this successfully at all three levels, try this.

1. Start with both feet in.
2. Jump so that the right foot is inside the jump rope and the left foot is outside the jump rope.
3. Jump so that left foot is inside and the right is outside.
4. Jump outside
5. Jump inside
6. Jump so that both feet are on the rope.
7. Move it up to the next level

# Dominoes

These are dominoes. The oldest mention of dominoes in China comes from the capital Hangzhou, written by the Yuan Dynasty (1271–1368) author Zhou Mi (1232–1298).

## How to Play Dominoes

Put the dominoes face down on the table. Mix them up. Each kid takes 6 dominos.

Leave the rest of the dominoes on the table. Make sure no one can see your dominos. The youngest goes first.

Playing:

First move: place a domino (right-side up)

The next kid: put a domino on the table that matches one side of the domino that is already there.

If you don't have one that matches, pick a domino from the pile and skip that turn.

Keep taking turns putting dominoes on the table or taking one from the pile if you have no matches, until someone gets rid of all their dominoes. If no one can take a turn, then the kid with the fewest dominoes left is the winner!

## Shuttlecock

1. Choose a piece of cloth
2. Take a straw and open each split part of the straw onto the middle of the cloth
3. Tape down the three straw pieces
4. Take two of your coins and drop them through the straw
5. Pull the corners of the cloth up and over the coins until all four corners are on the straw
6. Wrap a rubber around the bottom part of the straw, over the cloth.
7. Choose 3 feathers, stick them in the straw
8. See how many times you can kick it and keep it off the ground. Or try it with another person!

We speak Chinese, but people in China speak many different languages. The language that most speak is Mandarin. But, there are 10 main languages, with around 200 smaller languages or dialects in different areas of China!

Chinese writing is not like ours. We speak English and write with letters and sounds that represent words we speak. They have many languages and dialects, but only one way of writing! Their writing doesn't have letters and sounds, it has pictures or characters. To learn to read and write in English, we have to learn 26 letters and 44 sounds. In Chinese, they have to learn about 4,000 pictures to be able to read and write!

Traditionally, the characters were painted onto paper with a paint brush.

## Your Name!

Find your name in the stack. This is what your name would look like in Chinese. The pronunciation next to it is called Pin Yin. It is how you would pronounce your name if reading the Chinese characters.

Get a piece of paper. Make a rough draft with a pencil of the Chinese characters of your name. Make the characters as big as you'd like. Then using the paintbrush and paint, follow your pencil lines to make a final draft of your name.

When you are finished, grab a clothespin and hang it up to dry. Don't forget to get it before you leave!