

# The Global Corner Visits China With Your Guide, Globert



Throughout this book, Globert will point out interesting facts about China to help you understand the most populous country on Earth.

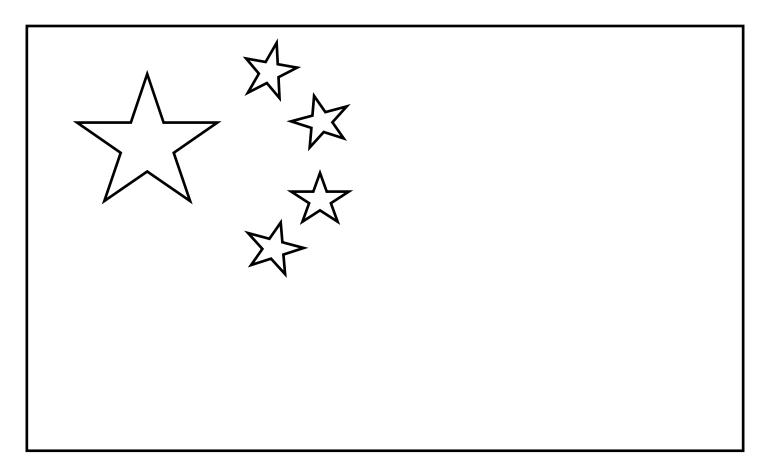
## The Global Corner

provides opportunities for the children of Northwest Florida to learn about world languages, cultures, and geography through innovative, educational programs.

For answers to the questions in this book, visit our website: www.theglobalcorner.org

My name is _		•
I'm in the	grade at	
	School.	
My teacher's	name is	•





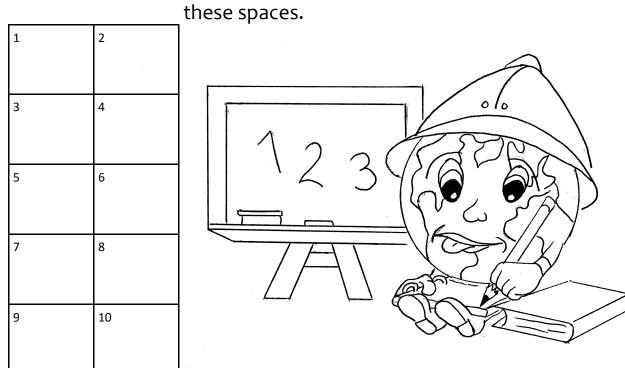
This is the flag of China. It is red with yellow stars. The large star stands for the Communist Party. The four smaller stars are each pointing toward the center of the large star and stand for workers, farmers, teachers, and business people.

In the space below, describe the US flag and how it differs from the Chinese flag. Are there any similarities?

1	

	yi		one		1	
_		$2 \rightarrow$				
	è	er	two			2
		2->				
	Sa	an	three			3
四	1 1 1		$\left( \mathcal{T}_{\mu}^{3} \right)$		<u>,</u>	
	S	i	four			4
T		<b>T</b> <sup>2</sup> <sup>2</sup>	₃軒	Ŧ	1,4	
	W	⁄û	five			5
1	l 1'	41	31/	コノ	44	
	liù		six			6
+	7	Ĩ				
	С	li	seven			7
$\land$	シ					
-	b	а	eight			8
九	Y	れ				
	ji	û	nine			9
+		2↓				
1	s	าí	ten			10

Chinese writing uses symbols to represent concepts. On the left page are the numbers from *yi* (one) to *shi* (ten). Trace the numbers in the blocks to learn how to make them. Then see if you can write the Chinese numbers in

