Let's make Chinese interesting

让中文学习更有趣

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SICLE Chinese Professional Learning Day
25th September 2021
Online Program

Fan Dui Dui 翻对对
五分钟认字游戏
Chinese Character Game

Kitablo

Dada 大大中文 Chinese
Learn Chinese with Dada and all his friends

Victor Petersen’s games

Fan Dui Dui 1-16
翻对对识字游戏
Chinese Character Game
Game Posters
3-12 yo

Learn 400 essential characters
学习400启蒙汉字

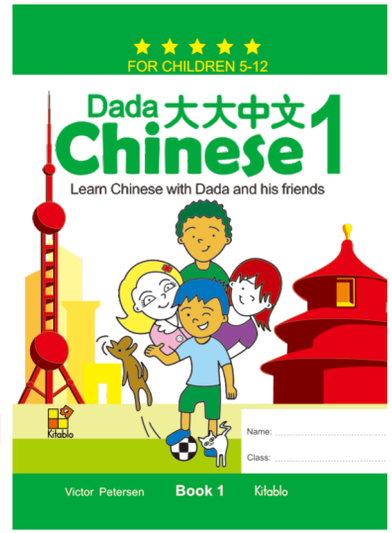
Chinese Number Chess
中国数字棋策略游戏
A brand new strategy game
8+ yo

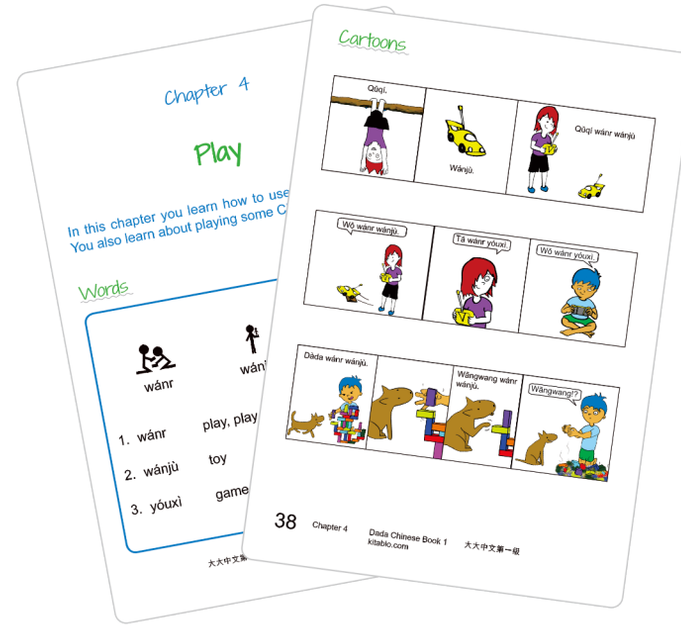
3 rules, trillions of possibilities
传承中华文化的策略游戏

Victor Petersen’s textbooks

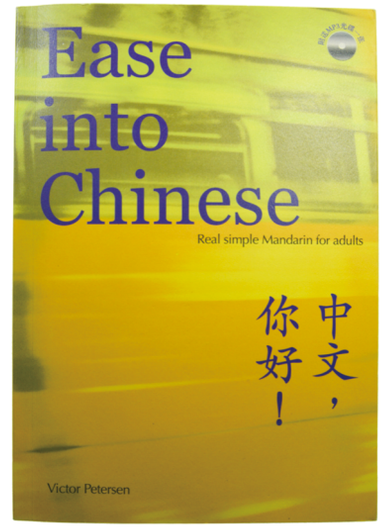
Dada Chinese 1-6
大大中文教科书
Learn Chinese with Dada
5-12 yo

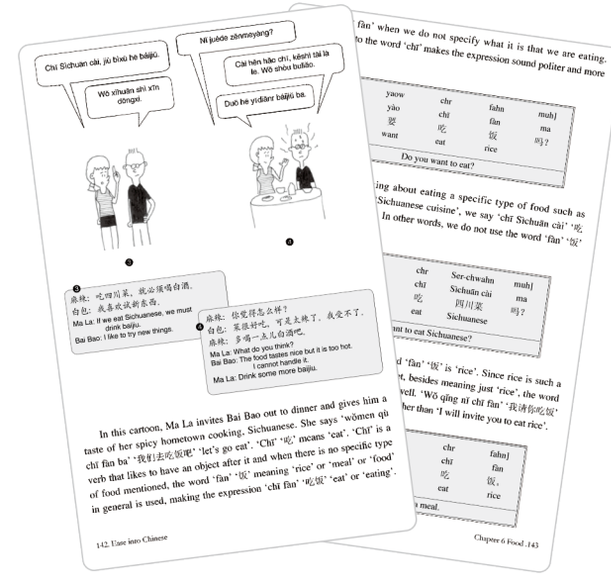
Learn Chinese with Dada and Wangwang the dog
跟大大和小狗汪汪学中文





