

Year 5 Mandarin Overview Term 2 2014

Shop Till You Drop 买东西

Unit Descriptions:

This term, there will be three main learning areas for focus:

1. Names of shops and common goods

Students will learn to say various types of shops and goods (e.g. food, drinks, desserts) in Chinese.

2. Asking for and giving simple directions regarding shopping needs

Students will learn vocabulary and sentence structures to ask for and give directions as to where a certain shop is located.

3. Buying something

Students will learn vocabulary and sentence structures to ask about and give prices and then complete simple dialogues for shopping.



Learning experiences include:

1. Learning to describe a shopping mall using words of shops and locations
2. Learning to express prices using words of Chinese currency
3. Learning to express what one would like to buy and negotiate the price
4. Learning about history of Chinese currency
5. Participating in various class activities and games designed for consolidation of character recognition, character writing and practice of speaking skills
6. Reading story books related to shopping
7. Completing a poster about "My Favourite Shopping Mall"
8. Presenting a role play in relation to shopping

Assessments include:

1. On-going tests for character recognition and writing
2. Writing assignment: designing a poster in relation to shops and locations
3. Oral assessment – a role play on shopping

Some resources used this term are:

1. Flashcards of new words in characters
2. On-line resources: videos and songs
3. Supplementary story books about shopping

History of Chinese Currency 中国钱币的历史

The **history of Chinese currency** spans more than 3000 years. Currency of some type has been used in **China** since the **New Stone Age** about 3000 to 4500 years ago. Cowry shells are believed to have been the earliest form of currency used in Central China, and were used during the Neolithic period.

Around 210BC, the first emperor of China **Qin Shi Huang** (Chinese: 秦始皇; pinyin: Qín Shǐ Huáng, 260 BC – 210 BC) abolished all other forms of local currency and introduced a uniform **copper coin**. **Paper money** was invented in China in the 9th century, but the base unit of currency remained the copper coin. Copper coins were used as the chief denomination of currency in China until the introduction of the yuan in the late 19th century.

Currently, the **renminbi** (Chinese: 人民币) is the official **currency** of the **People's Republic of China** (PRC). It is the **legal tender** in **mainland China**, but not in **Hong Kong** and **Macau**. The **special administrative regions** of **Hong Kong** and **Macau** use the **Hong Kong dollar** and the **Macanese pataca**, respectively.

(This article is from http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Chinese_currency)

History of Ancient Chinese Currency

In ancient China, coins were the main forms of currency. These coins can be made of copper, iron, lead, gold and silver with different shapes, weight and marks. Different from equivalents like draught animals, textiles and shells, ancient coins play an important role in archaeology, that they not only have the reference value to judge the history of relics or remains, but also are significant materials for researching the history of commercial economy in ancient times. Because draught animals and cereals are difficult to deposit and divide, Chinese forebears used shells as a medium of exchange and unit of account in commerce during the last phase of the primitive society. The metal coins turned up in the last phase of the Spring and Autumn Period (770 BC–476 BC), and the history of paper currency in China can be dated up to the Northern Song Dynasty (960–1127).

Shell Money

Because shell has small and exquisite appearance, bright color, solid texture, and the feature of easy to carry and count, shell is used as a kind of primitive money circulated at the end of the Neolithic Age. Shell money is a kind of commodity money lasting the longest time. The unit of shell money is 'peng' (朋 in Chinese, means friend), which originally means two clusters of shells. Generally speaking, one peng is made up by two clusters of 10 shells. At the end of the Shang Dynasty (1675 BC–1029 BC), due to the lack of shells in Northeast China, there were other forms of shell money which can be made of pottery, stone, bone, jade, copper and gold. However, the most common one is made from natural shells.



The invention of shell money which made of copper at the end of the Shang Dynasty (1675 BC–1029 AD) marks the beginning of the use of metal coins in China.

Copper Cash

Copper cash is the general terms of Chinese ancient currency made of copper which turned up in the Qin Dynasty (221 BC–206 BC), a dynasty leaving so many legacies to the Chinese people such as [the Great Wall](#) and [the Terracotta Army](#). The copper coin is evolved from ‘huan cash’ (环钱, a kind of ancient copper coin with ring shape used in the Warring States Period which lasted from 475 BC to 221 BC). Generally speaking, most of the copper coins are round and there is a square hole in the center of the coin, hence there is another Chinese name called ‘fangkong cash’ (Fangkong, means square hole) and a nickname called ‘kongfang brother’. People can distinguish different kinds of copper coins by the letters marked on the coins. These letters always refer to the region title in different dynasties, such as ‘Qianlong Tongbao’ (乾隆通宝, Qianlong is one reign title lasting from 1736 to 1795, ‘Tongbao’ means the treasure in circulation) and ‘Yongzheng Tongbao’ (雍正通宝) in the Qing Dynasty (1616–1911).



The earliest copper coin is called ‘ban liang qian’ (半两钱, Ban Liang coins) which turned up and began to circulate in the whole country following the found of the Qin Dynasty (221 BC–206 BC). Ban Liang coins were more material economical than any other coins circulated at that time and the square hole was easier to make. This revealed that people at that time were efficiency-conscious, which was also reflected in the spectacle of the Terracotta Army.

