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Blurb

Yiasou! That's hello in Greek!

Or would you like to speak Chinese? What about Italian or Korean?

Murrinhpatha or Kurna?

Meet 12 Australian friends who can speak different languages. They tell us how to count from 1 to 10, say hello and goodbye and lots of other words in their languages about play, food, hobbies and clothes.

Once we've said hello, we can watch Emiko playing the Japanese drum and Pilinh performing an Aboriginal dance. We can see how to make gnocchi with Sophia and flat bread with Amal.

Selamat tinggal! That's goodbye in Indonesian!

About the Creators

Tony Flowers loves to draw and is an internationally acclaimed illustrator and artist. He has illustrated six books in the popular Saurus Street series. His drawings are loved in Japan for their detail and humour and he has won an award in the USA for his street chalk art. Tony has a master's degree in Visual Communication.

Hello!

Teachers' Notes

Recommended for: Grades

The Book

The children in Hello! are from many different backgrounds. Each child says some words in their languages, such as 'hello' and 'goodbye' and numbers. We also find out a little about their cultures—their food, dances, costumes and musical instruments, games and sports, and much more.

The languages sampled in this book include three Indigenous languages: Kala Lagaw Ya, Kurna and Murrinhpatha. The other languages are Chinese, Greek, Indonesian, Italian, Japanese, Korean, Lebanese Arabic, Thai and Vietnamese.

Introduction to the Teachers' Notes

The 12 children in this book come from backgrounds in which a language other than English is spoken. To help you approximate the sound of the words in these languages in this book, a pronunciation guide is included for each of the 12 languages.

Many activities portrayed in this book are common to many cultures: playing football, hide-and-seek, skipping rope, having sack races, flying kites and so on. These notes show you how to make and do some of the things in the book.

Hello and Goodbye

Learn to say 'hello' and 'goodbye' in different languages. You will probably have children in your class that have the same background as some of the children in Hello! When reading the book aloud, have those children tell the rest of the class how to say 'hello' and 'goodbye' in their language.

Numbers

Learn some numbers. Again, when reading the book aloud, have children tell the rest of the class how to count in their language.

Things to Make and Play

A grass skirt (Badu Island)

Use wide (2–3 cm) ribbon for the waist band. Make it long enough to tie around the child's waist. Fold strips of crepe paper or streamers over the top of the ribbon and staple to themselves or to the ribbon. A necklace (Badu Island, Thailand) Use hollow pasta (instead of shells) and thread them onto string.

A woven mat (Badu Island)

Children could use any sheet of paper and decorate it, or they could use their old paintings.

Fold the paper lengthwise and cut slits across the fold, about 2–3 cm apart, leaving a border of about 3 cm. Cut strips from other paper (or another painting) for the children to weave over and under.

A butterflyfish (Kurna)

Draw a large fish on a double sheet of paper and decorate. Cut out and staple the edges, but leave a gap along one side. Scrunch up small pieces of paper and fill the fish. Staple the gap. Hang the fish up.

Gnocchi (Italian)

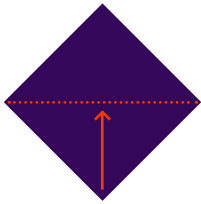
Make gnocchi using a simple online recipe that is suitable to do with children. For example:

www.mumtastic.com.au/food/108882-making-gnocchi-with-kids/

www.kidspot.com.au/kitchen/recipes/easy-gnocchi-2887

An origami bird (Japanese)

1. Cut out a square of paper. Fold in half.



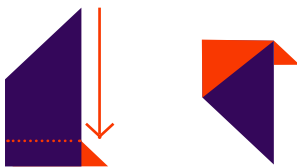
2. Fold in half again.



3. Open out and fold down the top corner to below the bottom of the triangle. Then fold in half (from left to right).



4. Turn the bird around. To make the wings, fold the top flap down along the dotted black line. Turn the bird over and do the same for the flap on that side.



5. Fold back the wings. Throw the bird like a paper plane and watch it twirl.



A sumo ring and wrestlers (Japanese)

Use the templates on the next attached at the end make a wrestling ring and two wrestlers.

The sumo wrestling ring

1. Paste the page with the ring onto a piece of cardboard (like a manilla folder).
2. Cut along the bold lines and then fold along the light lines. Tape or paste the corners together.

The sumo wrestlers

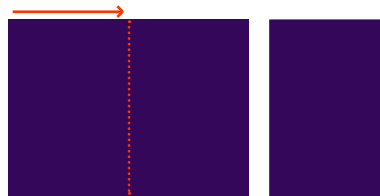
1. Colour in and cut out the figures.
2. Fold them in half.

How to play

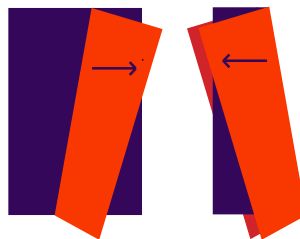
1. The game is for two people. Choose a wrestler.
2. Place the wrestlers in the centre of the ring with their arms overlapping as shown above.
3. Tap the edge of the ring to make the wrestlers move.
4. You win if your wrestler knocks over the other wrestler or pushes him out of the ring.

