



# RICE

## *UNIT STUDY*

*FOR GRADES 1-8*

Poetry - Grammar - History - Geography - Math - Art Study - Creative Writing  
Language Arts - Economics - Copywork - Social Studies



grade 1-3

grade 4-5

grade 6-8

Worksheets are color-coded to help you easily identify and organize them.

### Reading List for the Rice Unit Study

At the end of this unit study, you'll find a book review page if you choose to assign reading assignments.



One Grain of Rice: A Mathematical Folktale

Cycle of Rice, Cycle of Life: A Story of Sustainable Farming

A Grain of Rice - Helena Clare Pittman

PREPARED BY: KAT LEE

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# HELLO!

Welcome to our Rice Unit Study! This unique educational journey invites students from grades 1 through 8 to explore the world of rice, a staple that weaves together cultures, histories, and scientific wonders. Over the course of 17 engaging lessons, students will delve into various subjects including poetry, art, grammar, social studies, economics, history, and science. Each lesson is crafted to suit different grade levels, ensuring that every student finds a meaningful and age-appropriate way to connect with the material.

As you dive into this comprehensive study, you'll uncover the fascinating stories and important roles rice plays in our world. From the historical significance and cultural practices surrounding rice to its scientific properties and economic impact, this unit promises to offer a rich and varied learning experience. We're thrilled to accompany you on this educational adventure and hope it sparks curiosity and excitement in every student!



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Lesson 17 - Writing Activity: Reflection on What You Have Learned About Rice

Answer Key

Poetry, parable, grammar stories, math lesson stories are all written by the maker of this unit study.





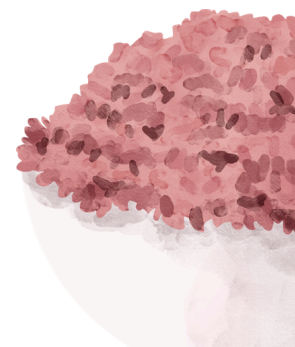
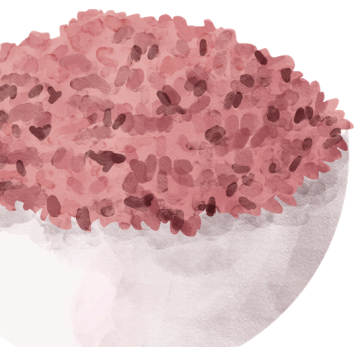




## LESSONS



<p>Introduction Lesson 1: The History of Rice</p>	<p>Lesson 2: Japanese Mythology</p>	<p>Lesson 3: Poetry</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-Read The History of Rice</li><li>-Discussion</li><li>-provide worksheets after the lesson</li><li>-Copywork for handwriting practice.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-Read Japanese Mythology</li><li>-Show the photo of the Fushimi Inari Shrine</li><li>-Discussion</li><li>-Provide worksheets and drawing sheet after the lesson</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-Read The Symphony of Silken Rice</li><li>-Handout worksheets</li><li>-Copywork for handwriting practice.</li></ul>
<p>Lesson 4: The Story of the Banaue Rice Terraces</p>	<p>Lesson 5: Creative Writing</p>	<p>Lesson 6: A Parable</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-Read The Story of the Banaue Rice Terraces</li><li>-Show the photo and have them describe what they see</li><li>-Discussion</li><li>-Provide worksheets after the lesson</li><li>-Watch the video: "Discover Life in the Rice Terraces of the Philippines"</li><li>-Discuss what they have learned from the video.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-Read Lesson 5</li><li>-Provide Creative Writing worksheets after reading</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-Explain what a parable is</li><li>-Read The Tale of the Generous Farmer</li><li>-Tell them about the moral of the story and have them share their thoughts</li><li>-Provide worksheets and drawing sheet after the lesson</li><li>-Copywork pages for handwriting practice</li></ul>



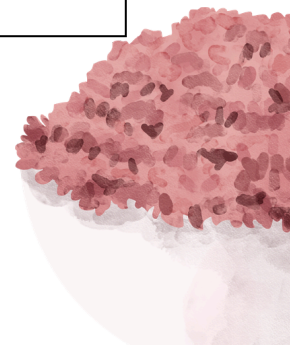
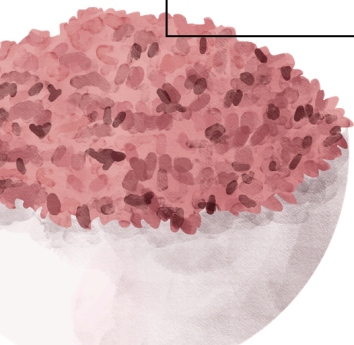


## LESSONS



Lesson 7: Understanding the Rice Life Cycle	Lesson 8: Exploring Rice Farms	Lesson 9: The Great Wall of China: The Role of Sticky Rice in Ancient Engineering
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-Read Understanding the Rice Life Cycle</li><li>- Show the photo and have them describe what they see</li><li>-Provide worksheets after the lesson</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-Read Exploring Rice Farms</li><li>-Show the photo and have them describe what they see</li><li>-Discussion</li><li>-Provide drawing activity sheet</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-Read The Great Wall of China: The Role of Sticky Rice in Ancient Engineering</li><li>-Show the photo and have them describe what they see</li><li>-Discussion</li><li>-Provide worksheets after the lesson</li><li><b>-Lesson 10-Art Lesson:</b> Painting the Great Wall of China (check what materials are needed)</li></ul>

Lesson 11: Understanding Rice and Its Importance in Economics	Lesson 12: Grammar	Lesson 13: Art Study - Fernando Amorsolo and His Landscape Paintings
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-Read Understanding Rice and Its Importance in Economics</li><li>-Discussion</li><li>-Provide worksheets after the lesson</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-Give The Secret of the Rice Paddies page and the grammar worksheet depending on their grade level.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-Read Fernando Amorsolo and His Landscape Paintings</li><li>-Show the painting and have them describe what they see.</li><li>-Provide Art Study writing worksheet after the lesson</li></ul>





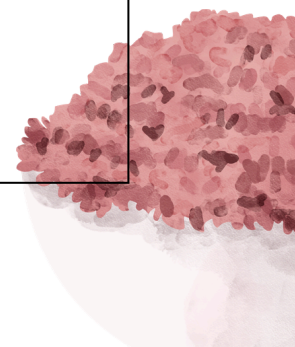
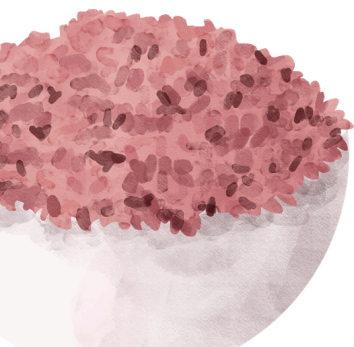
LESSONS



<p>Lesson 14: Math</p>	<p>Lesson 15: From Ancient Origins to Global Treats: The Sweet Journey of Rice Cakes</p>	<p>Lesson 16: Famous Rice Meals Around the World</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Give out math worksheets</li> <li>-For grades 1-2, there's a fun hands-on activity waiting for you! Make sure to prepare everything you need before starting the lesson</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Read From Ancient Origins to Global Treats: The Sweet Journey of Rice Cakes</li> <li>-Discussion</li> <li>-Show the photos for further discussion.</li> <li>-ReadActivity: Create and Design Your Own Rice Cake</li> <li>-Give the Recipe Corner and drawing activity sheets</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Read Famous Rice Meals Around the World</li> <li>-Discussion</li> <li>-Show the photos for further discussion</li> <li>-Cooking activity: Research a recipe or a video on youtube in advance, and buy the ingredients.</li> </ul>

<p>Lesson 17:unit study reflection</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Read:Unit study reflection instructions.</li> <li>-Give writing reflection sheet.</li> </ul>

<p>NOTE</p>
Empty space for notes



# WELCOME!

Get ready for an exciting exploration into the world of rice! This humble grain might seem ordinary, but it's actually a vital part of life for billions of people around the world. Rice has been a staple food for thousands of years, deeply embedded in cultures and economies across the globe. It's more than just something you eat; it's a symbol of sustenance and survival, connecting people from diverse backgrounds and regions.

As we dive into this lesson, we'll uncover the rich history of rice and its incredible journey through time. From its origins in ancient civilizations to its role in modern societies, rice has influenced trade routes, shaped economies, and inspired cultural practices. By learning about these historical connections, we'll gain insight into how rice has helped build and sustain communities throughout history.

Prepare to explore how rice is much more than just a grain—it's a thread woven into the fabric of human history. Through this lesson, you'll discover the significant impact rice has had on the world and develop a greater appreciation for its role in shaping cultures and societies. Let's embark on this fascinating journey together and uncover the stories behind this essential food.



# THE HISTORY OF RICE

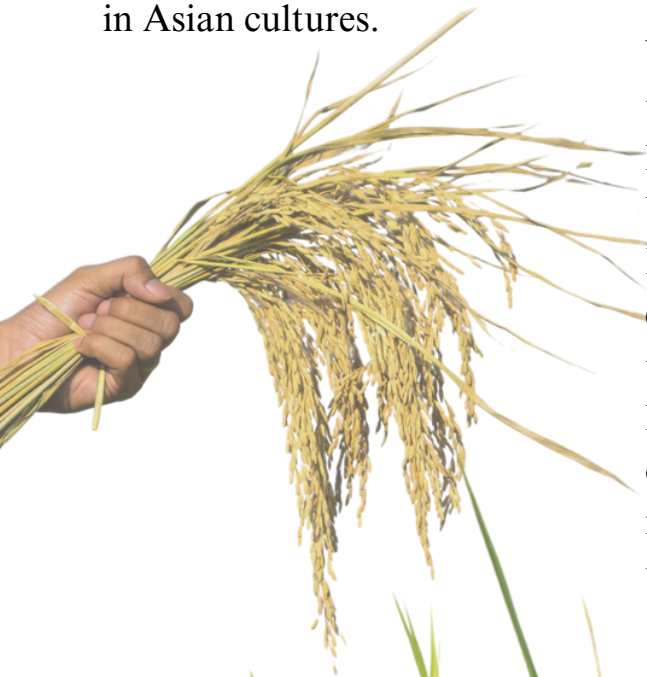
It's a bit of a mystery when exactly people first discovered that rice could be a food source and began to grow it. Some historians think that rice cultivation began as far back as 5000 years BC.

In **India**, archaeologists have found rice grains that date to around 4530 BC. However, the earliest recorded mention of rice comes from **China**, around 2800 BC. According to legend, the **Chinese emperor Shen Nung** recognized how crucial rice was for his people. To honor this important grain, he set up annual rice ceremonies during planting season, where he himself scattered the first seeds.

It's likely that similar ceremonies were held throughout China, with local leaders standing in for the emperor. Today, the Chinese still celebrate rice, dedicating a special day during their New Year festivities to honor it.

Although we can't pinpoint exactly where the rice plant originated—whether it was China, India, Thailand, or somewhere else in Asia—what we do know is that rice has deep roots in Asian cultures.

We do have a clearer picture of how rice made its way to Europe and the Americas. It was carried by travelers like explorers, soldiers, merchants, and pilgrims who brought seeds from their homelands to new places. However, not all seeds adapted well to their new environments. For example, Great Britain has struggled to grow rice because its climate isn't suitable. Rice needs lots of water at the beginning and a long period of hot, dry weather later on. This means rice fields have to be flat, with precise management of flooding and draining, unlike other cereal crops that can grow on hilly land.



In contrast, some parts of America and regions in Europe, like Italy and Spain, have the right climate and water conditions for rice to flourish. Some historians believe that rice reached America as early as 1694, when a British ship traveling from Madagascar carried it across the ocean.

Rice holds a special place in many cultures, symbolizing prosperity and deeply woven into various traditions. In Japan, rice is revered by the god Inari, while in Indonesia, the goddess Dewie Srie is associated with rice.



Rice is also connected to fertility in many cultures. For example, throwing rice at newlyweds is a tradition meant to wish them good fortune. In India, rice is the first food a new bride offers to her husband to ensure a fruitful marriage, and it is often the first solid food given to children. In Louisiana, there's even a local saying that a true Cajun can determine the exact amount of gravy needed for a rice dish.

From its early days to today, rice continues to be a vital part of people's diets and cultural practices around the world.





Rice cultivation is believed to have begun around 10,000 years ago in the Yangtze River Delta in China and later spread to Japan, likely via mainland China or the Korean peninsula.



**Why do you think rice has been so important in many cultures throughout history?**

Answer: Rice is a staple food that provides a lot of energy and is important for many people's diets.

**How do you think the climate affects where rice can be grown?**

Answer: Rice needs a lot of water and hot, dry weather to grow well, so it can only be grown in places with these conditions.

**What are some ways that people celebrate rice in different cultures?**

Answer: In some cultures, people throw rice at weddings, offer it as the first food to a new bride, or have special ceremonies to honor it.

Name:

**1** Answer the following questions.

What role did Emperor Shen Nung play in the early cultivation of rice in China?

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Why is it difficult to grow rice in Great Britain, according to the text?

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How did rice make its way to the Americas, based on the historical account provided?

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In which cultures is rice associated with fertility, and how is this connection reflected in their customs?

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What environmental conditions are necessary for successful rice cultivation, and how do these conditions affect where rice can be grown?

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## 1

## Fill in the blanks.

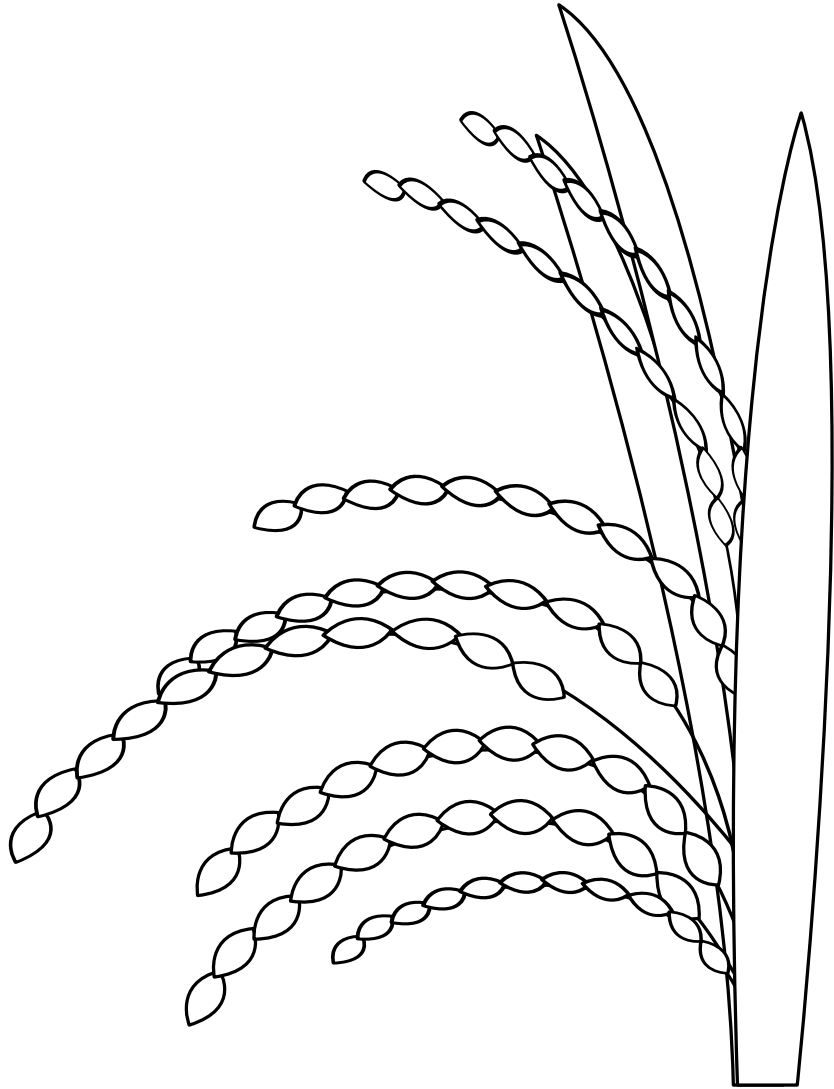
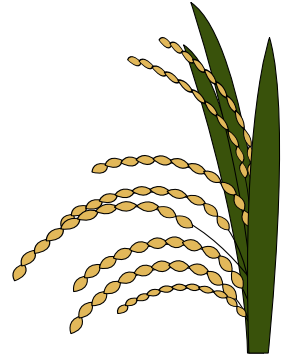
sowing	America, Europe	Inari	water, hot dry	Dewie
4530	fertility	China	1694	flat

- The earliest recorded mention of rice comes from \_\_\_\_\_, around 2800 BC.
- Emperor Shen Nung of China held annual rice ceremonies during \_\_\_\_\_ time.
- Rice cultivation was practiced in India as early as \_\_\_\_\_ BC, according to archaeological finds.
- In Great Britain, rice cannot be grown because the climate is not suitable for \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ weather.
- Some historians believe rice traveled to America in \_\_\_\_\_ on a British ship.
- Rice is linked to \_\_\_\_\_ in many cultures, and throwing rice at weddings is a common tradition.
- In Japan, rice is associated with the god \_\_\_\_\_.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ fields required for rice cultivation need careful management of flooding and draining.
- In Indonesia, rice is connected to the goddess \_\_\_\_\_ Srie.
- Regions in \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ have the right climate and water conditions for successful rice cultivation.