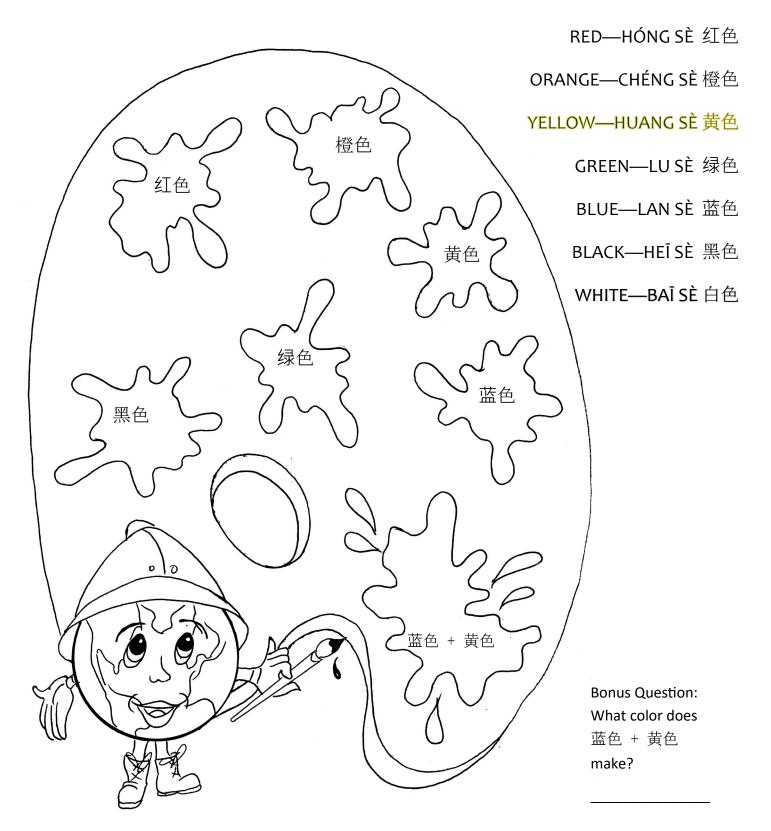


### More Chinese Characters For You to Write

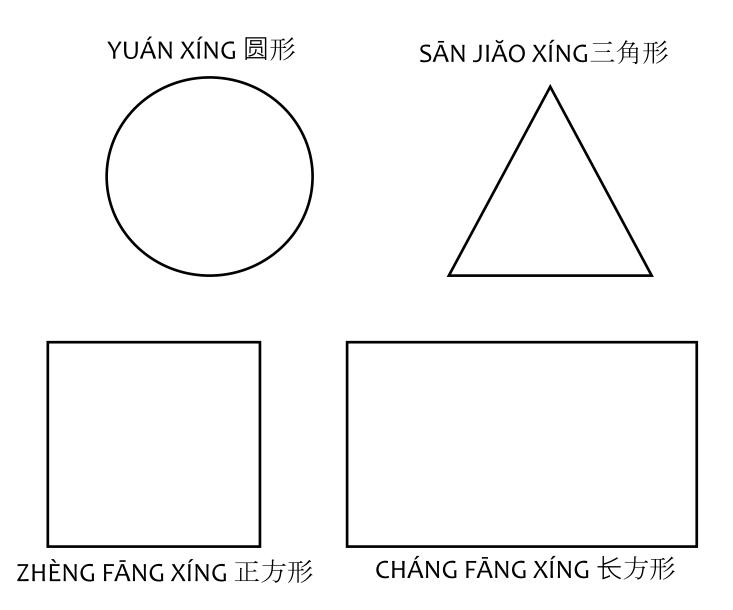
Mountain	River	Fire	Person
$1 \downarrow  \qquad $		THE 2	火 <sup>2</sup>
Shān	Chuān	Huŏ	Rén

Using the key on the right, color the paint blobs on Globert's painting pallet. Look at the Chinese characters very carefully.





# SHAPES XÍNG ZHUÁNG 形状

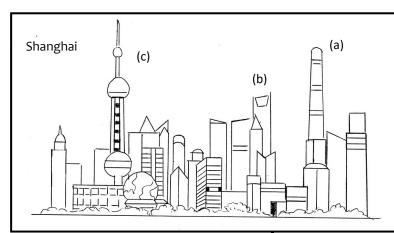


## Using the information you have learned on these two pages:

Color this Shape	This Color			
YUÁN XÍNG	HÓNG SÈ.			
SĀN JIĂO XÍNG	LAN SÈ.			
ZHÈNG FĀNG XÍNG	LU SÈ.			
CHÁNG FĀNG XÍNG	CHÉNG SÈ.			
7				