People in ancient times believed that the heaven is round and the earth is square, which is one of the reasons why the copper coin has the round shape and a square hole in the center. Besides the mostly round copper coins, there are also copper coins in other shapes: spade-shaped coins and knife-shaped coins in the Spring and Autumn Period (770 BC–476 BC), and ring-shape coins in the Warring States Period (475 BC to 221 AD). In addition, silver ingots and gold ingots were also circulated in ancient China, and the wide use of silver coins was beginning at the end of the Ming Dynasty (1368–1644).



Jiao Zi - the Earliest Paper Currency in the World

The earliest paper currency in the world was called Jiao Zi which appeared in the early North Song Dynasty (960–1127). Due to the great development on commodity economy, the increase of trade, and the high demand of currency, merchants need a kind of currency with convenience on carrying with, hence the paper money turned up. It was first issued in 1023 together by 16 merchant princes in Chengdu, Sichuan Province. This paper currency was a piece of paper printed with houses, trees, men and cipher.

(This article is from <http://www.chinahighlights.com/travelguide/culture/chinese-ancient-currency.htm>)

Home learning: The following tables explain the key vocabulary and sentence structures for this term.

Vocabulary:

Revision	<p>zhà jī shǔ tiáo bǐ sà bǐng 炸鸡 薯条 比萨饼</p> <p>(fried chicken) (French fries) (pizza)</p> <p>chéng xiāng jiāo mù guā píng guǒ xī guā pú táo 橙 香蕉 木瓜 苹果 西瓜 葡萄</p> <p>(orange) (banana) (papaya) (apple) (watermelon) (grapes)</p> <p>yǐn liào shuǐ chá kě lè niú nǎi kā fēi guǒ zhī rè qiǎo kè lì 饮料, 水, 茶, 可乐, 牛奶, 咖啡, 果汁, 热巧克力</p> <p>(drinks) (water) (tea) (coke) (milk) (coffee) (fruit juice) (hot chocolate)</p> <p>tián pǐn dàn gāo bīng qí lín bù dǐng 甜品, 蛋糕, 冰淇淋, 布丁</p> <p>(dessert) (cake) (ice cream) (pudding)</p>
Shops	<p>shāng diàn shū diàn miàn bāo diàn shuǐ guǒ diàn yǐn liào diàn kā fēi diàn kuài cān diàn 商店, 书店, 面包店, 水果店, 饮料店, 咖啡店, 快餐店,</p> <p>(shop) (bookstore) (bread store) (fruit store) (drinks store) (coffee shop) (fast food restaurant)</p> <p>wén jù diàn wán jù diàn chāo shì gòu wù zhōng xīn 文具店, 玩具店, 超市, 购物中心,</p> <p>(stationery shop) (toys shop) (supermarket), (mall)</p> <p>mài dāng láo kěn dé jī hàn bǎo wáng 麦当劳 肯德基 汉堡王</p> <p>(McDonalds) (KFC) (Burger King)</p>
Locations	<p>lóu shàng lóu xià yī lóu èr lóu sān lóu dì xià qǐng wèn zài 楼上, 楼下, 一楼, 二楼, 三楼, 地下, 请问, 在,</p> <p>(upstairs) (downstairs) (1st floor) (2nd floor) (3rd floor) (basement) (Excuse me) (located at)</p> <p>nǎ lǐ nǎ er zhè er nà er yǒu méi yǒu 哪里, 哪儿, 这儿, 那儿, 有, 没有</p> <p>(where) (where) (here) (there) (have/there is) (don't have/there is not)</p>
Prices	<p>qián kuài máo fēn duō shǎo guì pián yi tài hěn bù 钱, 块, 毛, 分, 多少, 贵, 便宜, 太, 很, 不</p> <p>(money) (dollar) (10 cents) (cent) (how much) (expensive) (cheap) (too) (very) (not)</p>
Shopping	<p>qù yào mǎi mài dōng xī shén me yí gòng gěi nǐ qián zhǎo nǐ qián 去, 要, 买, 卖, 东西, 什么, 一共, 给你钱, 找你钱</p> <p>(go to) (want) (buy) (sell) (things) (what) (altogether) (give you the money) (here is your change)</p>
Extension words	<p>zuǒ bian yòu bian cān guǎn fāng biàn 左边, 右边, 餐馆, 方便,</p> <p>(left) (right) (restaurant) (convenient)</p> <p>dǎ shé dǎ jǐ zhé xiàn jīn xìn yòng kǎ 打折, 打几折, 现金, 信用卡</p> <p>(discount) (how much discount) (cash) (credit card)</p> <p>xīng bā kè biàn lì diàn fú zhuāng diàn tǐ yù yòng pǐn diàn 星巴克, 便利店, 服装店, 体育用品店</p> <p>(Starbucks) (convenience store) (boutique) (sports shop)</p>

Sentence structures:

- qǐng wèn kà fēi diàn zài nǎ lǐ
请问，咖啡店在哪里？ (Excuse me, where is the coffee shop?)
- kà fēi diàn zài yī lóu
咖啡店在一楼。 (Coffee shop is located on the first floor.)
- shū diàn zài lóu shàng
书店在楼上。 (The bookstore is upstairs.)
- wǒ xǐ huān qù chāo shì mǎi dōng xī
我喜欢去超市买东西。 (I like going to the supermarket to buy something.)
- nǐ yào mǎi shén me
你要买什么？ (What would you like to buy?)
- wǒ yào mǎi miàn bāo duō shǎo qián
我要买面包，多少钱？ (I want to buy some bread. How much is it?)
- yī gòng duō shǎo qián
一共多少钱？ (How much altogether?)
- miàn bāo sān kuài bā máo qián niú nǎi liǎng kuài liù máo wǔ fēn qián
面包三块八毛钱。牛奶两块六毛五分钱。 (Bread costs \$3.80. Milk costs \$2.65.)
- tài guì le
太贵了！ (It is too expensive!)
- yǐn liào hěn pián yi
饮料很便宜。 (The drinks are really cheap.)

Extension structures

- wǒ jiā fù jìn yǒu yí gè hěn dà de gòu wù zhōng xīn fēi cháng fāng biàn
我家附近有一个很大的购物中心，非常方便。 (There is a very big shopping mall close to my house. It is so convenient.)
- zhè ge gòu wù zhōng xīn méi yǒu chāo shì
这个购物中心没有超市。 (There is no supermarket in this shopping mall.)
- wǒ zuì xǐ huān qù wū jié lù yīn wéi yǒu hěn duō shāng diàn
我最喜欢去乌节路，因为有很多商店。 (I like going to Orchard best because there are many shops there.)
- kě yǐ pián yi yí diǎn ér ma
可以便宜一点儿吗？ (Can you make it cheaper?)
- qǐng wèn nǐ hái yào mǎi shén me
请问，你还要买什么？ (Excuse me, what else would you like to buy?)

Keywords for Assessment:

Year 5 Core Recognition Words

di à n 店	Shop	xi à 下	Down	qi á n 钱	Money
z à i 在	At	l ó u 楼	Level	y à o 要	want
sh à ng 上	Up	mǎ i 买	Buy		

Year 5 Core Extension Recognition Words

di à n 店	Shop	xi à 下	Down	qi á n 钱	money
z à i 在	At	l ó u 楼	Level	y à o 要	want
sh à ng 上	Up	mǎ i 买	Buy	gu ì 贵	expensive
m à i 卖	Sell	pi á n y i 便宜	Cheap	du ō shǎ o 多少	How much

Year 5 Core Writing Words

di à n 店	z à i 在	sh à ng 上	xi à 下
shop	at	up	Down

Year 5 Core Extension Writing Words

di à n 店	z à i 在	sh à ng 上	xi à 下	mǎ i 买	y à o 要	du ō shǎ o 多少
shop	at	up	down	buy	want	How much

Making your own flashcards

The following flashcard table is designed to help you practise some key words identified in this unit. You can print the sheet and then cut up the cards. Refer to the vocabulary sheet above to find out the pronunciation and English meaning for each word on the cards. If you print two sets, then you can play “snap” or “go fish” with your child.

在	上	下
店	楼	买
钱	要	贵
便宜	多少	卖

A sample dialogue: Students are expected to carry out a simple dialogue as an oral assessment at the end of the term. Please refer to the following sample as the expected outcome for this task.

A: 你好，你要买什么？ (Hello, what would you like to buy?)

B: 我要买牛奶，多少钱 (I want to buy milk. How much does it cost?)

A: 澳大利亚牛奶三块五毛钱，日本牛奶四块一毛钱。 (Australian milk costs \$3.50. Japanese milk costs \$4.10.)

B: 好，我要澳大利亚牛奶。苹果多少钱？ (Ok. I will take Australian milk. How much does an apple cost?)

A: 中国苹果一个八毛钱，新西兰苹果一个一块三毛钱。你要什么苹果？ (Chinese apple costs 80 cents each. New Zealand apple costs \$1.30 each. What apple would you like to take?)

B: 新西兰苹果太贵了。我要三个中国苹果。 (New Zealand apples are too expensive. I will take three Chinese apples.)

B: 牛奶三块五毛，苹果两块四毛，一共五块九毛钱。 (Milk costs \$3.50. Apples cost \$2.40. Altogether it cost \$5.90.)

A: 给你十块钱。 (Here is \$10.00)

B: 找你四块一毛钱。谢谢。 (Give you \$4.10 for change. Thanks.)

A: 谢谢，再见。 (Thanks. See you.)



On-line learning websites for recommendation:

1. <http://betterchinese.com>
2. <http://www.digitaldialects.com/Chinese.htm>
3. http://www.echineselearning.com/?ecl=goadSalesKeyWords717&gclid=CPWT_qL9mLUCFU576wod1XIAZA

Optional – Can you use your mouse to draw characters accurately enough for the computer to recognize your word? Try using <http://www.chinese-tools.com/tools/mouse.html>