A simple kite (Chinese)

1. Fold an A4 sheet of paper in half.



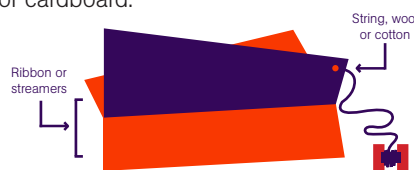
2. Fold one half as shown. Turn over and do the same with the other half.



3. Tape a piece of a bamboo skewer onto the paper.



4. Turn the paper over, punch a hole where shown and tie on some string (or wool, cotton), which can be wound onto a piece of cardboard.



Tape some ribbon (or streamers) onto the paper as shown. The kite is ready to fly.

A paper lantern (Vietnamese)

What you need:

- an A4 piece of thick paper or card
- scissors
- glue, staples or tape
- light things to decorate the lantern: glitter glue, pretty bits of paper and fabric, sequins, ribbons, stickers, coloured pencils and markers etc

What you do:

1. Cut a strip off the short side of the paper to use as the handle.
2. Fold the paper in half, lengthwise.
3. Draw a line about 3 cm from the edge opposite the fold.
4. Cut lines from the folded edge to the drawn line, at regular intervals.
5. Unfold the paper and decorate and colour in your lantern.
6. Bring the edges of the paper together to make the tube shape of the lantern. Overlap the edges and stick or staple together.
7. Glue or staple on the handle.

Can stilts (Thai, a version of dern kala)

What you need:

- 2 large empty cans (coffee or vegetable cans)
- a can opener that can make holes in the top of the can
- scissors
- heavy string

What you do:

1. With an adult's help, use the can opener to punch two holes on the opposite sides of the closed end of each can.
2. Measure the string by looping it under your foot and bringing the cut end and the ball of string up to your waist. Cut the string. Cut another piece the same length.
3. On each can, pull a piece of string through the holes and tie the ends of the string.
4. Hold the string up and put one foot on each can. Then walk on the can stilts.

Yut nori (Korean)

What you need:

- cardboard
- 4 craft sticks
- markers
- 29 stickers (stars or dots)
- 4 tokens (for example, a button or a pebble), one for each person

What you do:

1. Cut a large square or circle out of the cardboard. Fix the stickers evenly around the outside of the square or circle. Decorate one to indicate the starting place.
2. Decorate one side of each of the four sticks, using the markers.
3. Each player takes a turn tossing the sticks in the air. The player then moves his/her token according to how the sticks land:
 - If all four sticks land with the decorated side up, the player moves four dots (and takes an extra turn).
 - If three sticks land with the decorations up, the player moves three dots.
 - If two decorated sticks land with the decorations up, the player moves 2 dots.
 - If one decorated stick lands with the decorations up, the player moves 1 dot.
 - If all the sticks land blank side up, the player moves 5 dots.
4. If player A lands on a dot where player B's token is already sitting, player B has to go back to the starting dot. The first player all the way around the board is the winner.



Tsougrisma (τσούγκρισμα) with dyed eggs (Greek)

What you need:

- hard-boiled eggs, cooled
- 2 teaspoons of white vinegar
- 1/2 teaspoon of food colouring
- 1 cup of water
- paper towel

What you do:

1. Put the water in a bowl and add the vinegar and the food colouring. Put each egg into the dye and turn it (you can use a slotted spoon). If you want a darker colour, add more colouring or leave longer in the water. Remove the eggs and leave on paper towel to dry. (You could decorate the eggs by putting stickers or magic tape on the eggs before dyeing them. Remove once the eggs have dried.)
2. In tsougrisma, a person taps her/his egg lightly against another person's egg. Whoever cracks the opponent's egg is the winner. The winner plays another player, and so on. The person who is the only person left with an uncracked egg is the overall winner of the game.

Dance, Sing and Make Music

Music with clapsticks (Kaurua, Murrinhpatha)

Make clapsticks out of pieces of wood. Play some music and clap the sticks together in time.



Learn to dance the dabke (Lebanese)

The dabke is a line dance. This simple version has only 2 steps and is easy to learn.

Watch the video and learn the steps: www.youtube.com/watch?v=HYxQMbsmPaw

Learn to sing 'Ax Kounelaki' (Greek)

Look on the Internet for a video of the song.

Here are the words:

Ah, kounelaki, kounelaki
Xilo pou tha to fas
Mesa sto xeno perivolaki
Tripes yati tripas
Mi mou soufronis ti mititsa
Mi mou kounas t'afia
Mi mou to klinis to matak
Ise mia zografia

Αχ, κουνελάκι, κουνελάκι
Ξύλο που θα το φας
Μέσα στο ξένο περιβολάκι
Τρύπες γιατί τρυπάς
Μη μου σουφρώνεις τη μυτίτσα
Μη μου κουνάς τ' αυτιά
Μη μου το κλείνεις το ματάκι
Είσαι μια ζωγραφιά

Oh, little rabbit, little rabbit
You're going to be in trouble
In the neighbour's garden
Why do you make holes?
Don't wrinkle your nose at me
Don't wiggle your ears at me
Don't close your eyes at me
You are so beautiful