Ease into Chinese
中文你好教科书
Learn Chinese through cartoons
18+ yo



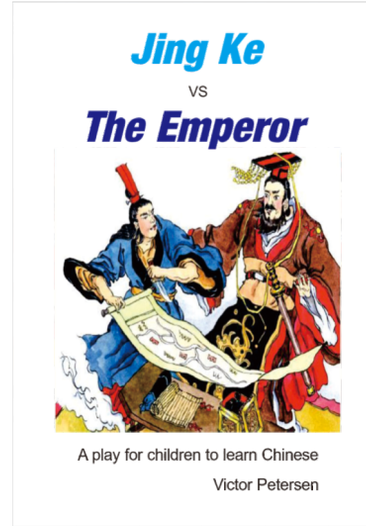


Learn Chinese with cartoon stories
通过漫画学习中文

Victor Petersen’s cultural books

Jing Ke vs The Emperor
荆轲刺秦王话剧

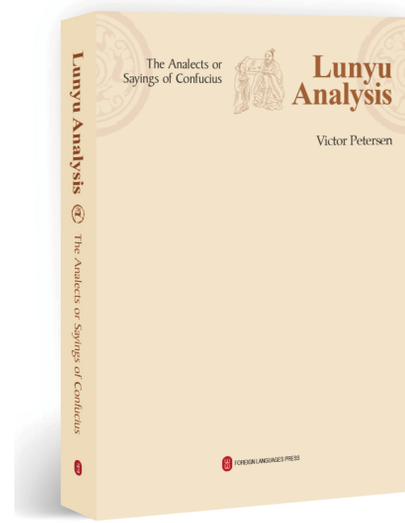
A play for children to learn Chinese
8-14 yo

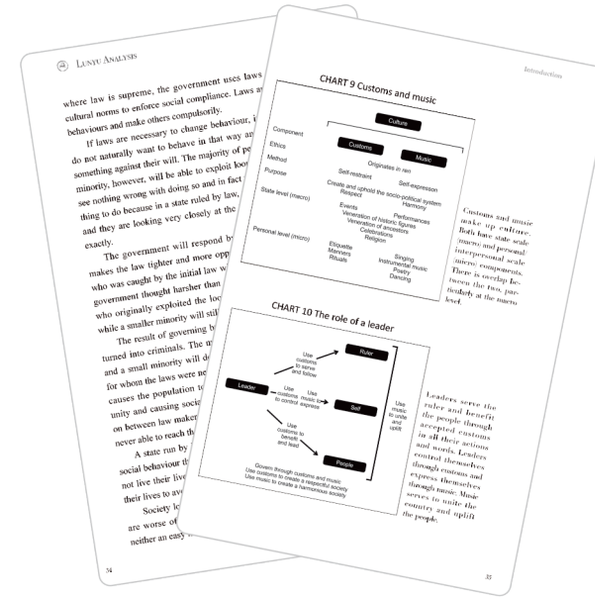


A play with just 75 new words
75个生词的中文话剧

Lunyu Analysis
论语论理论语分析和翻译

Confucius explained
16+ yo





Confucius’s theories simply explained
孔子理论的简洁解释

Introduction to Victor Petersen

I make products to help people learn Chinese language and culture
我研发帮助人们学习中国语言和文化的产品

I am a product of the Australian education system
我自己是澳洲教育体系的产品

- I studied Chinese, Japanese and Indonesian at high school and university
- 我在高中和大学学习了中文、日语和印度尼西亚语

- I studied Chinese in China on an Australian Government teaching scholarship
- 我曾获澳洲政府奖学金去中国学习中文

- My products have an Australian student perspective
- 我的产品从澳洲学生的视角出发

Introduction to Victor Petersen

My interests

我的兴趣

- Raising the importance of second language learning
- 提高社会对第二语言学习重要性的认识

- Getting more people speaking Chinese
- 让更多的人能说中文

- Normalizing China in the eyes of the rest of the world
- 让中国在世界其他国家眼中正常化

Everyone can learn Chinese, they just need to love learning it
只要爱学中文，谁都能学会中文

Why make Chinese interesting?

