

## [Opening Speech]

**Maurice:** *(Confident and friendly tone)*

Good morning, everyone!

Today, we have three exciting presentations for you, each exploring a different aspect of culture and history. While they might seem unrelated at first, they all share something in common—they're all influenced by Chinese history and culture!

Now, let's begin with the first presentation. Please give a big round of applause to our first group!

*(Gestures to the first group to begin.)*

## Presentation 1

*(Setting: Classroom)*

*(Everyone is chatting. Yannis walks over.)*

**Yannis:** What are you guys talking about?

**Sophie:** We're just discussing where to have lunch later.

**Simple:** Oh! Oh! I heard that a new Vietnamese restaurant opened down the street! Should we go there?

**Natalie:** Sure! I want to try it. It sounds delicious.

**Minnie:** Then it's decided!

## Scene 2 (Walking down the street)

**Simple:** The restaurant is right around the corner, next to the Yunnan Rice Noodles restaurant.

**Sophie:** Oh! I heard Vietnamese and Chinese food have a lot in common.

**Natalie:** Some Vietnamese dishes are similar to Chinese food.

**Yannis:** Yes! The Chinese brought many dishes to Vietnam, like wontons, char siu, and har gow. The Vietnamese changed them and added their own flavors.

**Minnie:** Ah! Did you know some vegetables, like chili peppers and corn, (show the pictures) came to Vietnam from China during the Ming Dynasty?

**Simple:** Let's go inside—I'm starving!

### **Scene 3 (Setting: At the restaurant)**

(Everyone sits down. Weylyn walks over.)

**Weylyn:** Hello! Welcome to Viet-Nom! What would you like?

**Yannis:** Minnie and I will have wonton noodle soup, please.

**Weylyn:** Got it! And the rest of you?

**Sophie:** I'll have pho.

**Simple:** I want chow mein and har gow!

**Natalie:** Ooh! I want chow mein too!

**Weylyn:** Alright! I'll bring your orders when they're ready. (leave the scene)

**Sophie:** Okay, thanks.

(After a while Weylyn brings in the food and walks back to the group)

**Weylyn:** Here's your food! Be careful—it's hot! (Pass the food to everyone and everyone shows the pictures to the camera)

**Minnie:** Okay. (Take a bite) Wow! It's delicious!

**Sophie:** It's full of flavor! It tastes simple but so good—I love it!

**Natalie:** Hey, A, didn't you say some Vietnamese food comes from China?

**Weylyn:** Surprised How do you know that?

**Yannis:** Laughs I read about it in a book. Most of the food we ordered is originally from China!

**Simple:** Gasps I didn't know that! No wonder it tastes like traditional Chinese food!

**Minnie:** I think it tastes even better! Probably because of the shop owner's amazing cooking!

**Weylyn:** Aw! Thank you.

**Natalie:** Check the time Oh no! We have to go back to school, or we'll be late!

**Yannis:** Right! Thanks for the food! Let's go!

**Weylyn:** My pleasure! Come back soon!

**All:** We definitely will! (run to leave the restaurant)

## **Presentation 2**

### **Scene 1 (Everyone is chatting.)**

**Hayley:** Did you guys do Mrs. Wong's research assignment about kanji?

**Kumi:** Yes, of course! Did you know that kanji are logographic Chinese characters?

**Hayley:** Wait, really? I thought they were originally from Japan.

**John:** No, you got it all wrong. The characters were brought from China to Japan as a writing system around the first century AD.

**Ethan:** Oh, so Chinese speakers can read kanji to a certain extent?

**Hayley:** I didn't know Chinese words were the reference for kanji.

**Nick:** Kanji connects the Japanese language to its history and its ties to Chinese civilization.

**Kumi:** Let's take a break and eat something. We can continue later.

### **Scene 2**

#### **(Everyone finds a Japanese food stall and sees kanji on one of the signs.)**

**Hayley:** Is that kanji?

**Kumi:** Yes! It's actually the most common way of writing in Japanese.

**John:** Each kanji character represents a concept or idea.

**Ethan:** There are more than 3,000 kanji characters.

**Nick:** The characters have Japanese pronunciations. Most have two: one based on the Chinese character and one native to Japanese.

**Kumi:** The Japanese even simplified some characters, now known as shinjitai.

**John:** Kanji is still used today.

**Ethan:** In modern Japanese, kanji are used to write certain words or parts of words.

**Nick:** Let's order something to eat.

### **Scene 3 (They ordered food and find a table to sit.)**

**Hayley:** I can't wait for my food to come!

**Kumi:** Just be patient. (Annoyed)

(Suddenly, it starts raining.)

**John:** Why is it suddenly raining? I thought— (gets interrupted by Ethan)

**Ethan:** This reminds me of the word "rain" in kanji! (Loudly)

**Hayley, Kumi, John:** What do you mean?

**Ethan:** You don't know? Some kanji are a little different from Chinese characters. (Takes out the pieces of paper.)

**Hayley:** That's so cool! Is "rain" an example?

**Nick:** Yes! In Chinese, "rain" is written like this: (shows '雨' it to the others.) In kanji, it's written the same way!

**Kumi:** Wow! I wouldn't have known that if you didn't tell me.

**John:** Yeah! Are there more examples?

**Ethan:** Of course! Like the word "smile." (shows '笑' to the others.)

**Hayley:** It's getting kind of cold. Let me grab some hot water. Ethan, do you want to come too?

**Ethan:** Sure!

### **Scene 4 (Hayley and Ethan stay and the rest leave)**

(Hayley and Ethan go to get hot water. Hayley point to the sign that says: "Caution: Hot Water.")

**Hayley:** What is that word there? (Points at '湯') Isn't that the word for "soup"?

**Ethan:** No, in kanji, '湯' means "hot water." (hold the word '湯')

**Hayley:** Oh, okay.

**Ethan:** Let's go back.

(Hayley follows Ethan back to the table.)

**Kumi:** Hey guys, the food is here!

### **Presentation 3**

#### **[Scene 1 - Introduction]**

**Jacob:** *(informative tone)* There are many types of sports in the world, including basketball and badminton. (show the pictures) But, the most popular sport is football.

*(Background shows the football field.)*

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#### **[Scene 2 - History]**

**Rex:** The history of football dates back to *Cuju* in ancient China. *(point to the slide of Cuju.)*

There is scientific evidence of an early form of football. A book from the Han Dynasty describes a game that closely resembles modern football. Similar games were also played in ancient Japan, Greece, and Rome. *(Background shows pictures of ancient Japan, Greece, and Rome.)*

The modern style of football we know today actually started in an English football club.

*(Background shows IFAB conference.)*

**Ming:** In 1863, this group created and adjusted the rules, forming the Football Association (*The FA*). They also issued the "Laws of the Game" in the same year. (holding the Laws of the Game) Later, these laws were trusted to the International Football Association Board (*IFAB*) and then adopted by the International Federation of Association Football (*FIFA*).

*(Background shows the president of IFAB shaking hands with the president of FIFA.)*

**Jacob:** The FA's set of rules helped football clubs play against each other without disputes. It also banned several controversial practices, including hacking and handling the ball during open play—except for goalkeepers.

**[Scene 4 - Ending]**

**Alan:** Chinese culture is one of the world's oldest cultures, originating thousands of years ago. Chinese characters, ceramics, architecture, music, dance, literature, martial arts, cuisine, arts, philosophy and history have had global influence, while its traditions and festivals are celebrated and practiced by people around the world. Let's protect and cherish the cultural gems and continue to carry forward our civilization in the world. Thank you!

*(End credits.)*