## Chinese Cities

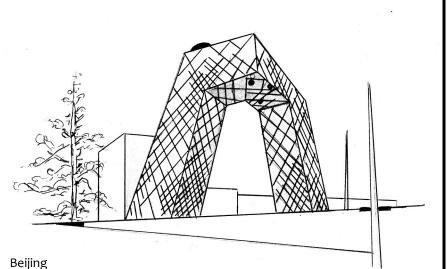
China has many large cities. Shanghai has more than 24 million people, Beijing has more than 19 million people, and Hong Kong is much smaller with just 7 million people. The largest city in the US is New York City, with just over 8 million people.

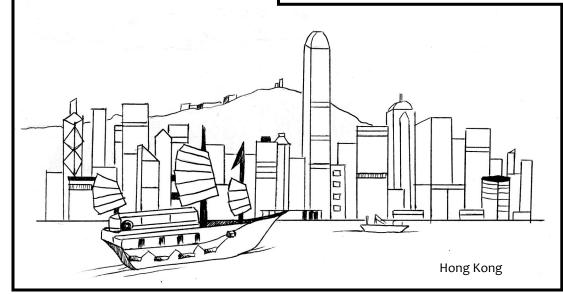


The skyline of Shanghai is famous for its modern skyscrapers. Three of the tallest are the:

- (a) Shanghai Tower
- (b) World Financial Center
- (c) Oriental Pearl Tower

Beijing has famous traditional architecture and some of the most unusual modern buildings. Here is the China Central TV headquarters. It's sometimes called the pants building. The Chinese government has recently decided to discourage what it calls "weird" architecture in the future.



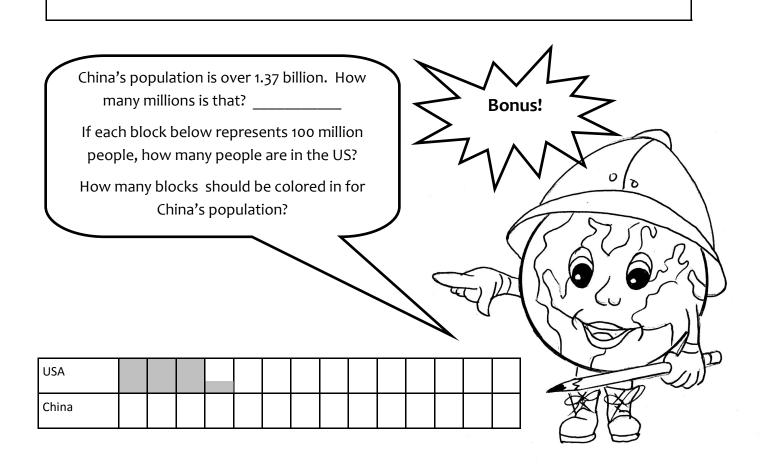


On July 1, 1997, Hong Kong returned to Chinese rule after more than 100 years under British leadership. Hong Kong is one of two Special Administrative Regions in China. What is the other one?

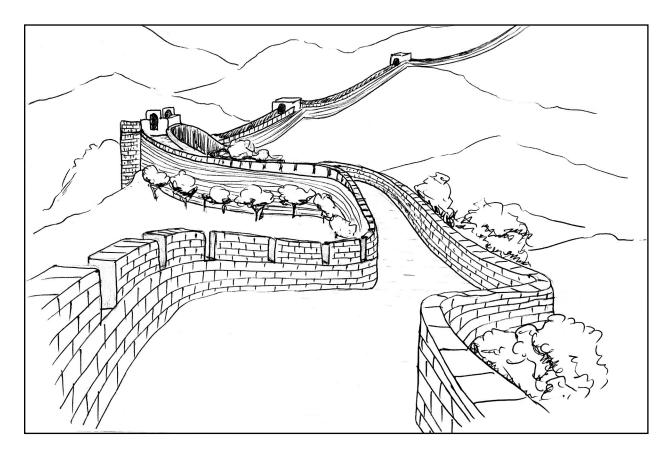
### Chinese Data

In China, just over 51% of people live in cities. This percentage is up from less than 20% in 1960. Using this information, what conclusions can you make about how lives and jobs are changing?