Chinese learning is competing for student's time and attention with other activities
中文学习需要与其他活动争夺学生的时间和关注

- After school Chinese is in competition with soccer etc
- 课后中文班在与足球俱乐部竞赛

Language learning works best when it matches the teaching of other subjects
中文学习与其他科目的教学相匹配时效果最好

- Other subjects in Australia try to be interesting
- 其他学科的授课方式尽量轻松有趣

Not every person of Chinese descent has strong background language skills
- 不是每个华裔学生都有很强的中文技能

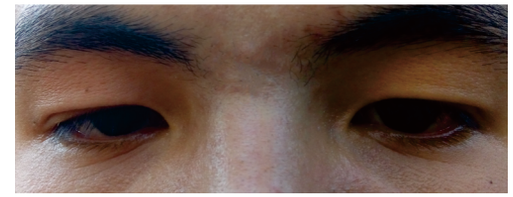
- Making language learning interesting builds the foundation for future learning
- 让中文学习有趣生动是为将来的学习打下基础

1. Interest

Interested

店铺开门
正在营业

Bored



屏幕保护
休眠状态

The eyes are the gateway to the mind

Interesting = easy to learn and remember
Boring = hard to learn, easy to forget

2. Build the foundation, don’t go too fast

Be like mathematics

想想数学

World’s hardest subject
数学是世界上最难的科目

Everyone learns it
但每个人都学会了

Teach in order, don’t go too fast, practice, practice, practice
按顺序教，不要太快，练习、练习、再练习

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 0, +, -, ×, ÷, =

2. Build the foundation, don’t go too fast

For Chinese, building the foundation means
对于中文学习，打好基础意味着：

Help students love the language, love learning language
帮助学生热爱中文，热爱学习语言

Build confidence
培养信心

Go slow, focus on understanding how the language works and on students loving to learn it
慢慢来，专注于理解中文的运作原理以及如何让学生喜欢学中文

Teach more grammar (how to use the language), less vocabulary (expansion)
更多语法（如何使用语言），更少词汇（扩展）

Teach in order, don’t go too fast, practice, practice, practice
按顺序教，不要太快，练习、练习、再练习

3. More grammar, less vocabulary

Don’t fear students learn slowly, fear they stop learning
学生学得慢不是问题，不要学了才是问题

- Teach less vocabulary (new vocabulary opens a new area of language with new grammatical issues)
- 减少词汇量（新词汇打开新的语言领域，带来新的语法问题）

- Teach more grammar = understand how to use the language = confidence
- 教更多语法 = 了解如何使用语言 = 信心

With understanding of how to use the language and confidence, it is easy to learn new words
懂得了如何使用语言并且有信心的话，学习新单词很容易

3. More grammar, less vocabulary

There is a cost in learning too many words
学习太多单词是有代价的

- You forget vocabulary that you do not use
- 不常用的词汇会被遗忘

- If you try to remember a word that you rarely use, your brain has to work on that when it could be learning something else
- 花功夫记住那些可能用不着的词汇时，你的大脑本可以在学习其他的东西

