

Chinese Door Greetings

additional website assistance

This additional resource is intended to assist teachers who are using the Teacher Idea Sheet included in Classic Education Product CDG001 (Chinese Door Greetings).

Additional Phrases (with pinyin and English)

春节	Chūnjié	Spring Festival
除夕	Chúxī	Chinese New Year's Eve
春节快乐	Chūnjié kuàilè	Happy Spring Festival
过年	guònián	Celebrate the New Year
饺子	jiǎozi	dumpling
压岁钱	yāsuìqián/	the money given to children as a Lunar New Year gift
红包	hóngbāo	red-envelope money (for any special event)
放鞭炮	fàng biānpào	set off firecrackers
春节晚会	Chūnjié wǎnhuì	special T.V. Program on Chinese New Year's Eve
年夜饭	niányèfàn	Chinese New Year's Eve evening meal
拜年	bàinián	Visit relatives & friends during Chinese New Year

端午节	Duānwǔjié	Dragon Boat Festival
赛龙舟	sài lóngzhōu	Dragon Boat Race
包粽子	bāo zòngzi	make sticky dumplings wrapped in leaves
吃粽子	chīzòngzi	eat sticky dumplings
纪念屈原	jìniàn Qū Yuán	commemorate Qu Yuan
爱国	àiguó	patriotic
雄黄酒	xiónghuángjiǔ	Realgar wine
辟邪	bìxié	protect from evil spirits

中秋节	Zhōngqiūjié	Mid-autumn Festival
秋天	qiūtiān	autumn
阴历/农历	yīnlì/ nónglì	Lunar calendar
团圆	tuányuán	gathering of friends
月饼	yuèbǐng	moon cake
赏月	shǎngyuè	enjoy the full moon light
花灯	huādēng	colorful lanterns
嫦娥	Cháng'é	the goddess in the moon
奔月	bēn yuè	fly to the moon
玉兔	yùtù	emperor rabbit in the moon
灯谜	dēngmí	riddles written on lanterns
祭拜	jìbài	worship & offering of sacrifices

情人节	Qíng rén jié	Valentine's Day
情人节快乐	Qíng rén jié kuài lè	Happy Valentine's Day
送花	sòng huā	present flower to someone
玫瑰花	méi guī huā	rose
巧克力	qiǎo kè lì	chocolate
礼物	lǐ wù	gift
浪漫	làng mǎn	romantic
晚餐	wǎn cān	evening meal
音乐	yīn yuè	music
圣诞节	Shèng dàn jié	Christmas
圣诞节快乐	Shèng dàn jié kuài lè	Merry Christmas
圣诞树	Shèng dàn shù	Christmas tree
圣诞老人	Shèng dàn lǎo rén	Santa Claus
聚会/派对	jù huì / pài duì	party
贺卡	hè kǎ	card
气球	qì qiú	balloon
生日	shēng rì	birthday
生日快乐	shēng rì kuài lè	Happy Birthday
荷包蛋	hé bāo dàn	poached egg
长寿面	cháng shòu miàn	longevity noodles
寿桃包	shòu táo bāo	peach-shaped longevity bread
生日蛋糕	shēng rì dàn gāo	birthday cake
生日派对	shēng rì pài duì	birthday party
蜡烛	là zhú	candle

 **Teacher Instruction (background with pinyin and English)****春节**

春节是新的一年中的第一个节日，也是中国最热闹的一个传统节日，通常叫做“过年”。在春节前，人们要把家里打扫和清洁得很干净，然后每一家都买很多东西，包括鸡鸭鱼肉、茶酒油酱、水果等，还要准备一些拜访亲戚朋友时要赠送的礼品。另外，每一家都会在自己家的大门上贴春联，贴“福”字，通常把福倒着贴，表示“福到了”，有的还会挂红灯笼，贴剪纸在窗户上。

过年的前一夜，也叫“除夕”，又叫“团圆夜”，这夜家人都会聚在一起，即使离老家很远，都尽量赶回来和家人欢聚，一起享受丰盛的晚餐。这晚餐就是“年夜饭”。饭后，人们常在一块聊天，或看春节晚会。十一点左右，到处就开始放鞭炮。过年的第一天，男女老少通常都穿着新衣服，先给家族中的长者拜年，给儿童压岁钱，也叫“红包”。接下来几天，开始和亲戚，朋友或同学在一起。

一些地方的街上还有特别的活动。这期间到处都是花灯，到处都是人，一直到农历一月十五元宵节过后，春节才算真正结束。

Chūnjié

Chūnjié shì xīn de yī nián zhōng de dì-yī gè jié rì, yě shì Zhōngguó zuì rè nao de yī gè chuántǒng jié rì, tōngcháng jiàozuò “guònián”。 Zài Chūnjié qián, rénmen yào bǎ jiālǐ dǎsǎo hé qīngjié de hěn gānjìng, ránhòu měi yījiā dōu mǎi hěn duō dōngxi, bāokuò jīyāyúròu, chájiǔyóujiàng, shuǐguǒ děng, háiyào zhǔnbèi yīxiē bài fǎng qīnqī péngyou shí yào zèngsòng de lǐpǐn。 Lìngwài, měi yījiādōu huì zài zìjǐ jiā de dà mén shàng tiē chūnlián, tiē “fú” zì, tōngcháng bǎ fú àozhe tiē, biǎoshì “fú dào le”, yǒude hái huì guà hóngdēnglong, tiē jiǎnzhǐ zài chuānghu shàng。