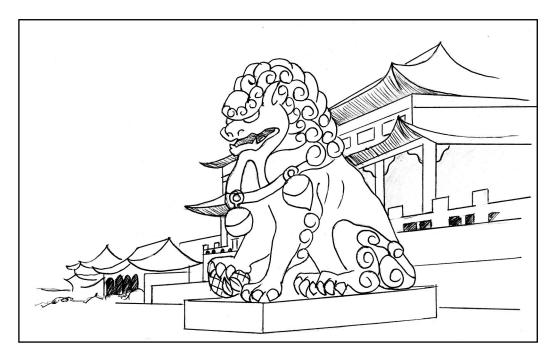
In the US, over 80% of people live in cities, up from just over 70% in 1960. What are some ways you can chart this information to show a comparison between 1960 and today, and between China and the US?



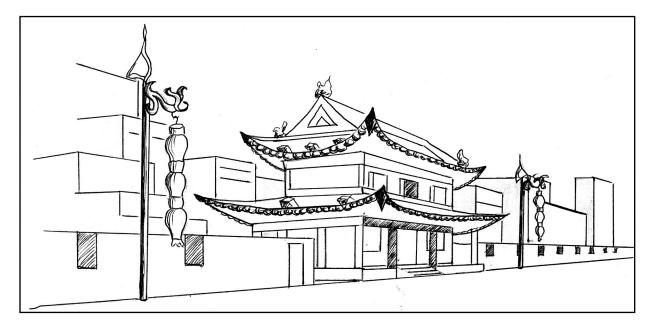
## Famous Places in China



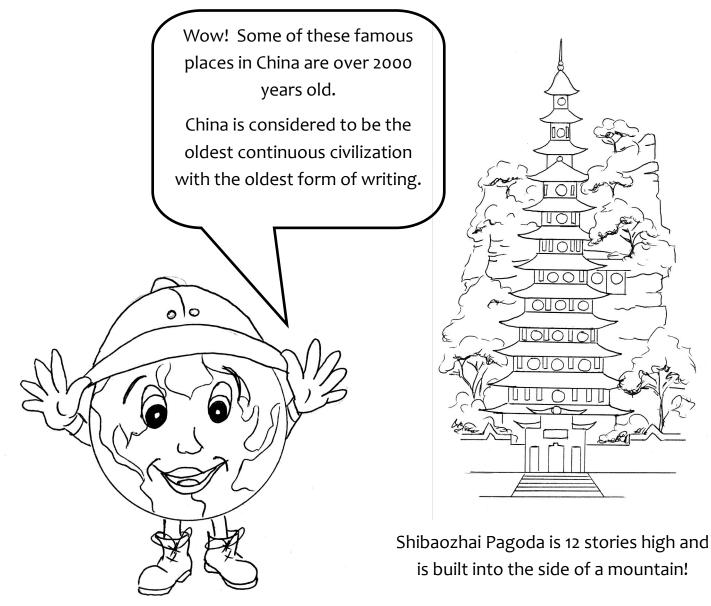
The Great Wall of China is more than 3000 miles long!



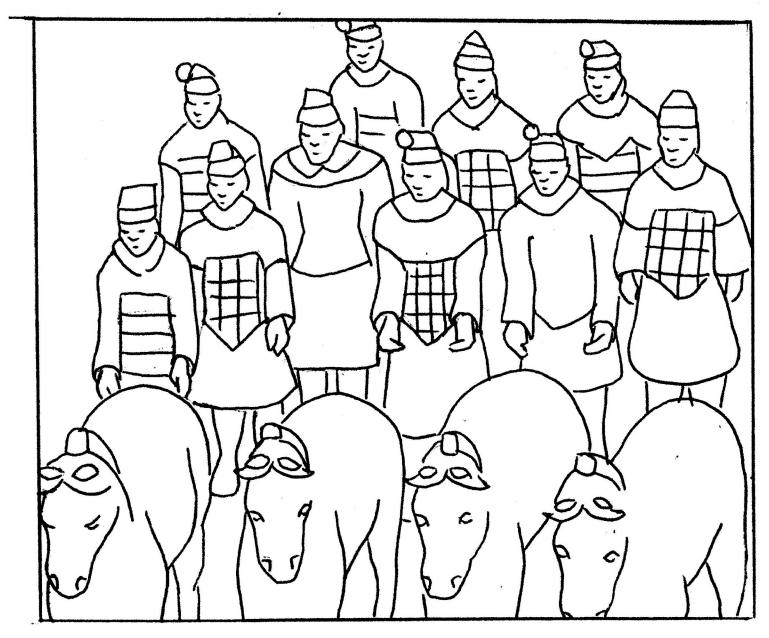
The Forbidden City is in Beijing, the capital of China.