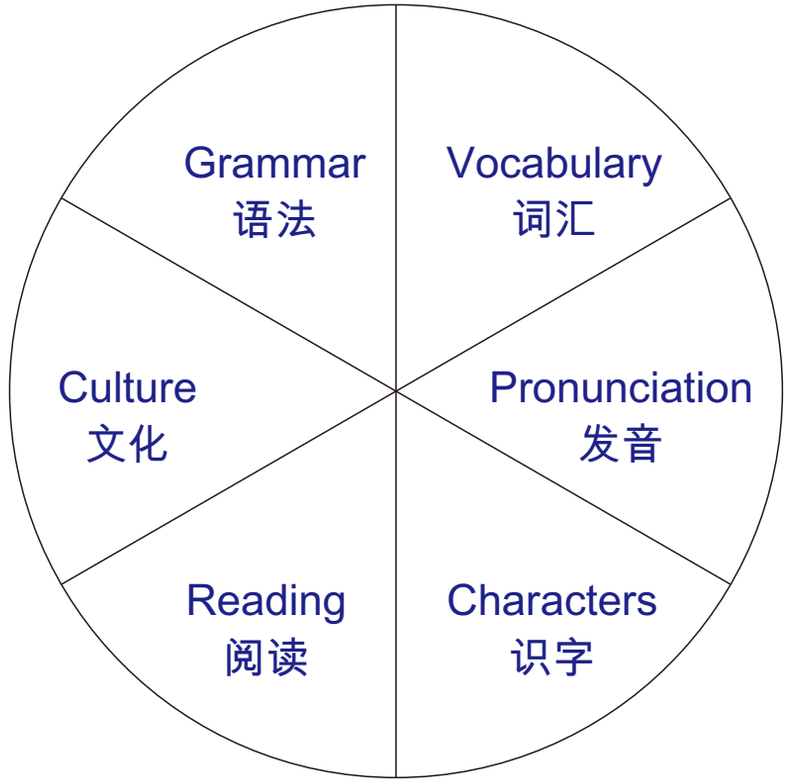
- If you talk about too many topics, worry about mistakes = lose confidence
- 话题太多，学生会担心出错=失去信心

Primary school: focus on building the foundation for future language learning
小学阶段：专注于为未来的语言学习打好基础

- Interest > skills
- 兴趣>技能

Balance different parts of language learning

- Balanced teaching of all areas of the language
- 覆盖语言所有领域的平衡教学
- Move from one area of the language to the next with short activities for each
- 通过简短的活动从一个语言领域转移到另一个
- Vary the activities, avoid staying in one activity too long. Pace well
- 变化活动，避免一项活动进行太久，注意掌握节奏



#1 Pronunciation 发音

#2 Grammar 语法

#3 Vocabulary 词汇

#4 Reading 阅读

#5 Characters 识字

#6 Culture 文化

4. Practice = games and activities

Do everything we can to get students using and thinking in Chinese
尽量让学生使用汉语交流和思考

Make Chinese interesting
让中文变得有趣

Keep using the same language in different ways = practice, practice, practice
以不同的方式反复使用相同的语言 = 练习、练习、再练习

Example from Dada Chinese textbook 《大大中文》为例

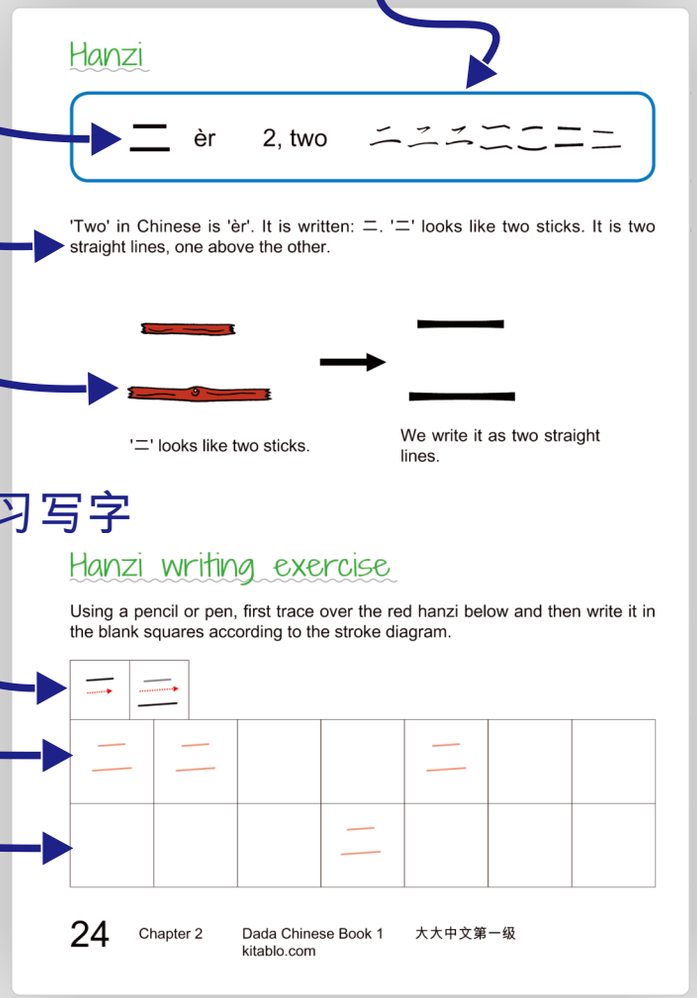
1 用多种方法介绍新汉字

1. 标准汉字

2. 手写

3. 理论记忆

4. 视觉记忆



Hanzi

二 èr 2, two

'Two' in Chinese is 'èr'. It is written: 二. '二' looks like two sticks. It is two straight lines, one above the other.

