

Chinese Dragon

Think



- What is this?
- Where would you find it?
- What is it used for?
- What does it symbolise?



Discuss



New Year is traditionally celebrated on 1st January. This year, Chinese New Year is on 28th January. Why do we celebrate both? Is it important to learn about and celebrate festivals from a range of different cultures? Why?

Reimagine



Research Chinese dragons and design your own. Maybe the best design could be used as a basis for your class to make their own dragon to celebrate Chinese New Year.

Discover



Fact: The zodiac symbol in the Chinese calendar for this year is the chicken. The chicken is one of 12 animal zodiac signs in the Chinese calendar.

Question: What are the other 11 animals? What do each of them symbolise? What was the year of your birth and which animal sign are you? Do you have any of the traits associated with that symbol? Make a creative presentation on what you find out.

Solve



In the Misty Mountains live seven dragons. On average, each collects 282 gold coins each year. How many coins do they gather altogether in a year? They keep half in a cavern and put the other half into chests. Each chest holds 12 coins. How many full chests do the dragons have? How many coins are left over?

Respond



Look at the different elements of Chinese New Year and how it is celebrated. Food, fireworks, red envelopes with money inside and parades all form part of the celebrations and people wish each other with the Cantonese phrase, 'Gong Hey Fat Choy'. What else can you find out about the festivities? Can you write a Chinese New Year poem?

Chinese Dragon Answers

How many full chests do the dragons have? How many coins are left over?

For the first part, multiply the average annual coin collection by the number of dragons:

$$282 \times 7 = 1974$$

They keep half in a cave: $1974 \div 2 = 987$

They put the other half into chests, each with 12 coins:

$$987 \div 12 = 82.25$$

Therefore, they will have 82 full chests of 12 and $0.25 \times 12 = 3$ coins left over