Xi'an is the capital of Shaanxi Province in central China. As in many Chinese cities, Xi'an's ancient city wall exists today next to towering skyscrapers.



## Terra Cotta Warriors of Xi'an

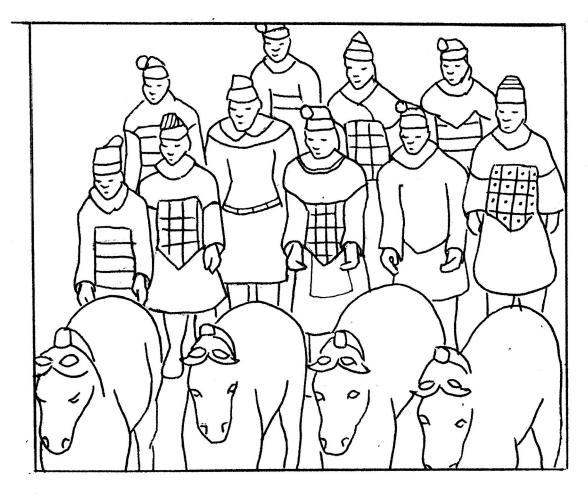


More than 2000 years ago, Emperor Qin decided to have a huge terra cotta army built to ensure his safety in the after life. Over 700,000 workers were used to create this army of 8000 life-size clay soldiers and horses. Each figure had different facial features. Different types of soldiers (archers, cavalry, etc.) displayed different uniforms. The statues were painted vivid colors and held real weapons. When the terra cotta army was completed, wooden shelters were built over the formations. The shelters were covered with reed mats and clay. Dirt was then added over everything to make it appear to be just more hills in the area.

#### Quiz:

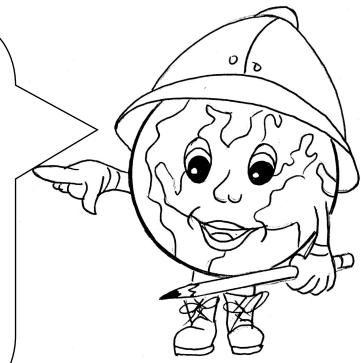
What other ancient civilization planned for protection in the afterlife?

## Can You Find the Differences?

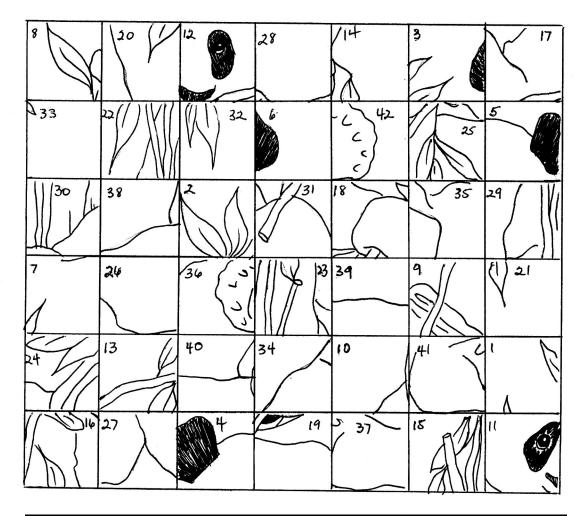


For many years the soldiers lay forgotten in pits below the ground. In 1974 a farmer digging a well in his field came upon part of one of the clay soldiers. Soon, archaeologists came to see what he had found. Now, more than 40 years later, the site is visited by millions and millions of people each year!