Guònián de qián yī yè, yě jiào “Chúxī”, yòu jiào “tuányuán yè”, zhè yè jiārén dōu huì jù zài yīqǐ, jíshǐ lí lǎojiā hěn yuǎn, dōu jìnliàng gǎn huílái hé jiārén huānjù, yīqǐ xiǎngshòu fēngshèng de wǎncān。 Zhè wǎncān jiùshì “niányèfàn”。 Fàn hòu, rénmen cháng zài yīkuài liáotiān, huò kàn Chūnjié wǎnhuì。 Shíyī diǎn zuǒyòu, dào chù jiù kāishǐ fàng biānpào。 Guònián de dì-yī tiān, nán-nǚ-lǎo-shào tōngcháng dōu chuānzhèxīn yīfu, xiān gěi jiāzúzhōng dezhǎngzhě bài nián, gěi értóng yāsuiqián, yě jiào “hóngbāo”。 Jiēxiàlái jǐ tiān, kāishǐ hé qīnqī, péngyou huò tóngxué zài yīqǐ。

Yīxiē dìfāng de jiēshàng háiyǒu tèbié de huódòng。 Zhè qījiān dào chù dōu shì huādēng, dào chù dōu shì rén, yīzhí dào nónglì Yīyuè shíwǔ Yuánxiāojié guòhòu, Chūnjié cái suàn zhēnzhèng jiéshù。

Spring Festival (Chinese New Year)

Spring Festival (Chinese New Year) is the first holiday in the New Year, and is also China's most popular traditional festival. It is generally referred to as "Guò Nián" (celebrate the New Year). Right before Spring Festival, people do spring cleaning. Every family buys a lot of groceries such as meat, tea, wine, oil, soy sauce, and fruit as well as gifts to give to friends and relatives upon visiting them. Every family also puts spring festival couplets on the door frames. People will often put the "Fú" character, upside down (dào) on the door to signify "Fu" has arrived (dào). Some families will also hang red lanterns and paste red paper cuts on the windows.

Spring Festival Eve is called "Chú Xī" or also "Tuán Yuán Yè." On this night, families will come together. Even those who are far away from their hometown will try their best to come home and celebrate with their families to enjoy the abundant meal, called "Nián Yè Fàn." After eating, family members will visit together or watch the Spring Festival special T.V. program. From about 11:00 P.M. through midnight, firecrackers will be set off everywhere. The first day of the Spring Festival, almost everyone will wear new clothes and visit the oldest family member before visiting younger members and giving children a monetary gift. In the days following, people will get together with their relatives, friends and classmates.

Some streets also have special activities. During this time, lanterns and people are everywhere. The Spring Festival officially ends on the 15th day of the Lunar calendar, which is also the Lantern Festival.

中秋节

阴历八月十五的中秋节是中国的传统节日。因为这个节日在秋天，又称“秋节”、“八月节”。中秋节这一天，各地都有自己的习惯，但人们主要的活动是：吃饭，看花灯，猜灯谜，赏月等。还有，人人都要吃“月饼”。月饼，是古代中秋祭拜月神的食品，后来人们慢慢把中秋赏月与吃月饼作为家人团圆的象征，月饼也就成了节日的礼物。

中秋节有着悠久的历史，其中最出名的传说是“嫦娥奔月”。中秋赏月，从古代到现在都很流行，许多诗人都写诗来表达对月亮的喜爱。

Zhōngqiūjié

Yīnlì Bāyuè shíwǔ de Zhōngqiūjié shì Zhōngguó de chuántǒng jiérì. Yīnwèi zhège jiérì zài qiūtiān, yòu chēng "Qiūjié", "Bāyuèjié". Zhōngqiūjié zhè yī tiān, gè dì dōu yǒu zìjǐ de xíguàn, dàn rénmen zhǔyào de huódòng shì: chīfàn, kàn huādēng, cāidēngmí, shǎngyuè děng. Háiyǒu, rénrén dōu yào chī "yuèbǐng". Yuèbǐng, shì gǔdài Zhōngqiū jìbài yuèshén de shípǐn, hòulái rénmen mànmàn bǎ Zhōngqiū shǎngyuè yǔ chī yuèbǐng zuòwéi jiārén tuányuán de xiàngzhēng, yuèbǐng yějiù chéngle jiérì de lǐwù.

Zhōngqiūjié yǒuzhe yōujiǔ delìshǐ, qízhōng zuì chūmíng de chuánshuō shì "cháng'ébēnyuè". Zhōngqiū shǎngyuè, cóng gǔdài dào xiànzài dōu hěn liúxíng, xǔduō shīrén dōu xiěshī lái biǎodá duì yuèliang de xǐ'ài.

The Mid-Autumn Festival

China's traditional Mid-Autumn Festival falls on the 15th day of the eighth lunar month. Because this holiday is in the autumn, it is called "Autumn Festival" or "8th month holiday." During the Mid-Autumn Festival, individuals have their own customs, though many people enjoy eating, looking at the lanterns, guessing lantern riddles, and enjoying the moon. Everyone will also eat mooncakes.

Mooncakes were originally used as sacrifices to the moon god. Later, enjoying the moon and eating mooncakes turned into an occasion to get together with family. Mooncakes also can be given as holiday gifts.

The Mid-Autumn festival has a long history. There is a famous legend regarding the Mid-Autumn Festival of a woman called "Cháng É" who flew to the moon. From ancient times until now, enjoying the moon during the Mid-Autumn Festival has been very popular. Many poets have and continue to write poems to express their love for the moon.

端午节

农历五月初五，是“端午节”。端，是“开始”的意思。人们在这一天通常会：吃粽子，划龙船比赛，挂一种特别的草在门框上，喝雄黄酒。其中，吃粽子和赛龙船是为了纪念屈原，所以也把端午节叫作“诗人节”。至于在门上挂草，喝雄黄酒，听说是为了辟邪。

屈原是中国伟大的诗人和政治家。那时（公元前三百世纪左右），屈原提出好的建议，别人却反对他。后来，屈原看到自己的国家被打败，却什么都做不了，就在五月五日，跳进江里死了。

屈原死后，人们为了不让鱼吃掉他的身体，就拿出米饭丢进江里，说是让鱼吃饱了，就不会去咬屈原的身体了。一位老医生拿来一罐雄黄酒倒进江里，说是要让水里的龙喝醉，它就不会吃掉屈原的身体。因为米饭会散开，人们就用竹叶把米饭包起来，这就变成今天的“粽子”。

Duānwǔjié

Nónglì Wǔyuè chūwǔ, shì“Duānwǔjié”. “Duān” shì“kāishǐ” de yìsì. Rénmen zài zhè yī tiān tōngcháng huì: chī zòngzi, huá lóngchuán bǐsài, guà yī zhǒng tèbié de cǎo zài ménkuàng shàng, hē xiónghuángjiǔ. Qízhōng, chī zòngzi hé sàilóngchuán shì wèi le jìniàn Qū Yuán, suǒyǐ yě bǎ Duānwǔjié jiàozuò“Shīrénjié”. Zhìyú zài mén shàng guà cǎo, hē xiónghuángjiǔ, tīngshuō shì wèi le bìxié.

Qū Yuán shì Zhōngguó wěidà de shīrén hé zhèngzhìjiā. Nàshí (Gōngyuánqián sānbǎi shìjì zuǒyòu), Qū Yuán tíchū hǎo de jiànyì, biéren què fǎnduì tā. Hòulái, Qū Yuán kàndào zìjǐ de guójiā bèi dǎbài, què shénme dōu zuòbuliǎo, jiù zài wǔ yuè wǔ rì, tiàojìn jiānglǐ sǐ le.

Qū Yuán sǐhòu, rénmen wèile bù ràng yú chīdiào tā de shēntǐ, jiù náchū mǐfàn diū jìn jiāng lǐ, shuōshì ràng yú chībǎo le, jiù úhuì qù yǎo Qū Yuán de shēntǐ le. Yī wèi lǎo yīshēng nálái yī guàn xiónghuángjiǔ dào jìn jiāng lǐ, shuō shì yào ràng shuǐlǐ de lóng hēzuì, tā jiù bù huì chīdiào Qū Yuán de shēntǐ. Yīnwèi mǐfàn huì sànkāi, rénmen jiù yòng zhúyè bǎ mǐfàn bāoqǐ lái, zhè jiù biànchéng jīntiān de“zòngzi”.

The Dragon Boat Festival

The 5th day of the fifth lunar month is the Dragon Boat Festival. "Duān" means "beginning." On this day, people often eat "zòngzi" (glutinous rice wrapped in bamboo leaves), race dragon boats, hang a special grass on the doorframe, and drink realgar wine. People eat "zòngzi" and race dragon boats in order to commemorate the poet "Qū Yuán," so the Dragon Boat Festival is also called "Poet's Day." The doorframe grass and the drinking of realgar wine is traditionally said to scare off evil spirits.

Qū Yuán is among China's famous poets and politicians. During the third century B.C., he proposed a good idea, though others opposed it. Later, Qū Yuán saw his own country defeated, but he could do nothing to help them. On May 5th of the lunar calendar, he committed suicide by jumping in the river.

After Qū Yuán died, people threw glutinous rice in the river so that the fish would get full eating it and thus not eat Qū Yuán's body. An old doctor poured a bottle of realgar wine into the river in order to make the river dragon drunk so that it would not eat Qū Yuán's body. People used bamboo leaves to wrap the glutinous rice together; this later turned into the "zòngzi" of today.