1

Color and rewrite.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_



Rice Rice Rice

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



**Print copywork.**

Name:



The Chinese emperor Shen Nung held rice ceremonies to honor its importance. Rice needs plenty of water and hot, dry weather to grow well. In India, rice is given to new brides to ensure fertility. Great Britain struggles to grow rice due to its unsuitable climate. Historians say rice reached the Americas in 1694 on a British ship.

Handwriting practice lines consisting of multiple sets of three horizontal lines (top, middle dashed, bottom) for copying the text above.



## Cursive copywork.

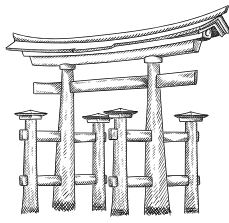
Name: \_\_\_\_\_



The Chinese emperor Shen Nung held rice ceremonies to honor its importance. Rice needs plenty of water and hot, dry weather to grow well. In India, rice is given to new brides to ensure fertility. Great Britain struggles to grow rice due to its unsuitable climate. Historians say rice reached the Americas in 1694 on a British ship.

Handwriting practice lines consisting of multiple sets of three horizontal lines (top, middle, bottom) for cursive copywork.

# JAPANESE MYTHOLOGY



## LESSON 2

## HISTORY

In Japanese mythology, **Inari** is a revered deity associated with rice cultivation, prosperity, and various aspects of daily life. Inari is particularly honored by merchants, tradespeople, and sword-smiths, and has connections to entertainment. This multifaceted god plays a crucial role in ensuring abundance and success for those who seek his favor.

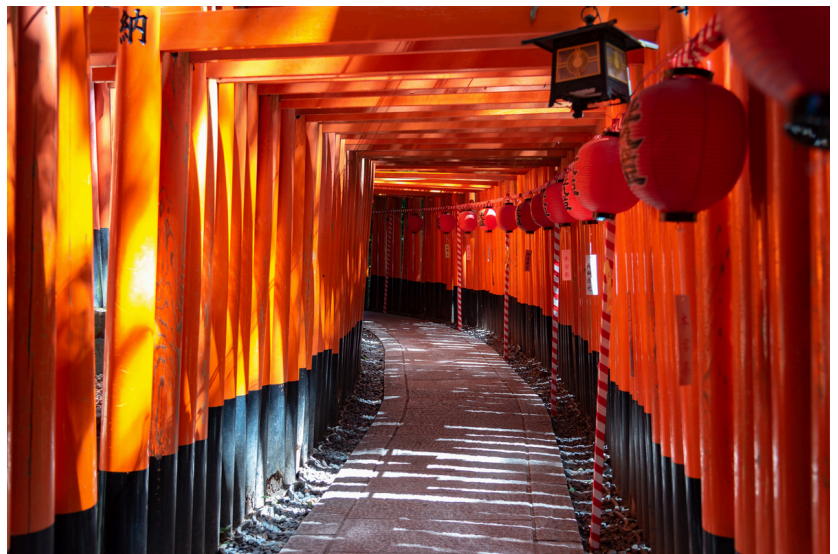


According to Shintō legends, Inari is linked with **Uka no Mitama no Kami**, which translates to the “*August Spirit of Food*.” This spirit is the son of **Susanoo**, the storm god known for his impulsive nature. In some stories, Inari is also associated with the goddess of food, **Ukemochi no Kami**, adding another layer to his importance in the world of sustenance and nourishment.

Inari’s appearance can vary significantly depending on the story. Sometimes, he is portrayed as a bearded man riding a majestic white fox. In other depictions, he takes the form of a woman with flowing hair, gracefully carrying sheaves of rice. The fox is a central symbol in these myths, representing both benevolence and mischief. This dual nature makes the fox a fitting messenger for Inari. As a result, many Inari shrines are adorned with numerous fox statues, both inside and outside the sacred spaces.

The design of Inari shrines is quite distinctive and easy to recognize. They are often characterized by their vibrant deep red buildings and long rows of votive **torii**, which are traditional gateways. Another notable feature is the **hōshu-no-tama**, a pear-shaped emblem topped with flame-like symbols, adding to the shrine’s unique appearance.

Among the many Inari shrines scattered throughout Japan, the **Fushimi Inari Shrine** near Kyoto is the most renowned. This shrine is famous for its thousands of red torii gates that create a stunning path through the forested mountain, making it a popular destination for both pilgrims and visitors seeking to experience the beauty and spiritual significance of Inari’s worship.



Fushimi Inari is the most important of several thousands of shrines dedicated to Inari, the Shinto god of rice.



平成二十四年十一月吉日建之

平成十九年二月初午建之

平成二十三年五月吉日建之

平成十九年八月吉日建之

平成二十二年二月初午建之

平成十九年七月吉日建之

平成二十二年一月吉日建之

平成二十年五月吉日建之

平成二十六年十一月吉日建之

平成二十七年十一月吉日建之

平成二十七年十月吉日建之

平成二十一年十月吉日建之

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平成二十一年五月吉日建之

平成二十一年三月吉日建之

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東京都 中央区 銀座  
大阪府 平野区 寶戸  
名古屋市中区  
有ヒノン  
住川 惟美  
株西・サービス  
近野電氣工業株  
近野 雅

香川県 高松市  
愛知県 豊田県  
広島市 安佐北区  
大坂市 有工ム・アイ  
名古屋市 中区  
有ヒノン  
住川 惟美  
株西・サービス  
近野電氣工業株  
近野 雅

四国建設工業株  
崎 藤 津子  
佐野 富貴子  
松岡 誠二



**Why is Inari considered important to merchants and tradespeople?**

Answer: Inari is believed to bring prosperity and success, which is why merchants and tradespeople seek his blessings.

**How does the fox relate to the god Inari in Japanese mythology?**

Answer: The fox is seen as Inari's messenger and symbolizes both kindness and trickery.

**What are some common features of Inari shrines?**

Answer: Inari shrines typically have deep red buildings, rows of torii gateways, and the hōshu-no-tama emblem.

**Why is the Fushimi Inari Shrine near Kyoto so well-known?**

Answer: The Fushimi Inari Shrine is famous for its thousands of red torii gates that create a beautiful and spiritual pathway.

Name:

**2** Answer the following questions.

What roles does Inari play in Japanese mythology, and how do these roles influence different groups of people?

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Describe the different ways Inari is depicted in various stories. How do these depictions reflect his characteristics?

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What are some distinctive features of Inari shrines, and what do they symbolize?

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How does the fox in Inari mythology represent both positive and negative traits?

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Why is the Fushimi Inari Shrine considered significant among the many Inari shrines in Japan?

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## 2

## Fill in the blanks.

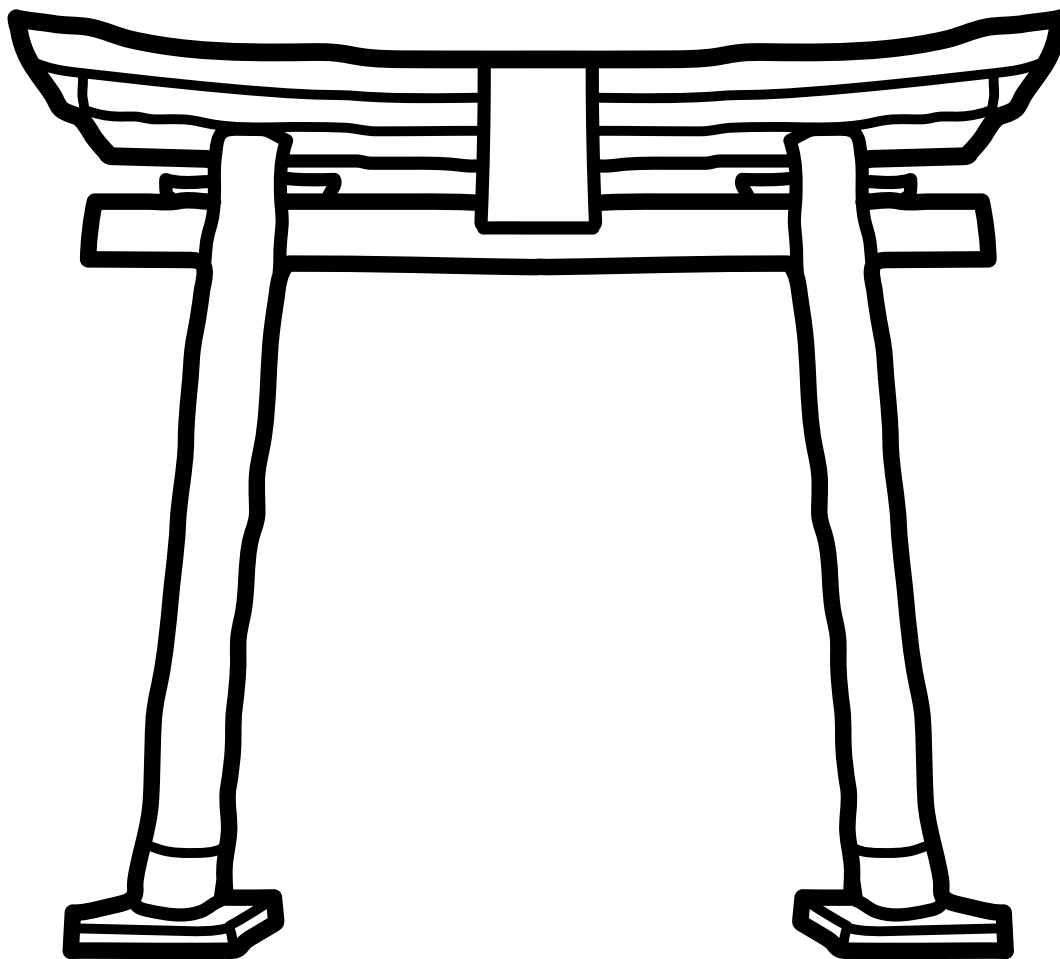
red, torii	rice	bearded, woman	emblem	inside, outside
Food	benevolence, trickery	fox	Kyoto	Ukemochi

- In Japanese mythology, Inari is known as the god of \_\_\_\_\_ cultivation.
- The fox is a symbol associated with Inari, representing both \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ traits.
- In Shinto legends, Inari is identified with Uka no Mitama no Kami, the "August Spirit of \_\_\_\_\_."
- Inari shrines are often recognized by their deep \_\_\_\_\_ buildings and rows of \_\_\_\_\_ gateways.
- The Fushimi Inari Shrine, famous for its thousands of red torii gates, is located near the city of \_\_\_\_\_.
- In some stories, Inari appears as a \_\_\_\_\_ man riding a white fox, while in others, he is depicted as a \_\_\_\_\_ with flowing hair.
- The hōshu-no-tama is a pear-shaped \_\_\_\_\_ with flame-like symbols, often found at Inari shrines.
- Inari is also associated with the goddess of food, \_\_\_\_\_ no Kami, in some Shinto shrines.
- In Japanese mythology, Inari's messenger is often represented by a \_\_\_\_\_.
- The fox statues at Inari shrines are found both \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ the shrines.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

2

Color and rewrite.



Fushimi Inari

Fushimi Inari

\_\_\_\_\_



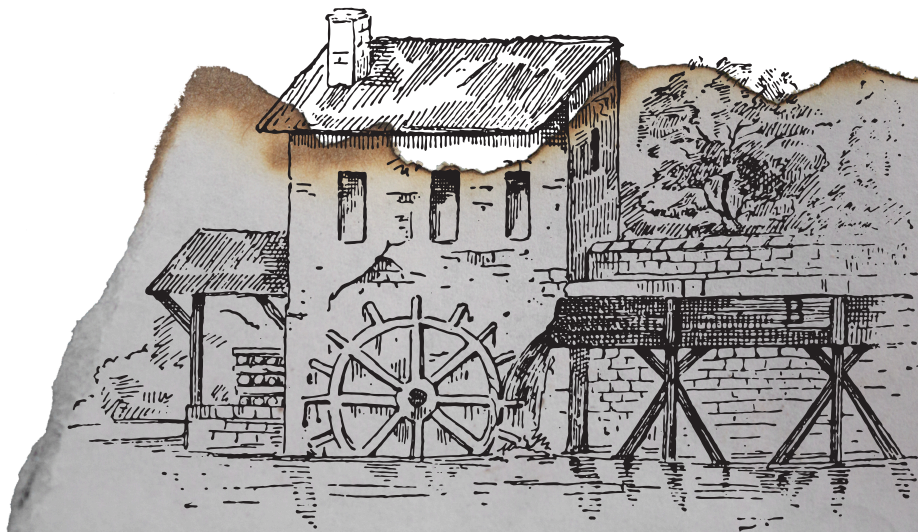
Based on the descriptions in the tales, draw how you imagine Inari would look. He can be depicted as either a woman with long, flowing hair or a bearded man riding a white fox.

A large, empty rectangular box with a black border, intended for the student to draw their interpretation of Inari.

Have the child read the poem aloud.

## The Symphony of Silken Rice

In a lively little village, by the old brown river's bend,  
There stands a grand rice mill, where the golden grains transcend.  
From the fields where sunflowers nod and whisper to the breeze,  
To the mill where grains are polished, just like treasures from the seas.  
The mill is like a giant, with its wheels and gears that spin,  
It hums a busy melody, as it grinds the rice within.  
The husks are hushed and taken off, the grains are smooth and bright,  
The mill's a place of magic, turning morning into night.  
From the fields, the rice is gathered, in big baskets, strong and wide,  
Then it's poured into the millhouse, where the old machines reside.  
There, the rhythm of the millstone grinds with steady, powerful might,  
Turning rough and rugged rice into something pure and white.  
Through the chutes and into sieves, the rice is sifted clean,  
Polished to a gleaming sheen, like a fine and rare machine.  
The mill's a dance of gears and levers, turning day into night,  
Turning grains of golden rice into something soft and bright.  
So next time you eat rice at dinner, in a dish that's warm and nice,  
Think of the rice mill's magic, where they worked to make it right.  
With every bite, remember that behind the grains on your plate,  
There's a mill that's full of wonder, making ordinary great.



Name:



**Answer the following questions.**

How does the poem describe the transformation process of rice in the mill?

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What imagery does the poem use to depict the mill's machinery and its functions?

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In what ways does the poem highlight the contrast between the raw rice from the fields and the polished rice produced by the mill?

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How does the poem personify the rice mill and its operations to convey its significance?

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What does the poem suggest about the relationship between the labor of the mill and the quality of the rice on our plates?

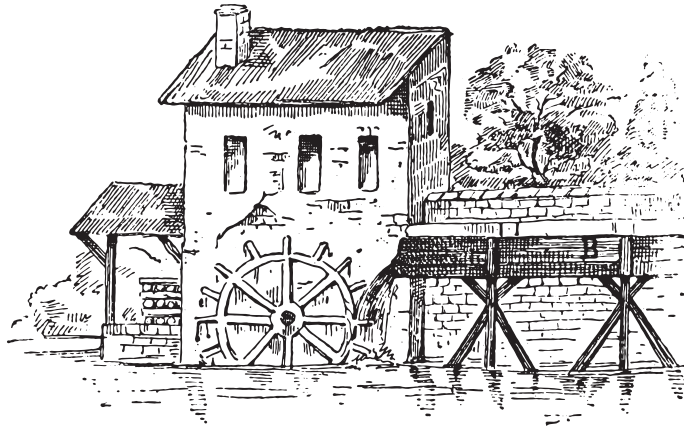
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Name:



**Print copywork.**



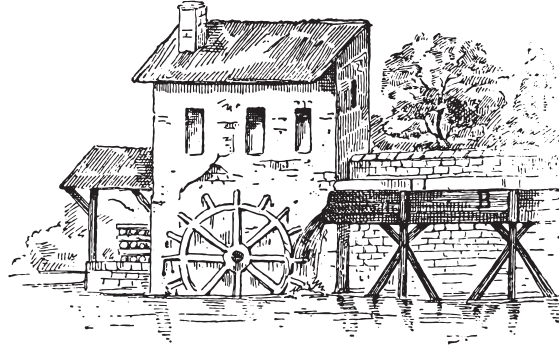
The mill is like a giant, with its  
wheels and gears that spin.

Handwriting practice lines consisting of solid top and bottom lines and a dashed middle line, repeated ten times.



**Print copywork.**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_



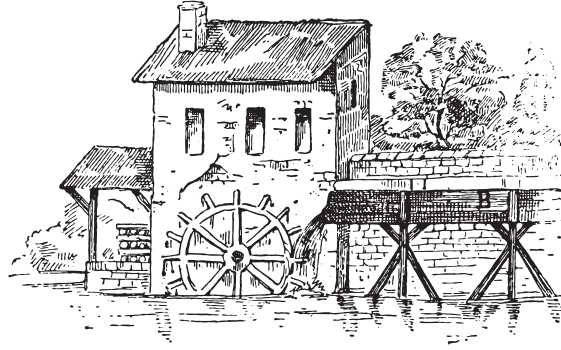
From the fields where sunflowers nod and whisper to the breeze,  
To the mill where grains are polished, just like treasures from the seas.  
The mill is like a giant, with its wheels and gears that spin,  
It hums a busy melody, as it grinds the rice within.

Handwriting practice lines consisting of multiple sets of three horizontal lines (top, middle dashed, bottom) for copying the text above.



## Cursive copywork.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_



*The mill is like a giant, with its wheels and gears that spin,*

*It hums a busy melody, as it grinds the rice within.*

*The husks are hushed and taken off, the grains are smooth and bright,*

*The mill's a place of magic, turning morning into night.*

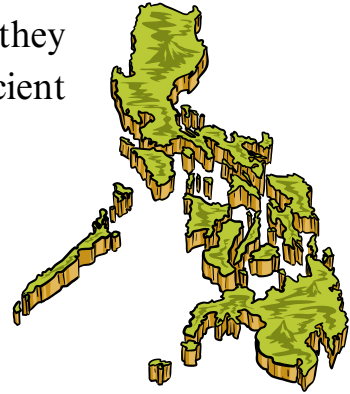
Handwriting practice lines consisting of multiple sets of three horizontal lines (top, middle dashed, bottom) for copying the text above.

# THE STORY OF THE BANAUE RICE TERRACES

Long ago, high in the mountains of North-Central Luzon in the Philippines, a remarkable transformation began. **The Ifugao people**, who lived in this remote and rugged region, embarked on an extraordinary project that would change their lives and landscape forever.

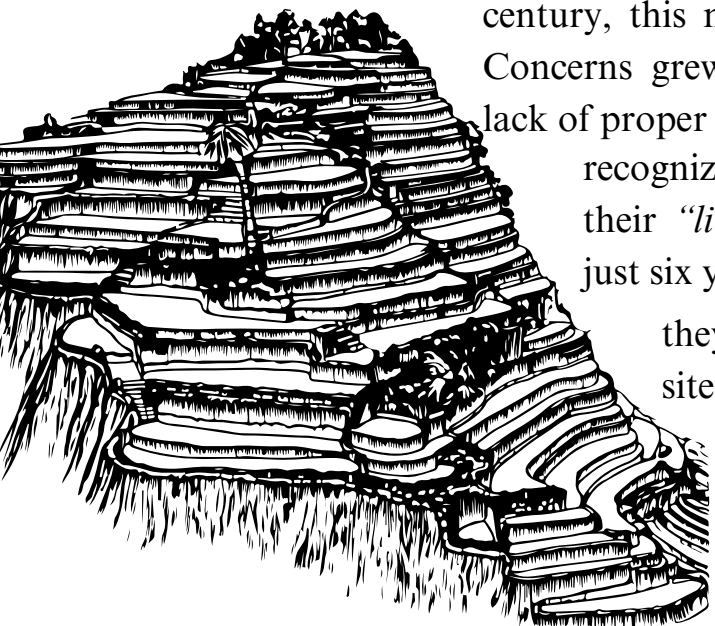
This was over 2,000 years ago, around the 1st century CE, and what they created is still celebrated today as one of the most impressive feats of ancient engineering.

The Ifugao people, skilled in the art of wet-rice farming, set out to make the steep mountain slopes more suitable for growing rice. With only basic tools, they carved terraces into the mountainsides, creating what we now call the **Banaue Rice Terraces**. These terraces look like giant, green steps climbing up the mountains, and they stretch over an astonishing 4,000 square miles, with a length estimated at about 12,500 miles—almost half the circumference of the Earth!



This incredible network of terraces was not only a marvel of engineering but also a vital part of Ifugao culture. The terraces were supported by a sophisticated irrigation system that ensured water flowed perfectly from the mountain streams to each terrace. The construction and upkeep of these terraces required teamwork and cooperation, weaving the community closer together.

However, as time passed, the number of Ifugao people in the area decreased as many moved to urban centers. By the early 21st century, this migration led to the deterioration of some terraces. Concerns grew about neglect, unregulated development, and the lack of proper management. In 1995, parts of the terraces were recognized as a **UNESCO World Heritage site**, celebrated for their *“living cultural landscape of unparalleled beauty.”* But just six years later, the terraces faced a new challenge when they were added to UNESCO’s list of World Heritage sites in Danger.



In response to this, efforts to restore and preserve the terraces began in earnest. The terraces were removed from the list of endangered sites in 2012, thanks to major conservation work and a focus on sustainable tourism. Today, the terraces, especially those in the **village of Batad**, attract visitors from all over the world, who come to admire their beauty and learn about the Ifugao's incredible legacy.

The Banaue Rice Terraces continue to stand as a testament to the ingenuity and spirit of the Ifugao people, and they remind us of the importance of preserving cultural and historical treasures for future generations.



The Banaue Rice Terraces, built by the Ifugao people over 2,000 years ago in North-Central Luzon, transform steep mountains into rice fields. They cover about 4,000 square miles and include a complex irrigation system. Conservation efforts have helped protect these ancient terraces despite various challenges





**Why are the Banaue Rice Terraces considered an impressive feat of ancient engineering?**

They were carved into steep mountainsides over 2,000 years ago, featuring a complex irrigation system and stretching over 4,000 square miles.

**How did the construction of the terraces reflect the Ifugao people's culture and way of life?**

It showcased their advanced rice farming skills and promoted community cooperation and harmony with the environment.

**What were some of the challenges that led to the terraces being listed as a World Heritage site in Danger, and how were these challenges addressed?**

Challenges included neglect and migration. They were addressed through conservation efforts and sustainable tourism, leading to their removal from the danger list in 2012.

**In what ways can modern tourism help in the preservation of the Banaue Rice Terraces while respecting the local culture?**

Tourism can provide funding and awareness for conservation, promote respectful visitor behavior, and support local communities through sustainable practices.

**4** Answer the following questions.

What were some of the techniques the Ifugao people used to build the Banaue Rice Terraces, and why were these techniques necessary for farming in the mountains?

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How did the creation and maintenance of the Banaue Rice Terraces affect the Ifugao community and their way of life?

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What problems did the Banaue Rice Terraces face in recent years, and what steps have been taken to help protect and preserve them?

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How can tourists visit the Banaue Rice Terraces in a way that helps preserve them and supports the local Ifugao community?

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## 4

## Fill in the blanks.

Irrigation

Luzon

Ifugao

4,000

2001

Sustainable

1995

Respectful

Migration

Batad

1. The Banaue Rice Terraces are located in the mountains of North-Central \_\_\_\_\_ in the Philippines.
2. The terraces were built by the \_\_\_\_\_ people over 2,000 years ago using basic tools.
3. The terraces cover an area of approximately \_\_\_\_\_ square miles and stretch about 12,500 miles in length.
4. The terraces are supported by a sophisticated \_\_\_\_\_ system that channels water from mountain streams to each terrace.
5. The terraces were recognized as a UNESCO World Heritage site in \_\_\_\_\_ for their beauty and cultural significance.
6. By the early 21st century, the terraces faced challenges such as \_\_\_\_\_ and neglect.
7. The terraces were added to UNESCO's list of World Heritage sites in \_\_\_\_\_ Danger before conservation efforts improved their condition.
8. The conservation efforts and focus on \_\_\_\_\_ tourism helped remove the terraces from the endangered list in 2012.
9. The village of \_\_\_\_\_ is known for having some of the most well-preserved rice terraces and attracts many visitors.
10. Modern tourism can help preserve the terraces by supporting local communities and promoting \_\_\_\_\_ practices.

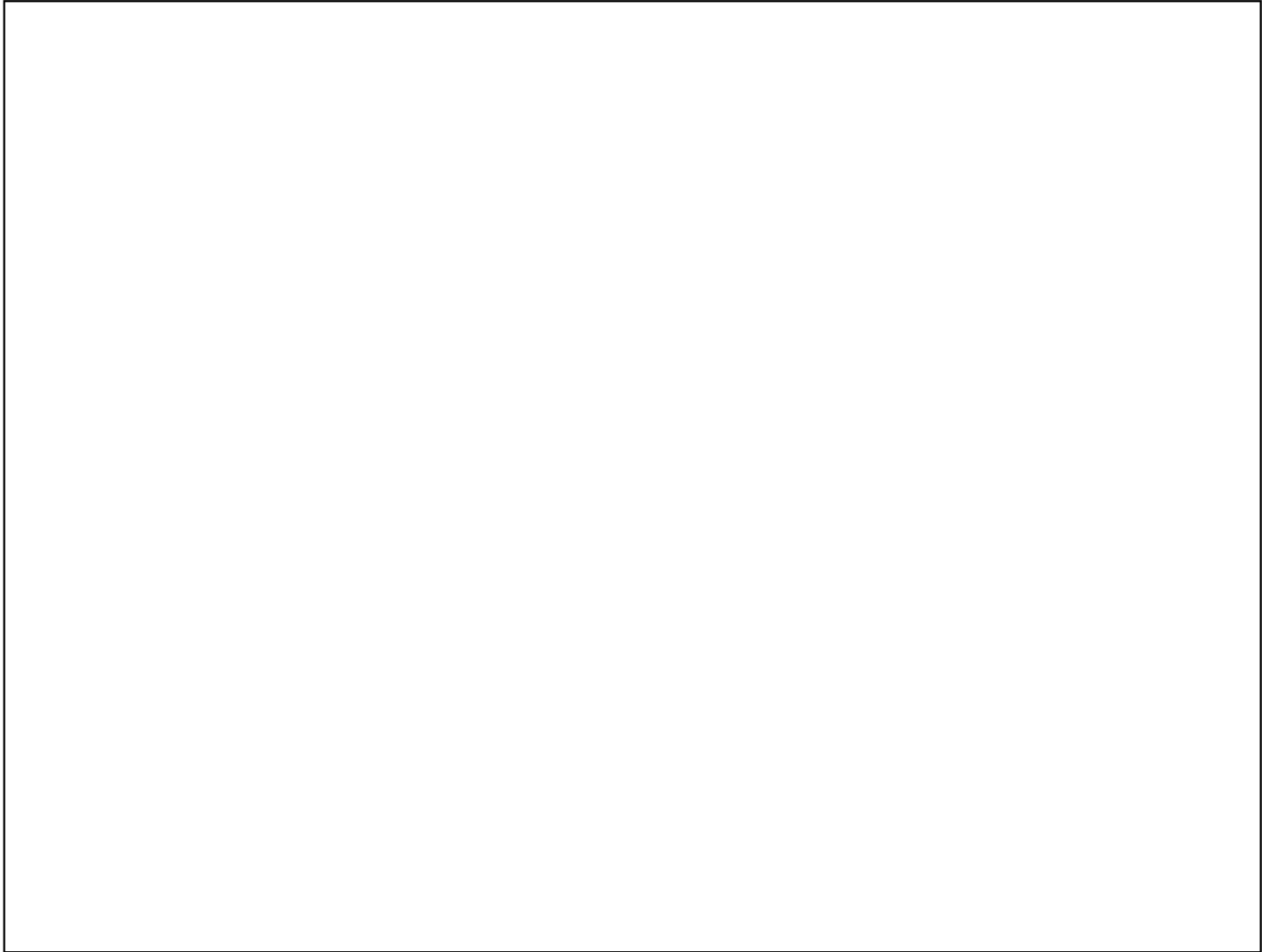
Cut out the pictures and give them to your child. Ask your child to use these cutouts as a guide to copy and draw the images during the lesson activity.



Name:

**4**

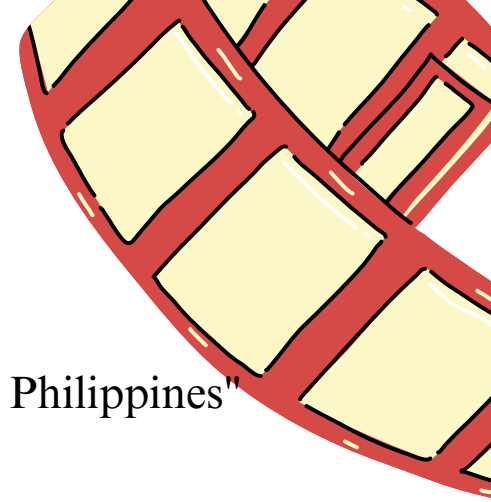
**Draw the picture and describe the scenery.**



Four sets of horizontal writing lines, each consisting of a solid top line, a dashed middle line, and a solid bottom line, for describing the scenery.



# VIDEO LESSON



Video Title: "Discover Life in the Rice Terraces of the Philippines"

link: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uDyYd8Lxbf0>

Youtube video title: Life in the Rice Terraces of the Philippines

## Introduction

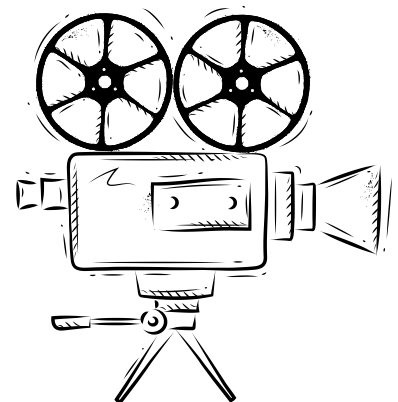
- **Parent/Teacher:** "Welcome to our video lesson on the amazing Rice Terraces of the Philippines! Today, we're going to explore these stunning landscapes and learn about the people who live and work there. Let's dive in!"

## Fun Facts and Wrap-Up

- **Parent/Teacher:** "Here are some fun facts about the rice terraces: They are sometimes called the '**Eighth Wonder of the World**'! They're built using only simple tools like shovels and baskets. We hope you enjoyed learning about the Rice Terraces of the Philippines."

## Reflections)

- **Parent/Teacher:** "Now that you've learned about the Rice Terraces of the Philippines, take a moment to think about this: How do you think the rice terraces have influenced the culture and daily life of the Ifugao people? Reflect on the importance of preserving such unique places and traditions."
- **Parent/Teacher:** "Imagine you are a farmer working in the rice terraces. What are some aspects of your daily life and the farming process that you might find rewarding or challenging?"





# CREATIVE WRITING

Creative writing is a form of expression that allows writers to explore their imagination and craft stories, poems, or essays with artistic flair. It focuses on originality and personal voice, letting writers create vivid worlds and compelling characters that engage readers. Unlike technical or academic writing, which often follows strict guidelines, creative writing encourages freedom and experimentation, making it a powerful way to convey emotions, ideas, and experiences.

When it comes to topics like rice, creative writing can bring this essential crop to life in unique ways. For instance, imagine a story about a rice farmer discovering a new technique that transforms their farm, or a poem capturing the journey of rice from the field to the table. By using creative writing, we can explore the significance of rice not just as a staple food, but as a symbol of culture, community, and innovation. This approach helps us appreciate the impact of rice on people's lives and imagines its role in the world in new and exciting ways.





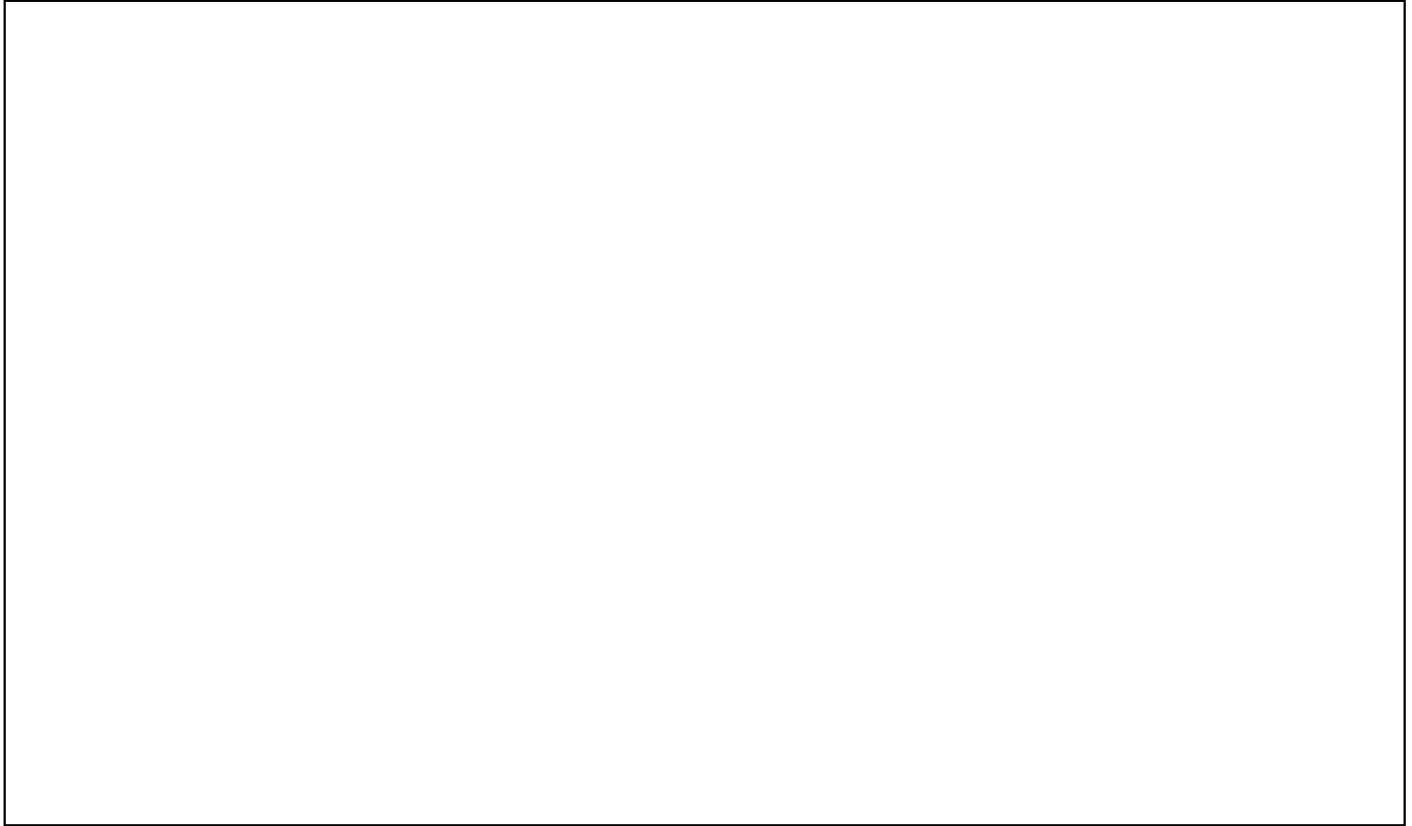


Name:

**5**

**After writing your story, draw a picture of the magical rice grain and the adventure it helps you with.**

Imagine you find a magical rice grain that can grant wishes. Write a short story about what happens when you make a wish with this special rice grain. What do you wish for, and what amazing or funny things happen because of it?



Handwriting practice lines consisting of multiple sets of three horizontal lines: a solid top line, a dashed middle line, and a solid bottom line.

### *The Tale of the Generous Farmer*

In ancient China, nestled in the rolling hills of a verdant valley, there was a humble village renowned for its lush rice fields. Among the villagers was a farmer named Li Wei, known far and wide for his generosity and kindness. His rice paddies were the envy of many, yielding the finest grain in the region.

Li Wei lived alone but was never without company. Neighbors frequently visited him, seeking advice on farming or simply enjoying his warm hospitality. Despite his modest means, he shared his harvest with anyone in need, always ensuring that no one went hungry.

One year, the village was struck by a severe drought. The once-bountiful fields withered under the relentless sun, and the villagers feared that the impending harvest would not be enough to sustain them. Desperation filled their hearts as they watched their crops dry up.

Li Wei's fields, too, were suffering, but he remained hopeful. Despite his own dwindling supply, he continued to share what little rice he had with his neighbors, believing that his generosity would somehow make a difference.

One evening, as the villagers gathered in the main square, they heard a mysterious voice calling out from the shadows. It was the spirit of the valley, a revered guardian of the land. The spirit had been watching Li Wei's selfless actions and wished to reward him.

"You have given freely to those in need," the spirit said. "Though you have very little left for yourself, your heart remains full of compassion. I will grant you one wish."

Li Wei, though weary and hungry, thought carefully about his wish. After much contemplation, he said, "I wish for our village to be blessed with a bountiful harvest, so that everyone may have enough to eat."

The spirit was moved by Li Wei's selflessness and granted his wish. That night, a gentle rain began to fall, nourishing the parched earth. By morning, the fields were green once more, and the once-dying crops began to thrive.

When the harvest came, it was more bountiful than anyone could have imagined. Every field overflowed with golden rice, and the village was saved from the brink of famine. The villagers celebrated with joy and gratitude, and they knew that their fortune was due to Li Wei's unselfishness.

### *The Tale of the Generous Farmer*

In the heart of the village, a grand feast was held to honor Li Wei. The people sang songs of praise and shared stories of his kindness. Li Wei, though modest, was proud to see the happiness and prosperity of his fellow villagers.

From that day on, Li Wei's story became a cherished legend in the valley. It was told to every child, teaching them that true wealth is found not in the abundance of one's own possessions but in the generosity and compassion one shows to others.

**The moral of the story:** True richness is measured not by the wealth one accumulates but by the kindness one shares with the world.

**A parable:** A short story intended to teach a moral lesson.



**Cursive copywork.**

Name:

True richness is measured not by the wealth  
one accumulates but by the kindness one  
shares with the world.

Handwriting practice lines consisting of multiple sets of three horizontal lines (top solid, middle dashed, bottom solid) for copying the text in cursive.



## Cursive copywork.

Name:

In ancient China, nestled in the rolling hills of a verdant valley, there was a humble village renowned for its lush rice fields. Among the villagers was a farmer named Li Wei, known far and wide for his generosity and kindness.

Handwriting practice lines consisting of 10 sets of horizontal lines. Each set includes a solid top line, a dashed midline, and a solid bottom line.



## Cursive copywork.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

*In ancient China, nestled in the rolling hills of a verdant valley, there was a humble village renowned for its lush rice fields. Among the villagers was a farmer named Li Wei, known far and wide for his generosity and kindness.*

Handwriting practice lines consisting of multiple sets of three horizontal lines (top, middle dashed, bottom) for copying the cursive text.

Name:

**6** Answer the following questions.

Why did Li Wei choose to share his dwindling supply of rice with his neighbors despite his own difficulties? What does this reveal about his character?

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How did the spirit of the valley respond to Li Wei's actions, and what was the outcome of this response for the village?

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What is the central theme of the story, and how is it demonstrated through Li Wei's actions and the outcome of the tale?

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How did the villagers' perception of Li Wei change after the harvest, and what lesson did they learn from his actions?

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**6****Circle the correct answer.**

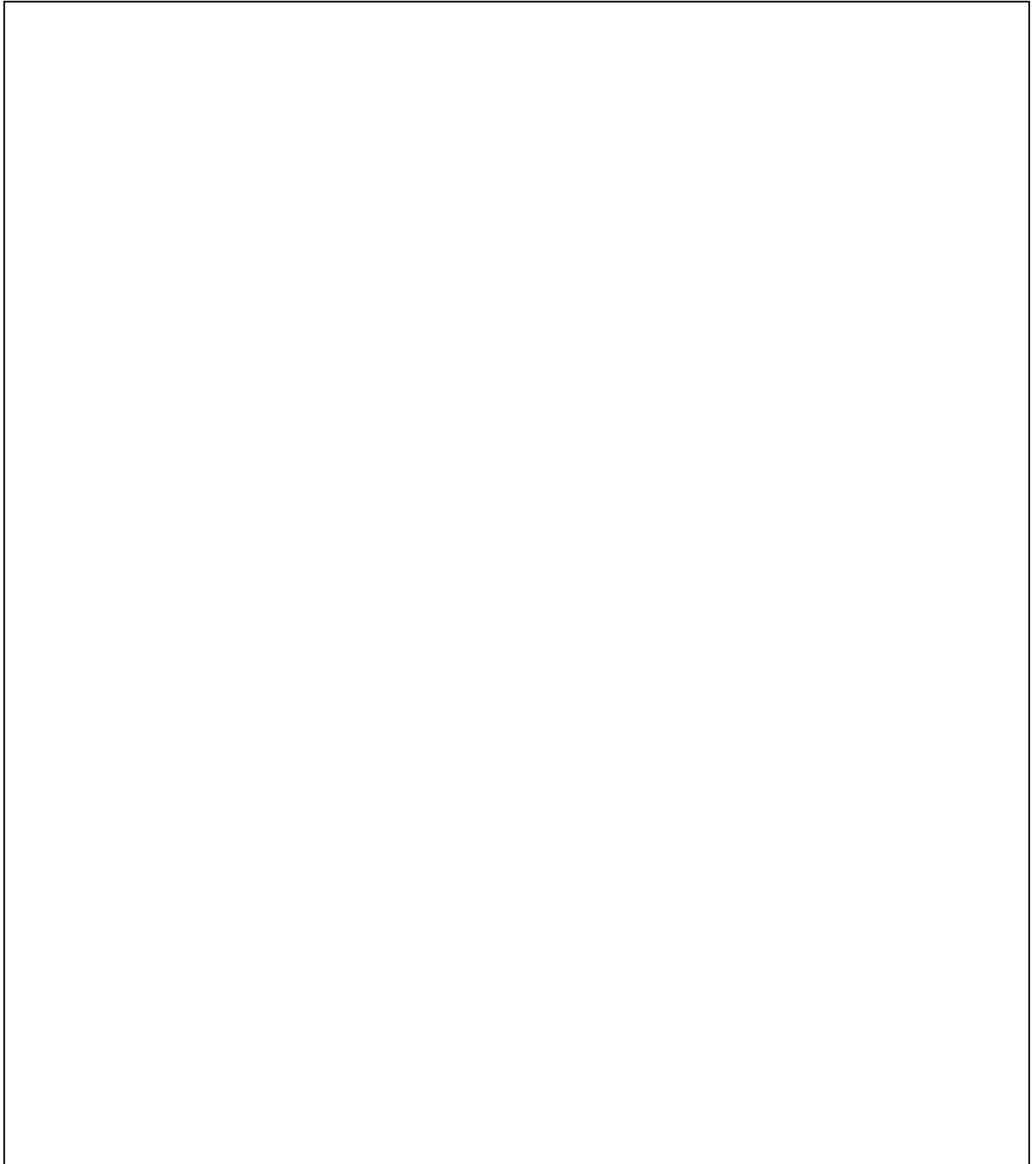
1. Li Wei kept all of his rice for himself during the drought. (True/False)
2. The spirit of the valley was impressed by Li Wei's generosity. (True/False)
3. Li Wei wished for the village to have a plentiful harvest. (True/False)
4. The drought caused Li Wei's rice fields to flourish. (True/False)
5. The villagers were initially angry with Li Wei for burning his rice. (True/False)
6. The spirit's reward to Li Wei was a magical rain that saved the village's crops. (True/False)
7. Li Wei lived in a large mansion and had many servants. (True/False)
8. The villagers celebrated Li Wei's actions with a grand feast. (True/False)
9. Li Wei's selflessness led to the village being engulfed by a tidal wave.  
(True/False)
10. The story teaches that true wealth is measured by material possessions.  
(True/False)

**Circle the correct answer.**

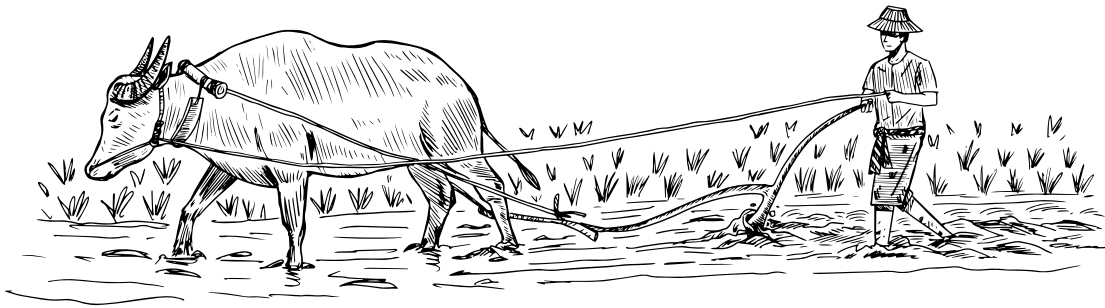
1. Li Wei lived in a big city. (True or False)
2. Li Wei's rice fields were the best in the region. (True or False)
3. Li Wei was known for being mean and selfish. (True or False)
4. The village had a lot of rain during the drought. (True or False)
5. Li Wei shared his rice with his neighbors. (True or False)
6. The spirit of the valley gave Li Wei two wishes. (True or False)
7. Li Wei's wish was for a big harvest for everyone in the village. (True or False)
8. The villagers were happy when the crops grew again. (True or False)
9. Li Wei's fields never suffered during the drought. (True or False)
10. The village did not have enough rice after the harvest. (True or False)



Draw a picture of Li Wei standing in his rice field, sharing rice with his neighbors while the village is suffering from the drought. Include the dry fields and the spirit of the valley in the background, watching over them.



# UNDERSTANDING THE RICE LIFE CYCLE



Rice, a staple food for billions worldwide, undergoes a detailed life cycle divided into several stages: **germination**, seedling development, vegetative growth, flowering, and harvesting. The cycle begins with germination, where rice seeds are soaked in water to activate sprouting. This step takes place in a controlled environment, such as a nursery bed, where seeds absorb moisture, swell, and develop roots and shoots. Warm temperatures and consistent moisture are crucial for successful germination.

Once the seedlings have reached the appropriate stage, they are **transplanted** into flooded fields, or paddies. These paddies are essential for rice cultivation because the standing water helps control weeds, maintains soil temperature, and provides necessary nutrients. During the **vegetative growth stage**, the plants develop tall stems, broad leaves, and a complex root system. This stage is critical for the plants to accumulate energy and nutrients needed for the next phases of their growth.

The **flowering** stage follows, where rice plants produce panicles—clusters of flowers that are pollinated by the wind. Successful pollination results in the formation of rice grains, which mature over time. As the grains ripen, they turn golden and become hard, signaling that they are ready for harvesting. **Harvesting** involves cutting the mature rice plants and allowing them to dry to reduce moisture content, which prevents spoilage and ensures proper storage.



# UNDERSTANDING THE RICE LIFE CYCLE

After drying, the rice undergoes **milling**, where the husks are removed to reveal the edible grains. Milling involves several processes, including dehusking, polishing, and sometimes whitening, to produce the final rice product. Proper milling is crucial as it affects the quality and shelf life of the rice. Each stage, from planting to milling, requires careful management to produce high-quality rice and ensure its availability as a vital food source.



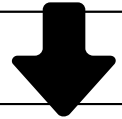


Rice is the staple food consumed by more than half of the global population, especially in Asia, where it serves as a key source of nutrition.

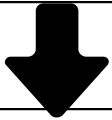
Name:

- 7** Write a step-by-step description of the rice life cycle. Your description should include the following stages: germination, seedling development, vegetative growth, flowering, and harvesting.

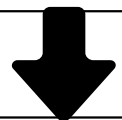
**GERMINATION**



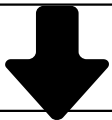
**SEEDLING DEVELOPMENT**



**VEGETATIVE GROWTH**



**FLOWERING**



**HARVESTING**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

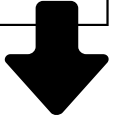


## 7 Draw the Life of a Rice Plant

Read each step of the rice life cycle to the child, then have them imagine what it looks like and draw a picture for each step.

Imagine a tiny rice seed being planted in the soil. Draw the seed starting to grow little roots and a tiny sprout coming out of the ground.

### GERMINATION



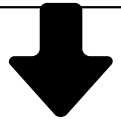
### SEEDLING DEVELOPMENT

Picture the tiny sprout growing into a small, green plant. Draw the plant with a few leaves and roots as it begins to grow.



Think about the plant growing taller and getting more leaves. Draw the rice plant with lots of leaves and a strong stem.

### VEGETATIVE GROWTH



### FLOWERING

Imagine the rice plant growing tiny flowers on top. Draw the plant with small flowers starting to appear.



Picture the rice plant being ready to pick. Draw the plant with golden rice ears, and show how the rice is gathered into baskets.

### HARVESTING

# EXPLORING RICE FARMS



Rice farming starts with preparing the fields where rice will be planted. Imagine a flat field, almost like a giant bathtub, where water can be added and drained. These fields are called "**paddies**." To start, farmers plow the land to make it level and then flood it with water. This flooding is important because rice plants love water!

Rice farming creates a special environment. The flooded fields become homes for many animals, like fish and frogs. These animals help keep the environment balanced. But, there are some challenges, too. When rice fields are flooded, they produce a gas called **methane**. Methane is a greenhouse gas, which means it can contribute to global warming.

Farmers are finding ways to reduce the amount of methane produced. For example, they are experimenting with letting fields dry out for short periods. This method helps cut down on methane and uses less water, which is important because water is a precious resource.

Exciting new technologies are making rice farming better. For instance, scientists have created special rice plants that can resist pests and diseases, which means farmers use fewer chemicals. Another technology, called **precision agriculture**, uses computers and sensors to check the needs of each rice plant. This helps farmers use just the right amount of water and fertilizers, making farming more efficient.

Another method, called the **System of Rice Intensification (SRI)**, helps farmers grow more rice with less water and fewer resources. By planting rice in a special way and managing water carefully, farmers can get more rice from the same amount of land.







**Why do rice farmers flood their fields?**

Rice farmers flood their fields to create the perfect growing conditions for rice plants. The water helps keep weeds away and provides the rice plants with the nutrients they need to grow.

**What are some animals that live in rice paddies?**

Animals like fish, frogs, and birds often live in rice paddies. The flooded fields create a habitat where these animals can find food and shelter.

**How can rice farming affect the environment?**

Rice farming can affect the environment by producing methane gas from the flooded fields. Methane is a greenhouse gas that can contribute to global warming. However, farmers are working on ways to reduce methane and use less water.

**What is one way new technology is helping rice farmers?**

New technology like precision agriculture helps rice farmers by using computers and sensors to carefully manage water and fertilizers. This makes farming more efficient and helps produce more rice with fewer resources.

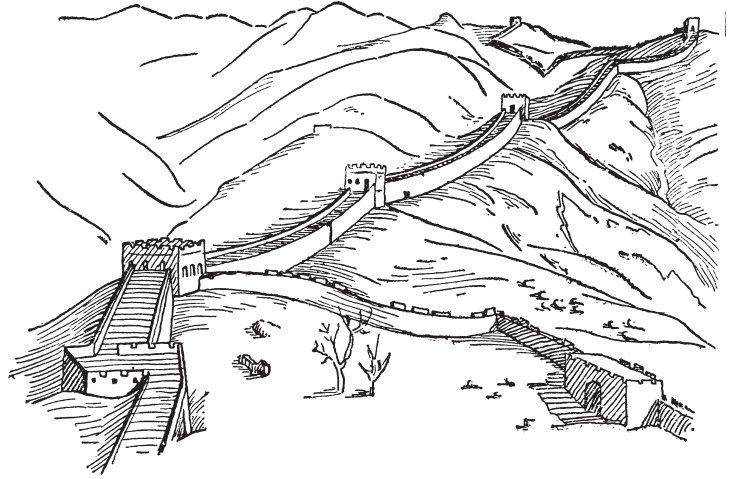


Draw your own rice farm. Include features like the flat paddies, the flooded fields, and maybe even some of the animals that live in the paddies. Label the different parts and explain how water is used to help the rice grow.

A large, empty rectangular box with a thin black border, intended for the student to draw and label their own rice farm. The box occupies most of the page below the instructions.

# THE GREAT WALL OF CHINA: THE ROLE OF STICKY RICE IN ANCIENT ENGINEERING

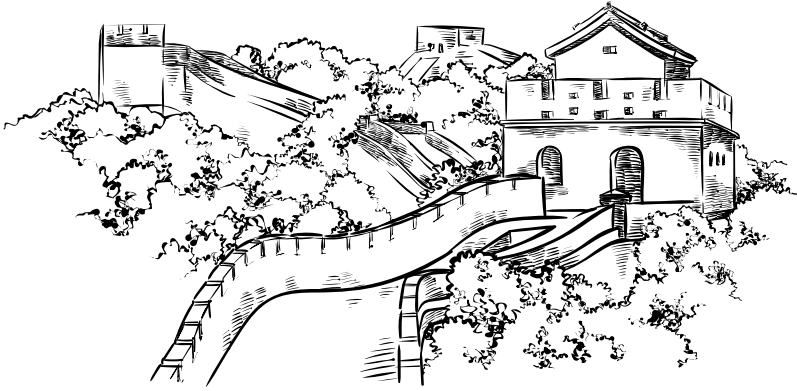
The Great Wall of China is one of the most famous and impressive structures in the world. Stretching over 13,000 miles, it was built to protect ancient China from invasions and raids by various nomadic



groups. Construction of the Wall began as early as the 7th century BC, with many sections built during the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644 AD). The Wall is made from various materials, including earth, wood, and bricks, depending on the region and the period of construction. Its sheer length and the complexity of its construction make it a remarkable feat of engineering and a symbol of China's historical strength.

One of the unique aspects of the Great Wall's construction is the use of **sticky rice mortar**. This special type of mortar was made by mixing sticky rice with lime and water. Sticky rice, also known as **glutinous rice**, was cooked until it was soft and gooey, then mixed with lime to form a thick, adhesive paste. This mortar was applied between the bricks or stones of the Wall to bind them together. The sticky rice in the mortar helped to create a strong and durable bond, which contributed to the Wall's ability to withstand attacks and the test of time.





The use of sticky rice mortar was a clever solution for several reasons. First, sticky rice contains a lot of starch, which makes the mortar more adhesive and resistant to water. This quality was particularly important in an area with heavy rain and fluctuating temperatures, as the mortar needed to hold up under different weather

conditions. Second, the mortar's flexibility allowed it to absorb and distribute the force of impacts more effectively, which helped protect the Wall from damage during attacks. This innovative building material demonstrated the ancient Chinese builders' resourcefulness and knowledge of local materials.

The Great Wall of China and its sticky rice mortar continue to be admired today for their historical significance and engineering ingenuity. Despite centuries of wear and tear, many sections of the Wall still stand strong, showcasing the durability of this ancient construction technique. The use of sticky rice mortar highlights the skill and creativity of ancient Chinese builders who adapted their methods to make the most of available resources. Understanding the history and construction of the Great Wall not only gives us insight into ancient Chinese engineering but also teaches us about the resourcefulness and innovation of past civilizations.



During the construction of the Great Wall of China, sticky rice was used in the mortar to bind the bricks and stones. This sticky rice mortar, known for its strong adhesive properties, was combined with lime and glutinous rice to create a durable and flexible binding material.





**Why was the Great Wall of China built?**

The Great Wall was built to protect ancient China from invasions and raids by nomadic groups.

**What is sticky rice mortar, and how was it made?**

Sticky rice mortar is a special building material made by cooking sticky rice until it is gooey and then mixing it with lime and water to form a strong adhesive paste.

**Why was sticky rice mortar useful for building the Great Wall?**

Sticky rice mortar was useful because it created a strong, water-resistant bond that helped the Wall withstand attacks and different weather conditions.

**How does the use of sticky rice mortar reflect the ingenuity of ancient Chinese builders?**

The use of sticky rice mortar shows the ingenuity of ancient Chinese builders because they used available local materials creatively to make a durable and effective construction material.

Name:



**Answer the following questions.**

Explain the primary purpose of the Great Wall of China and how its construction reflects this purpose.

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Describe the process of making sticky rice mortar. Include details about the ingredients and steps involved.

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Discuss the benefits of using sticky rice mortar in the construction of the Great Wall. How did it contribute to the Wall's durability and effectiveness?

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Analyze the significance of the Great Wall's construction techniques in terms of ancient Chinese engineering. How did the use of local materials like sticky rice demonstrate the builders' resourcefulness?

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9

## Fill in the blanks.

flooded	sticky rice	13,000	ingenuity	sticky
attacks	movement	bricks	strong	protect

1. The Great Wall of China was built primarily to \_\_\_\_\_ ancient China from invasions and raids.
2. Sticky rice mortar is created by cooking \_\_\_\_\_ rice and mixing it with lime and water.
3. The Great Wall stretches over \_\_\_\_\_ miles, making it one of the longest structures in the world.
4. During the \_\_\_\_\_ stage, the sticky rice is cooked until it becomes soft and gooey.
5. The \_\_\_\_\_ fields or paddies were essential for rice cultivation, just as sticky rice mortar was essential for the Great Wall.
6. Sticky rice mortar was used to bind \_\_\_\_\_ or stones together in the construction of the Wall.
7. The Great Wall helped to control \_\_\_\_\_ along China's northern borders.
8. The process of mixing sticky rice with lime created a \_\_\_\_\_, adhesive paste.
9. The use of sticky rice mortar allowed the Great Wall to withstand \_\_\_\_\_ and varying weather conditions.
10. The construction techniques used in the Great Wall demonstrate the \_\_\_\_\_ and creativity of ancient Chinese builders.





## Art Lesson: Painting the Great Wall of China

**Objective:** Students will create a painting of the Great Wall of China using various techniques to capture its grandeur and detail.

### Materials Needed:

- Painting paper
- Acrylic or watercolor paints
- Paintbrushes of different sizes
- Palette for mixing colors
- Water cup (for watercolors) or paint thinner (for acrylics)
- Paper towels or rags
- Pencil and eraser
- Photo reference of the Great Wall of China



### • Background Layer:

1. Begin by painting the background. Use broad brushstrokes to apply a base layer of color for the sky and distant mountains. For a natural look, blend shades of blue, gray, or white for the sky, and use greens, browns, and grays for the mountains.

### • Painting the Wall:

2. Start painting the Great Wall itself. Use a reference photo to match the colors and details. Begin with the main colors of the wall, typically shades of gray or brown.
3. Use a smaller brush to add details such as bricks or stones, following the lines and texture shown in your reference photo. Layer colors to create depth and texture, and blend edges where necessary.

### • Adding Details:

4. Focus on the details of the wall, such as watchtowers, the texture of the bricks, and the surrounding landscape. Use a fine brush to add these finer details.
5. Paint the greenery, pathways, and any other elements visible in the reference photo. Pay attention to light and shadow to give your painting a three-dimensional feel.





# UNDERSTANDING RICE AND ITS IMPORTANCE IN ECONOMICS

Rice is not just a food we eat; it also plays a big role in the world's economy. In many countries, especially in Asia, rice is a major crop that helps people earn a living. Rice

farming provides jobs and supports entire communities. When we think about rice, it's important to remember that it affects more than just what's on our plates—it also helps shape the economies of many countries.

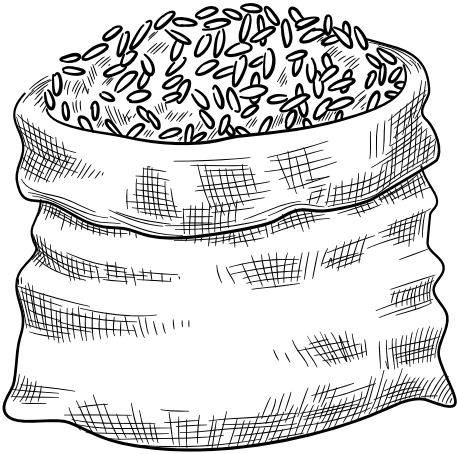


Rice farming is a big deal for many countries because it makes up a large part of their economies. For example, countries like China, India, and Vietnam grow a lot of rice, and selling it helps their economies. Rice farming creates many jobs, from planting and growing rice to processing and selling it. This shows how important rice is not just for food but also for making sure people have jobs and money.

The price of rice can change based on different things, like weather or new farming methods. If a big rice-growing country has a bad harvest due to bad weather, the price of rice around the world might go up. On the other hand, if there are improvements in how rice is grown or if countries make good trade deals, rice prices might go down. These changes can affect both the cost of rice for people and the money farmers make.



# UNDERSTANDING RICE AND ITS IMPORTANCE IN ECONOMICS



Rice is also important for fighting hunger and helping people live better lives. For many people in poorer countries, rice is a main part of their diet and helps them stay healthy. Investing in better ways to grow rice and improving how it's sold can help farmers earn more money and make sure there's enough rice for everyone. Understanding how rice affects our world helps us see how one simple food can make a big difference in people's lives and economies.



## **Why is rice important for many countries' economies?**

Rice is important because it provides jobs for farmers, supports communities, and contributes a lot to the economy through production and sales.

## **How can changes in weather affect the price of rice?**

Bad weather can reduce rice production, causing the price of rice to go up. Good weather and better farming methods can lower prices and make rice more affordable.

## **Why is rice a key food in fighting hunger?**

Rice is a main food for many people, especially in poorer countries, and helps them stay healthy and have enough to eat. Improving how rice is grown and sold can help provide more food and support farmers.



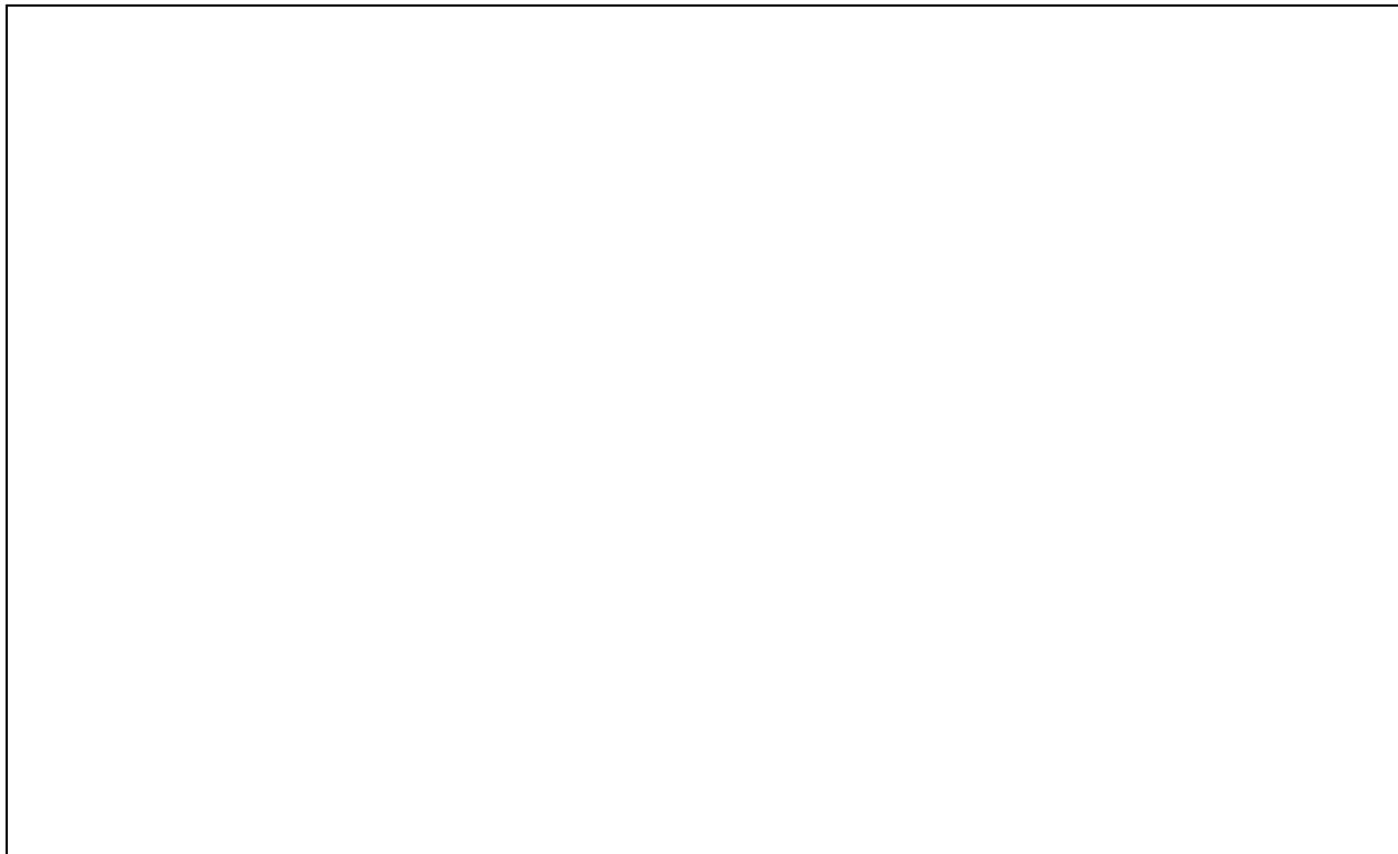




Name:

**11**

**Imagine you are a rice farmer. Write and draw a short diary entry about your day. Draw a picture of your day as a rice farmer. Show yourself working in the rice fields, and taking care of the plants.**



Handwriting practice lines consisting of solid top and bottom lines with a dashed middle line. There are ten such sets of lines provided for writing a diary entry.

## *The Secret of the Rice Paddies*



In the small village of Tsubasa, nestled between rolling hills, there was a magical rice paddy. Every year, as spring turned to summer, the villagers planted rice in the fields, but this year was different. Young Yuki had discovered something unusual in the paddies.

One morning, Yuki found a tiny, golden seed among the usual rice plants. Curious, she decided to plant it in a special corner of the paddy. Days went by, and Yuki cared for the seed with great attention. She watered it every day and made sure it received enough sunlight.

To her amazement, the golden seed grew into a tall, shimmering rice plant. Its grains sparkled in the sunlight like tiny stars. When it was time to harvest, Yuki and the villagers gathered the special rice. As they cooked it, they discovered that it had a unique, sweet flavor that made everyone happy. The rice from the magical paddy became famous throughout the land. The villagers learned that with a little curiosity and care, they could create something extraordinary. And so, every year, they eagerly awaited the chance to find another special seed and grow their own bit of magic.



**Part 1: Choose the Correct Verb Tense**

1. Yuki (finds / found) a tiny, golden seed in the paddies.
2. She (decides / decided) to plant it in a special corner.
3. Yuki (waters / watered) the seed every day.
4. The rice plant (grows / grew) tall and shimmering.
5. When it (was / were) time to harvest, the villagers (gather / gathered) the special rice.

**Part 2: Fill in the Blanks with the Correct Words**

1. Yuki cared for the seed with great \_\_\_\_\_. (attention / attentions)
2. The golden seed grew into a \_\_\_\_\_ rice plant. (tall / talles)
3. The rice from the magical paddy became \_\_\_\_\_ throughout the land. (famous / famouse)
4. The villagers were \_\_\_\_\_ to find another special seed. (eager / eagerly)
5. They learned that with a little \_\_\_\_\_ and care, they could create something extraordinary. (curiosity / curiosity)

**Part 3: Rewrite the Sentences**

The villagers learn that with a little curiosity they could create something extraordinary.

---

Yuki waters the seed every day and make sure it gets enough sunlight.

---

The rice had a unique flavor that made everyone happy, it became famous throughout the land.

---

---

## *The Secret of the Rice Paddies*



In a quiet village named Tsubasa, there were rice paddies that looked like sparkling green mirrors. Each year, as spring changed to summer, the villagers planted rice in the fields. But this year, something special happened. One sunny morning, a little girl named Yuki discovered a tiny, golden seed in the rice paddy. She was curious and decided to plant it in a small, special part of the field. Yuki took care of the seed, watering it and making sure it got plenty of sunlight.

As days passed, the golden seed grew into a tall rice plant that sparkled in the sun. When it was time to harvest, Yuki and the villagers picked the special rice. They cooked it, and it had a sweet, wonderful taste that made everyone smile.

The special rice became famous, and the villagers learned that with a little care and curiosity, something amazing could happen. Each year, they looked forward to finding another magical seed and growing their own piece of magic.



**Part 1: Circle the Correct Answer**

1. Yuki (find / finds) a tiny, golden seed in the paddy.
2. She (decides / decided) to plant it in a special part of the field.
3. Yuki (waters / watered) the seed every day.
4. The golden seed (grows / grew) into a tall rice plant.
5. When it (was / were) time to harvest, the villagers (pick / picked) the special rice.

**Part 2: Fix the Sentences**

Read the sentences below. Each sentence has one mistake. Circle the mistake and write the correct word.

1. The rice paddies looked like sparkling green mirror. Mistake: \_\_\_\_\_ Correct word: \_\_\_\_\_
2. Yuki took cared of the seed, watering it every day. Mistake: \_\_\_\_\_ Correct word: \_\_\_\_\_
3. The rice had a sweet, wonderful taste that make everyone smile. Mistake: \_\_\_\_\_  
Correct word: \_\_\_\_\_
4. The villagers learned that with a little care and curiosity, amazing things could happen.  
Mistake: \_\_\_\_\_ Correct word: \_\_\_\_\_

**Part 3: Part 3: Fill in the Blanks**

Choose the right word to complete the sentences.

1. Yuki discovered a tiny, \_\_\_\_\_ seed in the paddy. (golden / silver)
2. The special rice had a \_\_\_\_\_ taste. (sweet / bitter)
3. Each year, the villagers looked forward to finding another \_\_\_\_\_ seed.  
(magical / regular)
4. Yuki made sure the seed got plenty of \_\_\_\_\_. (sunlight / shade)
5. The villagers learned that with a little \_\_\_\_\_, amazing things could happen.  
(care / worry)

## *The Secret of the Rice Paddies*



In a quiet village called Tsubasa, there were rice fields that shined like green mirrors. Every year, the villagers planted rice in the fields. But this year, something very special happened.

One sunny day, a little girl named Yuki found a tiny, golden seed in the rice field. She was curious, so she decided to plant it in a special spot. Yuki took good care of the seed, giving it water and lots of sunlight.

Soon, the golden seed grew into a tall rice plant that sparkled in the sun. When it was time to pick the rice, Yuki and the villagers collected the special rice. They cooked it, and it tasted sweet and wonderful, making everyone smile.

The special rice became famous, and every year, the villagers hoped to find another magical seed and grow their own piece of magic.



**Part 1: Circle the noun.**

Name:

A noun is a word that names a person, place, thing, or animal.

1.) What is the noun in the phrase

"a quiet village called Tsubasa"?

2.) Identify the noun in

"a little girl named Yuki."

3.) What is the noun in

"a tiny, golden seed"?

4.) Find the noun in

"the rice field."

5.) Which noun is in

"Yuki took good care of the seed"?

6.) What is the noun in

"The special rice became famous"?

**Part 1: Circle the verb.**

1.) What is the verb in

"The villagers planted rice"?

2.) Identify the verb in

"Yuki found a tiny, golden seed."

3.) What is the verb in

"She decided to plant it"?

4.) Find the verb in

"The golden seed grew into a tall rice plant."



# FERNANDO AMORSOLO AND HIS LANDSCAPE PAINTINGS

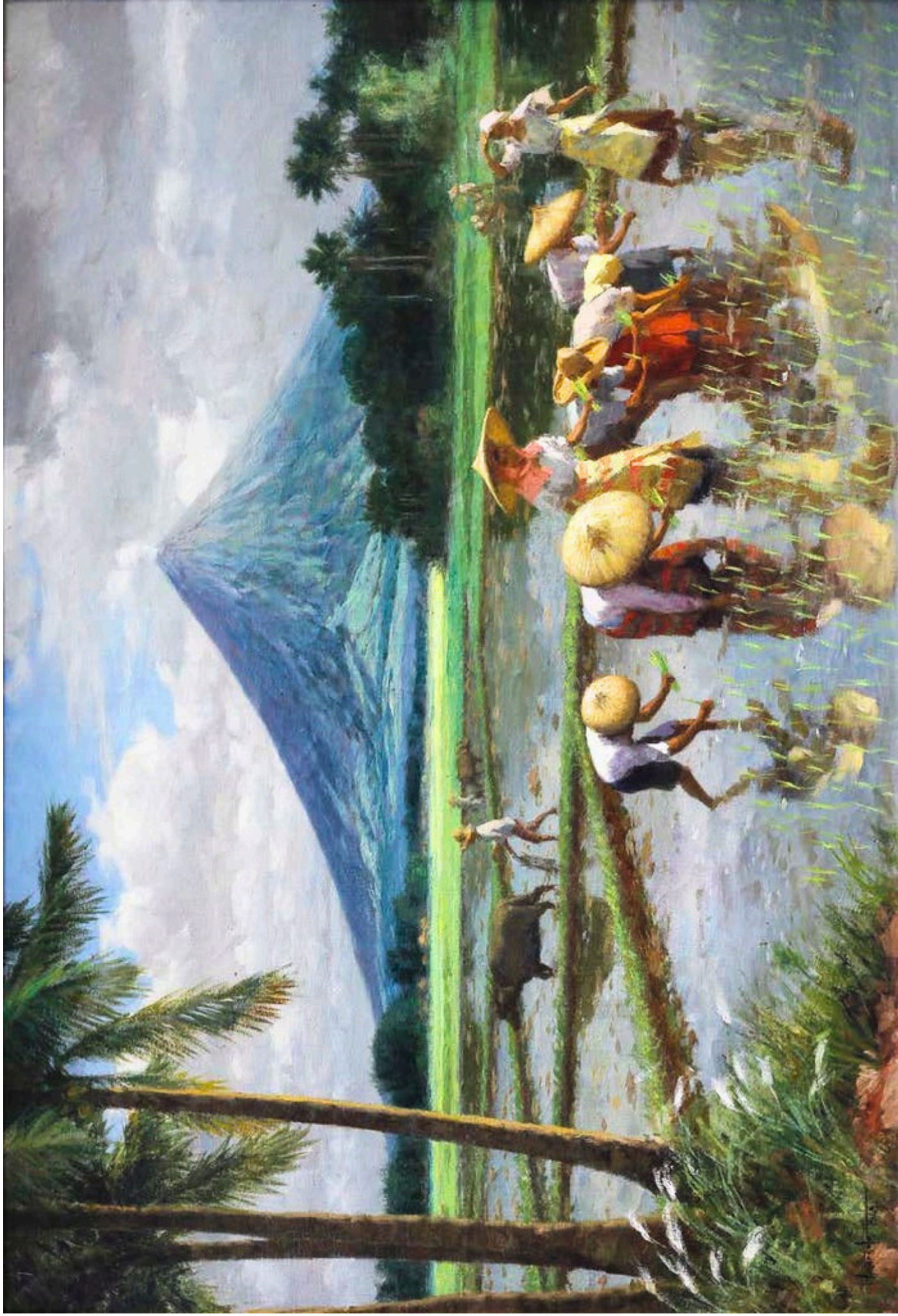


**Fernando Amorsolo**, a celebrated Filipino artist born in 1892, is renowned for his masterful landscape paintings that vividly capture the essence of the Philippines. His art is distinguished by its unique blend of realism and romanticism, offering a picturesque view of rural life. Amorsolo's works often portray serene countryside scenes, lush rice paddies, and the everyday activities of Filipino farmers, reflecting both the natural beauty and cultural richness of the archipelago. His dedication to depicting the harmonious relationship between nature and human existence has made his paintings a vital representation of Filipino heritage.

Amorsolo's landscapes are particularly noted for their luminous quality, which is achieved through his expert use of light and shadow. His warm color palette and meticulous attention to detail infuse his scenes with vibrancy and life, capturing the tranquil yet dynamic essence of rural settings. The interplay of light and shadow in his works not only enhances the natural splendor of his subjects but also evokes a sense of nostalgia and peace, inviting viewers to experience the calm and beauty of the Filipino countryside.

Through his portrayal of rice fields, Amorsolo offers a nostalgic glimpse into the agricultural heart of the Philippines in the early 20th century. His work not only celebrates the natural splendor of these landscapes but also preserves the cultural and economic significance of rice farming in Filipino society. Amorsolo's paintings continue to be a treasured part of the nation's artistic heritage, reflecting the enduring connection between the land and its people.





Planting Rice, 1921 Fernando Amorsolo







14

## Math Lesson Story: The Rice Festival Preparation



In the bustling village of Harvestville, the annual Rice Festival was approaching. This year, the festival was set to be bigger than ever, with a variety of activities and plenty of rice-based dishes. The villagers were busy preparing everything, and multiplication played a key role in ensuring they had enough supplies.

### 1. The Rice Harvest

Mr. Li, the village farmer, had harvested 50 fields of rice. Each field produced 120 pounds of rice. To find out the total amount of rice harvested, Mr. Li used multiplication:

- How many pounds of rice did Mr. Li harvest in total?

Solution:  $50 \text{ fields} \times 120 \text{ pounds per field} = \underline{\quad}$  pounds



### 2. The Rice Cakes Production

Mrs. Wong was in charge of making rice cakes for the festival. She planned to bake 15 batches of rice cakes, and each batch would make 24 rice cakes. Mrs. Wong needed to calculate the total number of rice cakes:

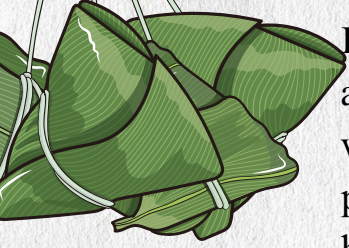
- How many rice cakes did Mrs. Wong produce in total?

Solution:  $15 \text{ batches} \times 24 \text{ rice cakes per batch} = \underline{\quad}$  rice cakes



14

## Math Lesson Story: The Rice Festival Preparation



In the bustling village of Harvestville, the annual Rice Festival was approaching. This year, the festival was set to be bigger than ever, with a variety of activities and plenty of rice-based dishes. The villagers were busy preparing everything, and multiplication played a key role in ensuring they had enough supplies.

### 3. The Rice Soup

At the festival, a special rice soup was to be served. The soup was made in large pots, each holding 45 cups. If there were 8 pots of soup, how many cups of soup were there in total?

- How many cups of rice soup were prepared in total?

Solution:  $8 \text{ pots} \times 45 \text{ cups per pot} = \underline{\quad}$  cups



### 4. The Rice Bowls for Guests

The festival organizers set up 12 tables, with each table having 16 bowls of rice for the guests. To determine the total number of rice bowls, they used multiplication:

- How many bowls of rice were set up for the guests in total?

Solution:  $12 \text{ tables} \times 16 \text{ bowls per table} = \underline{\quad}$  bowls



14

## Math Lesson Story: The Rice Festival

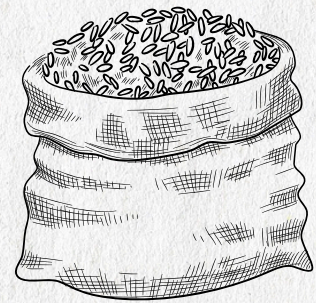
In the lively village of Riceville, the annual Rice Festival was about to begin. The festival celebrated the village's bountiful rice harvest, and everyone was excited. To prepare for the festival, the villagers had to organize many tasks, using multiplication to make sure everything was just right.

### 1. The Rice Bags

Mr. Tanaka, the village farmer, needed to pack rice into bags for the festival. He packed 8 bags of rice, and each bag contained 25 pounds of rice. To find out how many pounds of rice he packed in total, Mr. Tanaka used multiplication:

- How many pounds of rice did Mr. Tanaka pack in total?

Solution:  $8 \text{ bags} \times 25 \text{ pounds per bag} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$  pounds



### 2. The Rice Cakes

At the festival, Mrs. Suzuki was making rice cakes for everyone to enjoy. She planned to make 10 trays of rice cakes, and each tray would have 12 rice cakes. Mrs. Suzuki wanted to know how many rice cakes she would have:

- How many rice cakes did Mrs. Suzuki make in total?

Solution:  $10 \text{ trays} \times 12 \text{ rice cakes per tray} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$  rice cakes



# 14 Math Lesson Story: The Rice Festival

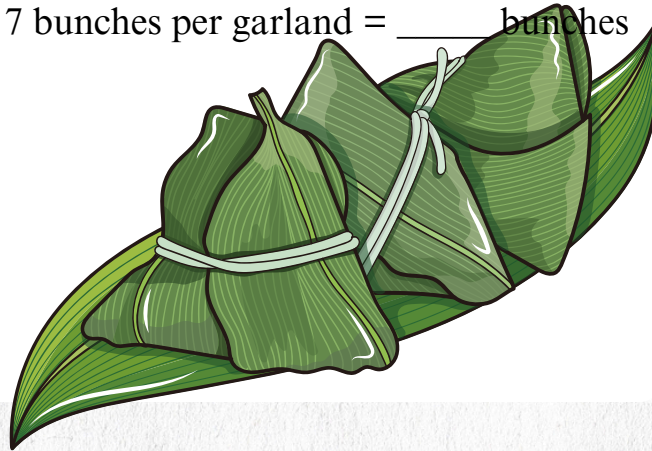
In the lively village of Riceville, the annual Rice Festival was about to begin. The festival celebrated the village's bountiful rice harvest, and everyone was excited. To prepare for the festival, the villagers had to organize many tasks, using multiplication to make sure everything was just right.

## 3. The Rice Decorations

To decorate the festival, the villagers made rice decorations. They created 15 garlands, and each garland used 7 bunches of rice. To find out how many bunches of rice were used in total, they used multiplication:

- How many bunches of rice were used for the decorations?

Solution: 15 garlands  $\times$  7 bunches per garland = \_\_\_\_\_ bunches



## 4. The Rice Bowls

At the food stall, there were 6 tables, and each table had 9 bowls of rice. The festival organizers needed to know how many bowls of rice there were in total:

- How many bowls of rice were there in total?

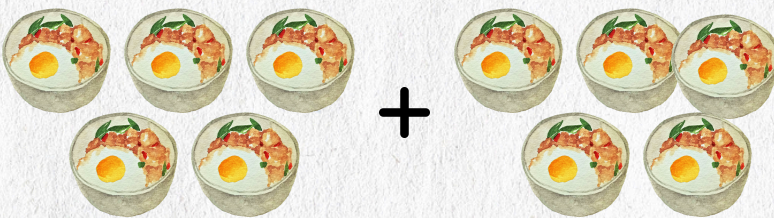
Solution: 6 tables  $\times$  9 bowls per table = \_\_\_\_ bowls



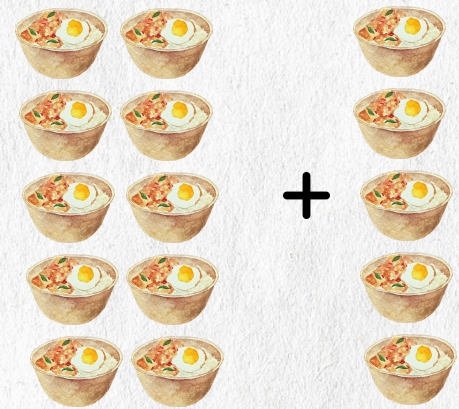
In the village of Greenfield, the Rice Festival was the highlight of the year. Lily and her friends were busy preparing for the festival by making rice bowls.

Lily had 4 tables set up, and on each table, she placed 5 rice bowls. To find out how many rice bowls she had in total, she needed to add 5 bowls 4 times.

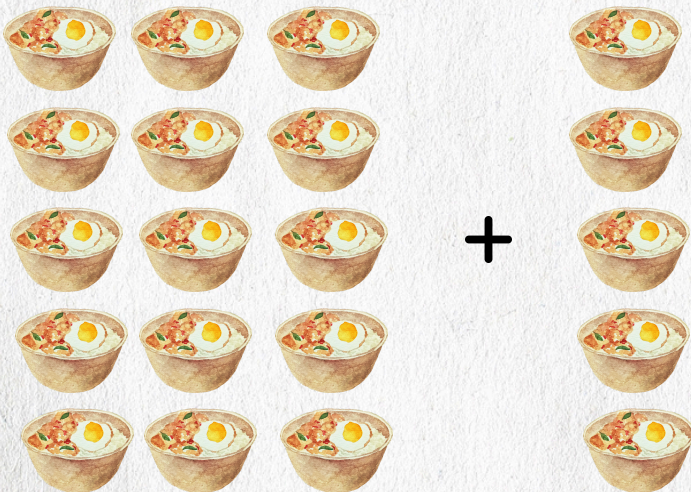
**Lily started counting:**



$$\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$



$$\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$



$$\underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$

Lily found out she had \_\_\_\_\_ rice bowls in total. She was happy because they had enough bowls for everyone at the festival!

**Math Lesson Activity: The Rice Festival**

Use pictures of rice bowls(next page).

Place 4 rice bowls on the tray. Then add 3 more rice bowls. How many rice bowls are there on the tray in total? \_\_\_\_\_

Start with 6 rice bowls on the tray. Add 5 more rice bowls. How many rice bowls are there altogether on the tray? \_\_\_\_\_

Put 7 rice bowls on the tray. Add 2 more rice bowls. How many rice bowls do you have in total on the tray? \_\_\_\_\_

Begin with 3 rice bowls on the tray. Add 8 more rice bowls. How many rice bowls are there altogether on the tray? \_\_\_\_\_

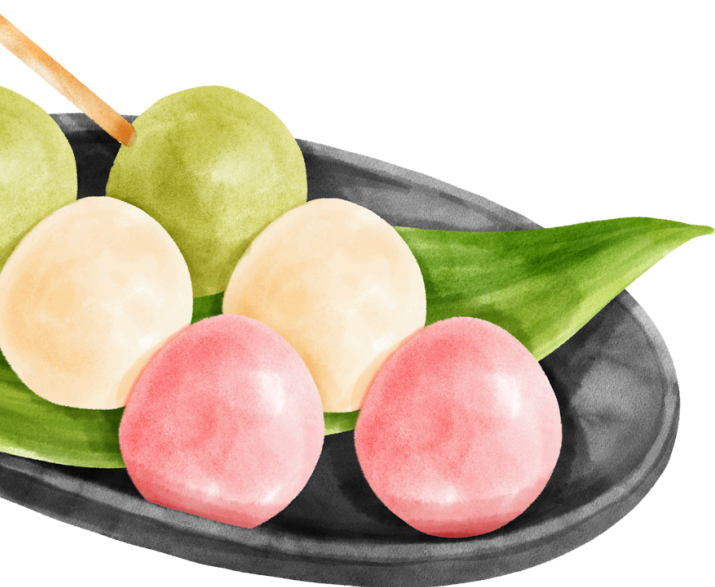


# From Ancient Origins to Global Treats: *The Sweet Journey of Rice Cakes*



Long ago, in ancient China, rice was a staple food for many people. Around 2000 years ago, during the Han Dynasty, people discovered that rice could be prepared in new and exciting ways. One day, a clever cook decided to experiment by steaming and then pounding rice until it became a sticky, dough-like substance. This was the birth of a very early form of rice cakes, which were known as "**ci fan**" in China. These early rice cakes were not just tasty; they were also used in important ceremonies and as offerings to ancestors.

As rice cakes spread across Asia, different cultures began to put their own spin on this versatile treat. In Korea, rice cakes, or "**tteok**," became an integral part of the culture. By the 10th century, Koreans were making tteok for special occasions such as weddings, birthdays, and harvest festivals. They used ingredients like sweet red bean paste, chestnuts, and even flowers to flavor their rice cakes. Tteok was not just a dessert; it symbolized celebration and good fortune.



In Japan, the tradition of rice cakes evolved into a variety of forms, with one of the most cherished being "**dango**." By the 8th century, Japanese people began making dango, which are small, round rice dumplings made from glutinous rice flour. Dango became popular for its chewy texture and versatility. Often enjoyed with different toppings and sauces, such as sweet soy sauce glaze or red bean paste, dango became especially favored during seasonal festivals like "**Tsukimi**" (the Moon Viewing Festival) and "**Hanami**" (cherry blossom viewing). Over time, dango has remained a beloved treat, celebrating Japan's rich culinary traditions and seasonal changes.

# From Ancient Origins to Global Treats: *The Sweet Journey of Rice Cakes*

As trade and exploration continued, rice cakes traveled far beyond Asia. By the 20th century, rice cakes had reached different parts of the world and had been adapted to various cuisines. In the United States, for example, rice cakes became a popular snack in the 1960s and 1970s, known for their low calorie count and crunchy texture. Today, rice cakes come in many flavors and forms, from savory to sweet, proving that this ancient treat has truly become a global favorite. And so, rice cakes, with their rich history and cultural significance, continue to delight people everywhere



## **What is the historical significance of "ci fan" in ancient China?**

Answer: "Ci fan" were early rice cakes used in ceremonies and as offerings to ancestors, highlighting their cultural importance.

## **How did rice cakes evolve in Korea, and what role did they play in Korean culture?**

Answer: In Korea, rice cakes became "tteok," made for special occasions and symbolizing celebration and good fortune.

## **How did the tradition of rice cakes change in Japan, and what is "dango"?**

Answer: In Japan, rice cakes evolved into "dango," small, chewy rice dumplings enjoyed with various toppings and during festivals.

## **How did rice cakes spread to other parts of the world, and what is their modern significance?**

Answer: Rice cakes spread globally and became popular as a low-calorie snack in the U.S. They now come in many flavors and forms.









## Activity: Create and Design Your Own Rice Cake

**Objective:** Design a unique rice cake recipe and visually present their ideas through art and writing.

### Materials Needed:

- Paper and pencils
- Colored pens, markers, or crayons
- Construction paper
- Glue and scissors
- Recipe template (optional)

### • Instructions:

#### 1. Create Your Recipe

Ingredients and Instructions: Write a recipe for your rice cake. Include ingredients, quantities, and cooking steps.

Recipe Template (Optional): Use a template to organize your recipe neatly.

#### 2. Design Your Rice Cake

Sketch Your Design: Draw how you want your rice cake to look. Consider shapes, colors, and toppings.

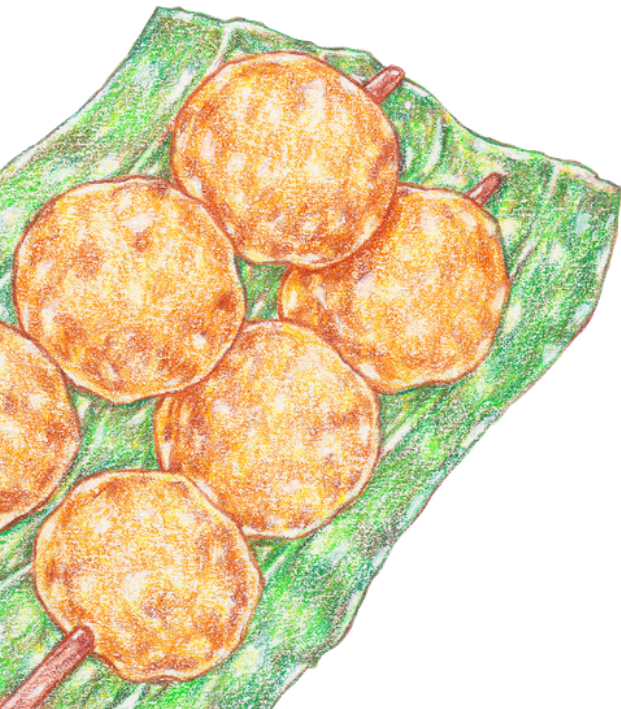
#### 3. Write Descriptions

Recipe Description: Write a brief paragraph explaining your recipe and ingredient choices.

Design Explanation: Write another paragraph about your design choices and why they are appealing.

#### 4. Create a Presentation

Display: Assemble your recipe and design on a poster or presentation board.





# Recipe Corner

Name of the dish: \_\_\_\_\_

Ingredients

- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

Prep time

Cook time

DIRECTIONS:

notes

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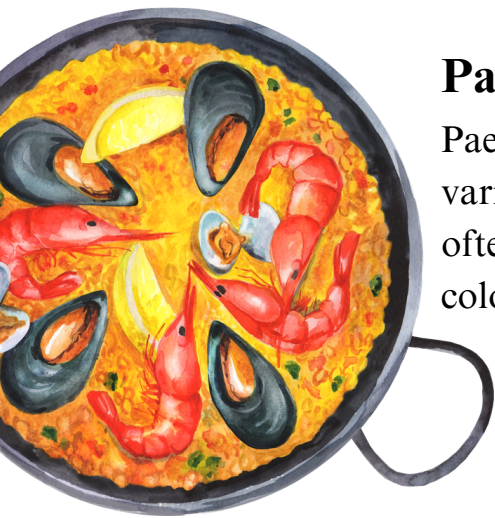


Draw how you want your rice cake to look. Consider shapes, colors, and toppings.

A large, empty rectangular box with a thin black border, intended for drawing a rice cake.

# FAMOUS RICE MEALS AROUND THE WORLD

Rice is a staple food in many countries and is used to make a wide variety of delicious meals. In this lesson, we will explore famous rice dishes from different parts of the world, learn how they are prepared, and understand their cultural importance. By studying these dishes, we will see how rice plays a central role in many cultures and how each dish reflects local traditions and flavors.



## Paella (Spain)

Paella is a famous Spanish dish made with rice, saffron, and a variety of ingredients such as seafood, chicken, and vegetables. It is often cooked in a large, shallow pan and is known for its vibrant colors and rich flavors.

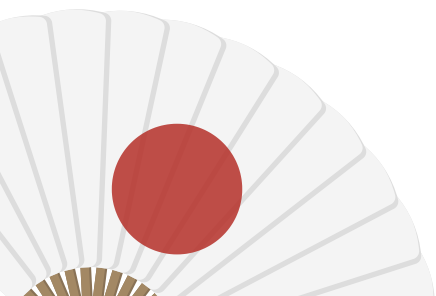
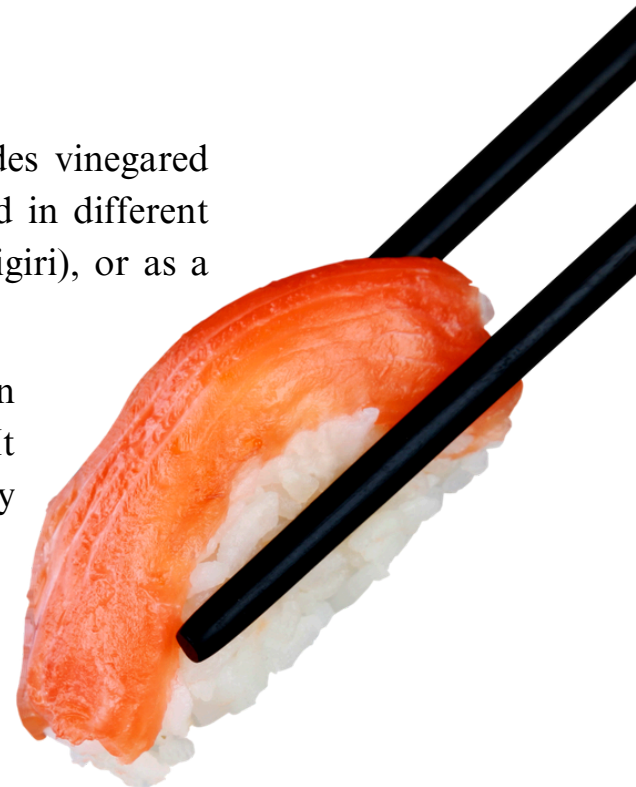
Paella originated in the Valencia region of Spain and is often enjoyed during family gatherings and festivals. It represents the Spanish tradition of sharing meals with loved ones



## Sushi (Japan)

Sushi is a popular Japanese dish that typically includes vinegared rice, raw fish, and various vegetables. It can be served in different forms, such as rolls (maki), hand-formed rice balls (nigiri), or as a bowl (chirashi).

Sushi reflects Japanese culinary artistry and is often served at special occasions and celebrations. It emphasizes the importance of fresh, high-quality ingredients in Japanese cuisine.



# FAMOUS RICE MEALS AROUND THE WORLD

## **Biryani (India)**

Biryani is a flavorful rice dish from India made with basmati rice, spices, and meat (like chicken, lamb, or beef), or vegetables. It is often garnished with fried onions and served with yogurt or raita.

Biryani is enjoyed throughout India and is often served at festive occasions and weddings. It showcases the rich spice blends and diverse culinary traditions of Indian cuisine.



## **Fried Rice (China)**

Fried rice is a classic Chinese dish made by stir-frying cooked rice with ingredients such as vegetables, eggs, and meat or seafood. Soy sauce and other seasonings add flavor to this versatile dish.

Fried rice is a popular dish in Chinese cuisine and is often made with leftover rice. It represents the Chinese practice of turning simple ingredients into a delicious and satisfying meal.

## **Sticky Mango Rice (Thailand)**

Sticky mango rice, or "Khao Neeo Mamuang," is a beloved Thai dessert made with glutinous (sticky) rice, coconut milk, and fresh mango slices. The rice is sweetened with sugar and sometimes flavored with a pinch of salt.



This dish is a popular dessert in Thailand, especially during mango season. It combines sweet, creamy, and fruity flavors, showcasing the Thai appreciation for balancing different taste sensations in their cuisine.

# FAMOUS RICE MEALS AROUND THE WORLD



## **Kimbap (South Korea)**

Kimbap, also known as Korean sushi rolls, is made with steamed rice, vegetables, and sometimes meat or fish, all rolled in a sheet of seaweed (gim). It is often sliced into bite-sized pieces and served as a snack or meal.

Kimbap is a popular Korean dish enjoyed as a quick meal or picnic food. It reflects Korean cuisine's emphasis on fresh, healthy ingredients and the art of making convenient, portable food.



- If you could try making a rice dish from a different country, which one would you choose and why?
- Think about a rice dish that you have never tried before but would love to cook. What would it be





When discussing the food, use the following photos for reference. Before the activity, cut out the photos. Once the photos are prepared, have each child take turns passing them around and describing what they see in each image. This process will help engage all the students, encourage detailed observation, and enhance their descriptive skills.









# COOKING ACTIVITY

## Create Your Own Rice Dish

Choose a rice dish from around the world, follow a recipe, and create a simple version of it at home.



Rice is a key ingredient in many famous dishes around the world, each with its own unique flavors and cultural significance. By exploring and preparing these dishes, you gain a greater appreciation for how rice connects people through different culinary traditions. This activity helps us understand and celebrate the diverse ways in which cultures enjoy and prepare food, enriching our knowledge and appreciation of global cuisines.

### Instructions:

#### 1. Choose a Rice Dish:

- Review the list of rice dishes we've discussed, such as paella, sushi, biryani, fried rice, sticky mango rice, or kimbap. Pick one dish that you find interesting and would like to try making.

#### 2. Find a Recipe:

- Search for a recipe for your chosen rice dish on YouTube or a reliable recipe website. Watch a video or read the recipe carefully to understand the ingredients and steps involved in making the dish.

#### 3. Cook the Dish:

- Gather the ingredients listed in the recipe and follow the instructions to cook your chosen rice dish. Take notes on any interesting steps or challenges you encounter.

#### 4. Prepare a Presentation:

- After cooking, prepare a short presentation to share with everyone. Include the following:
  - **Ingredients:** List the ingredients you used.
  - **Cooking Process:** Describe how you prepared and cooked the dish.
  - **Cultural Insights:** Share any interesting facts you learned about the dish's origin or significance.
  - **Personal Experience:** Talk about what you enjoyed about making and eating the dish, and whether you would like to try cooking it again.





## *unit study reflection*

**Objective:** Write a reflective essay about what they have learned during the rice unit study, including insights gained about rice’s cultural, economic, and culinary significance.

### **Instructions**

#### **Introduction:**

Begin your reflection by briefly summarizing what you have learned about rice throughout this unit. Mention any key points, such as its importance in different cultures, history, its role in global economies, and the various dishes made from rice.

#### **Cultural Insights:**

Describe how rice is used in different cultures around the world. Reflect on any specific dishes you learned about. What did you find interesting about these dishes and their cultural significance?

#### **Economic Understanding:**

Explain the role of rice in the global economy. Consider how rice production affects different countries and why it is an important crop for many people. Reflect on how learning about rice’s economic impact has deepened your understanding of global trade and agriculture.

#### **Personal Experience:**

Reflect on your personal experience with the unit study. What activities or lessons did you enjoy the most? How did preparing and tasting different rice dishes enhance your learning?

#### **Conclusion:**

Conclude your reflection by summarizing the overall impact of the unit study on your understanding of rice. How has this unit changed your perspective on this staple food? What new insights or appreciation do you have for rice and its role in the world?





A series of horizontal lines for writing, consisting of solid top and bottom lines with a dashed midline, repeated down the page.

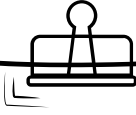
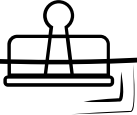
Handwriting practice lines consisting of solid top and bottom lines with a dashed midline, repeated down the page.

# RICE UNIT STUDY BOOK REPORT

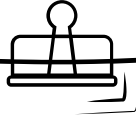
BOOK TITLE: \_\_\_\_\_

AUTHOR: \_\_\_\_\_

ILLUSTRATOR: \_\_\_\_\_



Who are the main characters?



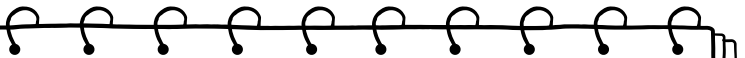
Describe the setting of the story.



Give a brief summary of the story.



What were the main conflicts of the story?



Rate the book:



# ANSWER KEY

1

1. Emperor Shen Nung established annual rice ceremonies during sowing time, where he scattered the first seeds to honor the importance of rice to his people.
2. It is difficult to grow rice in Great Britain because the climate does not provide the necessary conditions: rice requires lots of water at the start and a long period of hot, dry weather.
3. Rice is believed to have traveled to the Americas in 1694 on a British ship bound for Madagascar.
4. In many cultures, rice is linked to fertility. For example, in India, rice is the first food a new bride offers to her husband, and throwing rice at weddings is a common tradition in various cultures.
5. Rice needs flat fields, a lot of water, and a long period of hot, dry weather to grow successfully. This is why rice can thrive in parts of America and Europe like Italy and Spain, but not in places with unsuitable climates like Great Britain.

1

1. China
2. sowing
3. 4530
4. water, hot dry
5. 1694
6. fertility
7. Inari
8. flat
9. Dewie
10. America, Europe

2

1. Inari is known for protecting rice cultivation, bringing prosperity, and is revered by merchants, tradespeople, swordsmiths, and is connected to entertainment and brothels.
2. Inari is depicted as a bearded man riding a white fox or as a woman with long hair carrying rice. These depictions highlight his dual nature and connection to agriculture and guidance.
3. Inari shrines are known for their deep red buildings, rows of torii gateways, and the hōshu-no-tama emblem. These features symbolize prosperity, spiritual protection, and a connection to Inari.
4. The fox in Inari mythology represents both benevolence and trickery, reflecting Inari's complex nature as a deity who can offer guidance but also challenges.
5. The Fushimi Inari Shrine is significant because of its thousands of red torii gates that create a striking and spiritual pathway, making it a prominent and popular destination.

# ANSWER KEY

2

1. rice
2. benevolence, trickery
3. Food
4. red, torii
5. Kyoto
6. bearded, woman
7. emblem
8. Ukemochi
9. fox
10. inside, outside

3

1. The Ifugao people used basic tools to carve terraces into steep mountain slopes and created a complex irrigation system to manage water. These techniques were necessary to make the mountains suitable for rice farming and to control water flow.
2. The terraces required teamwork and cooperation, which strengthened community bonds. They also represented the Ifugao's deep connection to their environment and their advanced agricultural skills.
3. Problems included neglect, migration of people, and unregulated development. Steps taken include conservation efforts, sustainable tourism practices, and increased funding for preservation.
4. Tourists can help by following guidelines to minimize impact, supporting local businesses, and respecting the cultural practices of the Ifugao people.

3

1. Luzon
2. Ifugao
3. 4,000
4. Irrigation
5. 1995
6. Migration
7. 2001
8. Sustainable
9. Batad
10. Respectful

# ANSWER KEY

6

1. Li Wei shared his rice out of generosity, showing he valued others' well-being over his own.
2. The spirit rewarded Li Wei's selflessness with a wish, resulting in a bountiful harvest and saving the village from famine.
3. The theme is that true wealth is in kindness and generosity, demonstrated by Li Wei's actions and the resulting harvest.
4. The villagers saw Li Wei as a hero and learned that generosity and kindness are the true measures of wealth.

6

1. False
2. True
3. True
4. False
5. False
6. True
7. False
8. True
9. False
10. False

6

1. False
2. True
3. False
4. False
5. True
6. False
7. True
8. True
9. False
10. False

7

Example Structure for the Written Description:

1. Germination: Describe how rice seeds are soaked and sprout in a nursery bed, focusing on the need for warm temperatures and consistent moisture.
2. Seedling Development: Explain the process of transplanting seedlings into flooded fields and their growth, including how standing water benefits the plants.
3. Vegetative Growth: Detail the development of stems, leaves, and roots, and the role of water and nutrients in this stage.
4. Flowering: Outline how rice plants produce flowers, how pollination occurs, and how this leads to the formation of grains.
5. Harvesting: Describe the steps involved in cutting, drying, and milling the rice plants, and why each step is important for obtaining high-quality rice.

9

1. The Great Wall was built to protect China from invasions and raids, creating a barrier to defend against enemies.
2. Sticky rice mortar is made by cooking sticky rice, mixing it with lime and water to form a strong adhesive paste.
3. Sticky rice mortar created a durable, water-resistant bond that helped the Wall withstand attacks and weather.
4. The use of sticky rice mortar shows ancient Chinese ingenuity by using local materials to create a strong construction material.

# ANSWER KEY

9

1. protect
2. sticky
3. 13,000
4. sticky rice
5. flooded
6. bricks
7. movement
8. strong
9. attacks
10. ingenuity

12

Part 1:  
finds  
decided  
watered  
grew  
was, gathered

Part 2:  
attention  
tall  
famous  
eager  
curiosity

Part 3:

- The villagers learned that with a little curiosity, they could create something extraordinary.
- Yuki waters the seed every day and makes sure it gets enough sunlight.
- The rice had a unique flavor that made everyone happy; it became famous throughout the land.

12

Part 1:  
finds  
decided  
watered  
grew  
was, picked

Part 2:  
1. mirror → mirrors  
2. took cared → took care  
3. make → made  
4. curiosity → curiosity

Part 3:  
1. golden  
2. sweet  
3. magical  
4. sunlight  
5. care

12

Nouns:

- Village (in "a quiet village called Tsubasa")
- Girl (in "a little girl named Yuki")
- Seed (in "a tiny, golden seed")
- Field (in "the rice field")
- Seed (in "Yuki took good care of the seed")
- Rice (in "The special rice became famous")

Nouns:

- Planted (in "The villagers planted rice")
- Found (in "Yuki found a tiny, golden seed")
- Decided (in "She decided to plant it")
- Grew (in "The golden seed grew into a tall rice plant")

# ANSWER KEY

14

1. Mr. Li harvested 6,000 pounds of rice in total. ( $50 \times 120 = 6,000$ )
  2. Mrs. Wong produced 360 rice cakes in total. ( $15 \times 24 = 360$ )
  3. A total of 360 cups of rice soup were prepared. ( $8 \times 45 = 360$ )
  4. There were 192 bowls of rice set up for the guests. ( $12 \times 16 = 192$ )
- 40 mini

14

- Mr. Tanaka packed 200 pounds of rice in total. ( $8 \times 25 = 200$ )
- Mrs. Suzuki made 120 rice cakes in total. ( $10 \times 12 = 120$ )
- A total of 105 bunches of rice were used for decorations. ( $15 \times 7 = 105$ )
- There were 54 bowls of rice in total. ( $6 \times 9 = 54$ )

14

- 10
- 15
- 20
- 20