Time to be a detective: See if you can find the 15 differences between the picture on the left and the one above. Circle the changes on this page.







1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31	32	33	34	35
36	37	38	39	40	41	42

Yes! You Can Be An Artist. You Can Draw a Panda!

Starting with block 1 in the lower grid, copy the picture you see in the square labeled 1 in the top grid. Continue with each square until you reach block 42.

When you have completed the picture with this method, color the pandas on these two pages so that their markings are correct.

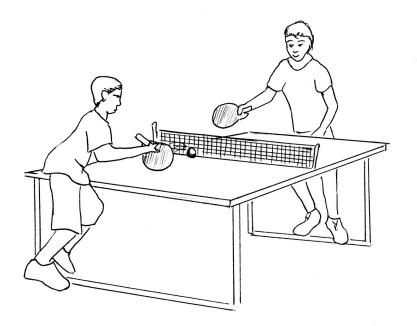
When you finish, do research to find four additional facts about pandas.

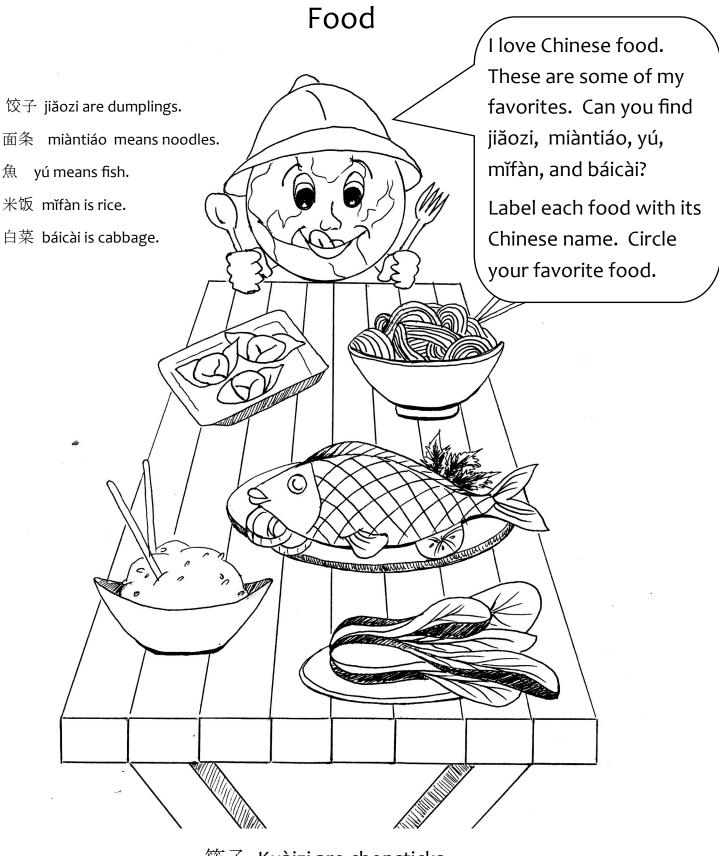
## Sports





In China, kids like to play soccer, ping pong, basketball and volleyball. In the space below, draw a picture of you playing your favorite sport.





筷子 Kuàizi are chopsticks.

Can you find the kuàizi in this picture?

Do you know how to eat with kuàizi?

## For Parents: About The Global Corner

We hope your child has enjoyed learning about China with The Global Corner. We believe that by expanding horizons for children, we will ultimately create a more globally-aware community. In our first nine years of "Bringing the World to Life," we have led children on more than 57,000 virtual adventures! As we celebrate our 10th year of serving our Northwest Florida community, we want to thank the Bear Family Foundation and the International Paper Foundation for helping to underwrite the cost of this booklet.

To learn more about The Global Corner and find out how you can help children explore the world, please visit us on the web at www.theglobalcorner.org and on Facebook.



Our sincere thanks to Lisa Mella Burridge for not only creating Globert, but for providing all the beautiful pictures for this book!



LISA MELLA BURRIDGE

Announcing Our Sixth Annual Contest For Students in Grades K-5! "Why ILOVE The Global Corner's *Passport to China!*"

> Tell us why you loved your virtual adventure to China and you and your teacher could each be awarded a \$50 gift card!