'二' looks like two sticks.

We write it as two straight lines.

2 用多种方法练习写字

1. 笔画顺序和方向

2. 抄写

3. 自由书写

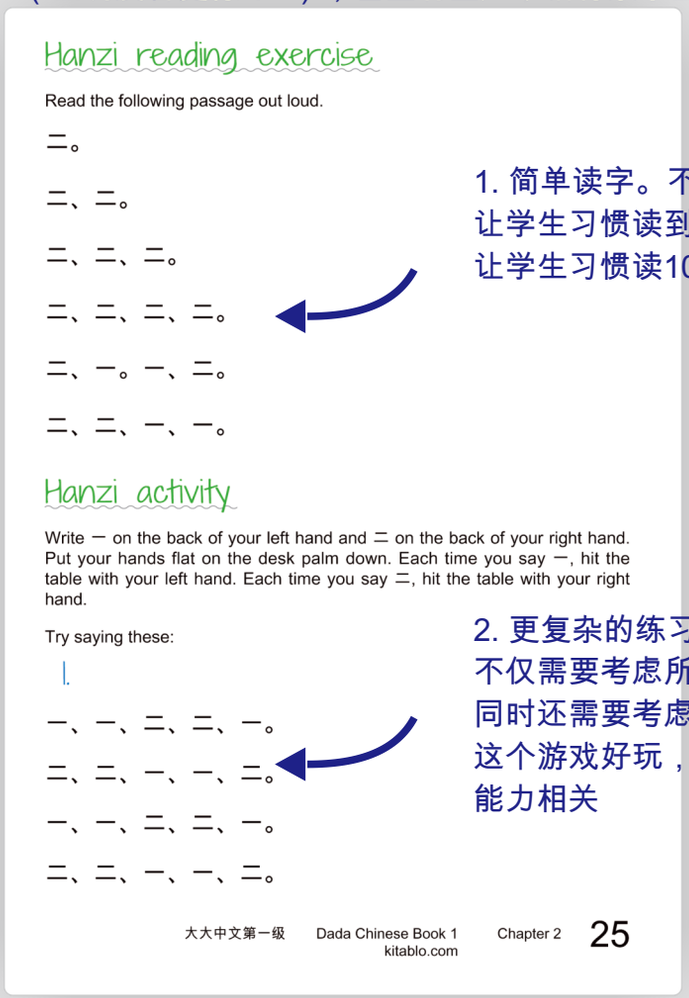
Hanzi writing exercise

Using a pencil or pen, first trace over the red hanzi below and then write it in the blank squares according to the stroke diagram.

24 Chapter 2 Dada Chinese Book 1 kitablo.com 大大中文第一级

3 练习读字

学习“二”字最难的地方并不是写字，而是读字，因为按照学生的背景，读到“二”字的时候，有些学生心里会想说“two”，有些学生会想说“ehr”（正确发音更像“ar”），甚至有些广东话背景学生会心里想说“yee”



Hanzi reading exercise

Read the following passage out loud.

二。

二、二。

二、二、二。

二、二、二、二。

二、一。一、二。

二、二、一、一。

1. 简单读字。不给孩子任何圈套。
让学生习惯读到“二”字时，念“èr”。
让学生习惯读100% 汉字课文

Hanzi activity

Write 一 on the back of your left hand and 二 on the back of your right hand. Put your hands flat on the desk palm down. Each time you say 一, hit the table with your left hand. Each time you say 二, hit the table with your right hand.

Try saying these:

一、一、二、二、一。

二、二、一、一、二。

一、一、二、二、一。

二、二、一、一、二。

2. 更复杂的练习：边念，边动手。
不仅需要考虑所看的字，所说的话，同时还需要考虑拍手。
这个游戏好玩，也100%与提高读字能力相关

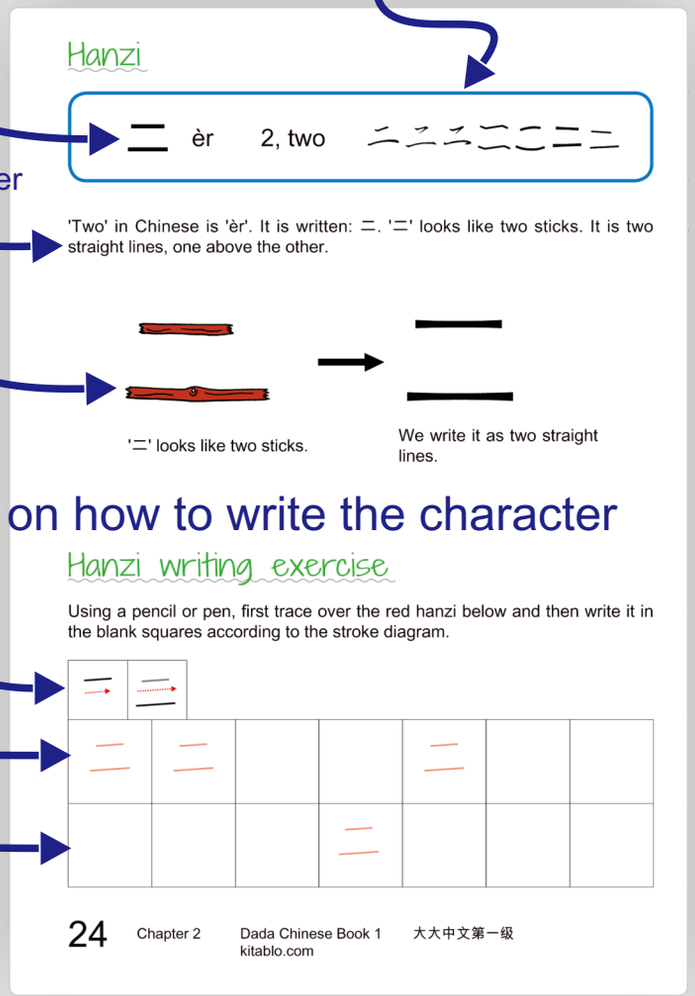
大大中文第一级 Dada Chinese Book 1 kitablo.com Chapter 2 25

学习同一个题目，不断变化活动 = 练习，练习，再练习。好玩，不乏味
深刻学习 = 坚实的基础
尽早弥补语言基础的缺陷比后期纠正效果好

Example from Dada Chinese textbook 《大大中文》为例

1 Explain a new character in many ways

1. Standardised character
2. Handwritten
3. Theory of the character
4. Visual mnemonic



Hanzi

二 èr 2, two

'Two' in Chinese is 'èr'. It is written: 二. '二' looks like two sticks. It is two straight lines, one above the other.

'二' looks like two sticks.

We write it as two straight lines.

2 Variety of info on how to write the character

1. Stroke order and stroke direction
2. Tracing
3. Freehand

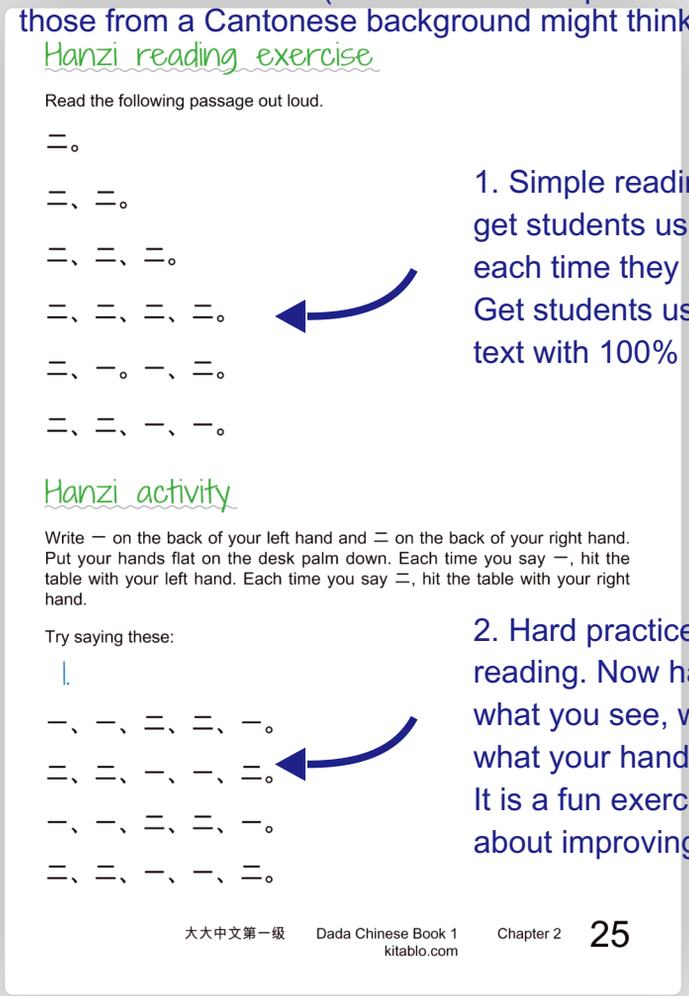
Hanzi writing exercise

Using a pencil or pen, first trace over the red hanzi below and then write it in the blank squares according to the stroke diagram.

24 Chapter 2 Dada Chinese Book 1 kitablo.com 大大中文第一级

3 Practice reading

This is the most important part for the character 二 because depending on background, when students see the character, some will think “two”, some with think “ehr” (instead of correct pronunciation like “ar”), and those from a Cantonese background might think “yee”



Hanzi reading exercise

Read the following passage out loud.

二。

二、二。

二、二、二。

二、二、二、二。

二、一。一、二。

二、二、一、一。

1. Simple reading aloud. No tricks, get students used to saying “èr” each time they see 二
Get students used to reading text with 100% 汉字

Hanzi activity

Write 一 on the back of your left hand and 二 on the back of your right hand. Put your hands flat on the desk palm down. Each time you say 一, hit the table with your left hand. Each time you say 二, hit the table with your right hand.

Try saying these:

一、一、二、二、一。

二、二、一、一、二。

一、一、二、二、一。

二、二、一、一、二。

2. Hard practice. Use hands while reading. Now have to think about what you see, what you say and what your hands do.
It is a fun exercise but also 100% about improving reading skills

大大中文第一级 Dada Chinese Book 1 kitablo.com Chapter 2 25

Same info, different activities = practice, practice, practice. Fun, not boring
Learn in depth = building a strong foundation
Fix gaps in language skills early is much better than randomly correcting the student later

Types of activities

- Use active activities to excite the class
- 使用积极的活动来激发兴趣
- Use quiet activities to take back control
- 使用安静的活动来控制课堂
- Vary between active and quiet
- 在活跃和安静之间变换

An example of class rhythm 以某一节课的节奏为例

Types of activities

	Quiet	Active
Whole class	Listen to teacher, read aloud	Bingo, Simon says
Small groups	Make lists, count things	Small competitions, games of luck
2 people	Work out answers together	2 player games
1 person	Write answers	Calligraphy

Change the number of people in activities

Change an activity from 1 person to 2 people:
从 1 人调整为 2 人

- Instead of having a student tell your their opinion or situation, have students talk to each other first and have them tell you the other person's opinion or situation.
- 让两个学生先互相交谈，然后轮流告诉你另一学生的情况，而不是让学生直接向你汇报

Eg. 你家有哪些人？---- 他家有哪些人？

Change the number of people in activities

Change an activity from 1 person to small groups:
从 1 人调整为小组

- Have someone collate data from the group and present it to the class.
- 让某人整理小组的数据并展示给全班

Eg. 你几岁？---- 你们的岁数一共是多少？

Change the number of people in activities

Change an activity from class to small groups:
从全班调整为小组

- Have groups chose a representative to compete against other groups.
- 让各小组选出一名代表与其他小组竞争

Eg. 小组选绕口令代表与别的小组代表比赛

Conclusion

The aim of language teaching in primary school is to build a strong foundation
小学语文教学的目标是打好基础

A strong foundation = understand + confidence + love
坚实的基础=理解+自信+热爱

Practice, practice, practice
练习、练习、再练习

Activities and games = interesting practice
活动和游戏=有趣的练习

Interest = learn fast + remember
兴趣=学得快+记得牢

Learn fast + remember = understand + confidence + love
学得快 + 记得牢 = 理解 + 自信 + 热爱

Conclusion

Interest builds the foundation of Chinese learning
兴趣是中文学习的基础

Games and activities are not a waste of time but a powerful tool to help young students learn and remember
活动和游戏不是浪费时间，而是帮助孩子们学习和记忆的强大工具