The Global Corner International Learning Center

The contest runs all year until May 20th. Submit your entry today!

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Two winners will be selected from the eligible entries received: one in Grades K-2, and one in Grades 3-5\*. Winners and their parents will be invited to

The Global Corner's end-of-year Explorers' Luncheon. For complete details, and entry forms, visit us on the web: www.theglobalcorner.org

\*The winning students and their teachers will each receive a \$50 gift card!

Bringing the World to Life-One Child at a Time

Copy and mail this entry form and onepage story to: The Global Corner—Attn: Contest P.O. Box 12785 Pensacola, FL 32591-2785



Entries must be received by May 20th!

## Why I Love The Global Corner—Contest Entry Form

### Student's Name:

Parent or Guardian's Name:

### Contact Information:

Address:

Telephone Number:

Email Address:

Student's School/Grade/Teacher's Name:

### **Contest Rules**

- 1. Students must have attended The Global Corner's **Passport to China**.
- 2. Only one entry (this form + their story) per student.
- 3. Parent/Guardian must sign the entry form.
- 4. Students must write a one-page story about what they learned about China and why they enjoyed their visit from The Global Corner. Students in grades K-2 may include a drawing of their experience. For students in grades 3-5, the written story must be one full page.
- 5. All entries will be reviewed by teachers and board members of The Global Corner, and become property of The Global Corner.
- 6. Results will be announced May 31st. The two winners and their parents will be invited to The Global Corner's end-of-year luncheon to share their stories.
- 7. For more information, contact The Global Corner at 850-332-6404.

I have read and understand the rules.

Parent/Guardian's Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Bringing the World to Life—One Child at a Time

**Page 2** The US has 50 states and one district (the District of Columbia). There are 16 territories, with five of them being inhabited: American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and the US Virgin Islands.

I hope you enjoyed learning about China. Use this document to check your answers.

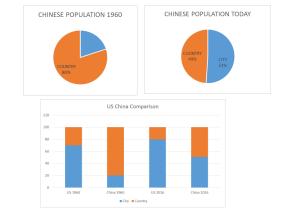


**Page 3** Differences include: US flag is red, white and blue, with stars and stripes. The Chinese flag is red and yellow with two different size stars. The stars stand for different things: on our flag, they stand for the states. On the Chinese flag, they stand for the government and segments of the population. Similarities include: Both have stars and the color red.

Page 4 Bonus Question: Blue and yellow make green (or lu sè 绿色).

**Page 9** Potential answers to questions: 1st: As more people move from the country to the city, fewer are farming, more are working in offices and commuting to work. Fewer grow their own food, more buy their food, so farmers must produce more than just enough to just feed their own families. Anything else?

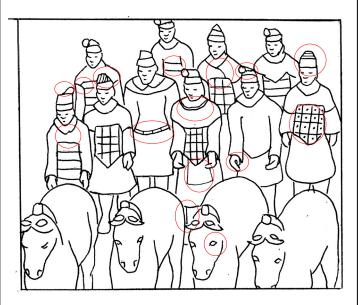
2nd: Chart options include pie charts, bar charts, and stacked column charts showing percentages of city people. Can you think of other ways to show this data?



**Page 9** Bonus Questions: 1.37 billion equals 1,370 million, or 13.7 hundred million. The chart shows that there are about 325 million (or 3.25 hundred million) people in the US. You would color in 13.7 blocks to show that China's population is 13.7 hundred million. That's a lot of people!

**Page 12** Quiz: The Ancient Egyptians also prepared for the afterlife by stockpiling weapons and jewels in their tombs.

Page 13 Finding the differences:



**Pages 19 & 20** You and your teacher can each be awarded a \$50 gift card if you are the winner of The Global Corner's annual Essay Contest. The winners will read their essays at our Explorers' Luncheon in June. Read the rules, write your essay and submit it today. The entry form is on page 20. I hope you enjoyed learning about China! Look for more activities on The Global Corner website: www.theglobalcorner.org



This activity book was provided by generous donations from:



