

I'm not a robot

























Our Chinese New Year worksheets will engage students and children in learning about the Chinese New Year, also known as the Lunar New Year or Spring Festival. These worksheets cover a wide variety of activities and exercises that aim to enhance students’ understanding of the cultural, historical, and social significance of this important holiday. They also introduce key concepts such as the Chinese zodiac, traditional customs, symbols, and the festival’s global importance. These worksheets include exercises that incorporate literacy, numeracy, cultural learning, arts and crafts, critical thinking, and creativity. They serve a dual purpose – not only do they educate students about the specifics of the Chinese New Year, but they also reinforce academic skills like reading comprehension, problem-solving, vocabulary building, and even basic math. These worksheets can be tailored for different age groups, from preschoolers to older students, offering exercises that range from basic coloring pages to more complex assignments like writing essays or researching historical facts. This collection of worksheets for kids is designed to provide a comprehensive and engaging exploration of the holiday, helping students understand its cultural significance, traditions, and symbols. Given the multifaceted nature of the Chinese New Year celebration, Chinese New Year Worksheets often come in a variety of formats and exercise types. These include activities that involve literacy, numeracy, arts, critical thinking, and hands-on creativity. Here’s a breakdown of the learning objectives and activities across the various worksheets: Introducing the Concept – The first set of worksheets will introduce students to the basics of Chinese New Year, including the origins, significance, and widespread celebration of the holiday. Students learn about traditions like family gatherings, decorations, and fireworks, along with the meaning behind these customs. This serves as a foundation for understanding the 15-day long festival. Language Puzzles – A crossword puzzle reinforces key vocabulary and concepts related to Chinese New Year. Students use clues to fill in words associated with the holiday, such as “dragon dance,” “lantern,” and “firecrackers.” This activity strengthens their retention of important terms and ideas through an interactive format. The Chinese Zodiac – A true or false worksheet about the Chinese Zodiac teaches students about the 12-year cycle of animals that represent each year. The activity helps them understand the cultural importance of zodiac signs in determining personality traits and predictions. The worksheet encourages critical thinking as students discern between correct and incorrect statements. Symbol Matching – In a matching activity, students connect traditional Chinese New Year symbols, such as firecrackers, lanterns, and the dragon, with their meanings, such as good luck, driving away evil spirits, and hope. This visual exercise helps students grasp the symbolic meanings behind different customs and reinforces their learning in a creative way. Zodiac Personality Traits – These worksheets focus on linking each Chinese Zodiac animal with personality traits such as “brave and confident” or “loyal and honest.” By doing so, students learn how different animals are believed to influence the characteristics of individuals born in those years, deepening their understanding of the Zodiac’s cultural role. Dullian (Poetry Couplet) – A fill-in-the-blank worksheet on “Dullian,” the decorative red banners hung during Chinese New Year, explains their meaning and form. Students are asked to complete sentences about dullian, learning about the importance of the poetry and messages displayed for the new year. This activity highlights the cultural significance of traditional decorations. These worksheets combine reading, vocabulary building, matching, and puzzles to engage students in a variety of learning activities. Each worksheet focuses on different aspects of Chinese New Year, from their origins and traditions to the symbolism behind decorations and the Chinese Zodiac. Together, they provide a well-rounded and immersive learning experience, helping students connect with the cultural and historical context of this widely celebrated holiday. What is Chinese New Year? Chinese New Year, also known as the Spring Festival (春节, Chūn Jié) or the Lunar New Year, is one of the most significant traditional holidays celebrated by the Chinese people and many other East Asian cultures. It is a time of family reunions, feasting, and cultural activities that are steeped in thousands of years of history and rich traditions. The festival marks the beginning of the lunar calendar, with celebrations that last for about 15 days. Let’s explore the history, timing, global celebrations, unique aspects, and customs that make Chinese New Year such an important and fascinating event. Historical Origins The roots of Chinese New Year can be traced back over 3,000 years, evolving from ancient agrarian festivals in China. Traditionally, it was linked to the lunar-solar Chinese calendar, which dictated the cycles of farming and the seasons. During the Shang Dynasty (1600–1046 BCE), it is believed that people held religious ceremonies to honor gods and ancestors, seeking blessings for a good harvest in the coming year. By the time of the Zhou Dynasty (1046–256 BCE), the celebration was more formalized, and the concept of beginning a new year at the end of winter started to solidify. The mythology surrounding Chinese New Year is also deeply woven into its history. One of the most famous legends is about a beast called “Nian” (年), which lived in the mountains or under the sea and would come out on the last night of the lunar year to attack villages, devouring crops, livestock, and even people. The villagers eventually discovered that Nian was afraid of loud noises, bright lights, and the color red. To protect themselves, they began lighting firecrackers, hanging red lanterns, and decorating their homes with red couplets—traditions that have survived into modern times. Chinese New Year has undergone various transformations over the centuries. The Han Dynasty (206 BCE–220 CE) saw the formalization of the lunar calendar, and during the Tang Dynasty (618–907 CE), the festival expanded to become a grand, nationwide celebration. By the Qing Dynasty (1644–1912), many of the customs and traditions we recognize today had already taken shape, including the giving of red envelopes (hóngbǎo), family feasts, and temple visits. Timing of Chinese New Year The date of Chinese New Year is not fixed because it follows the lunisolar Chinese calendar, which is based on both the cycles of the moon and the sun. The festival typically falls between January 21 and February 20, depending on the year. The celebrations start on the first day of the lunar year and last until the Lantern Festival on the 15th day, which marks the end of the Spring Festival. The timing of the New Year marks the end of winter and the beginning of spring, symbolizing renewal and new life. The Chinese Zodiac, which operates on a 12-year cycle, assigns an animal to each year (Rat, Ox, Tiger, Rabbit, Dragon, Snake, Horse, Goat, Monkey, Rooster, Dog, and Pig), and each year is also associated with one of the five elements (Wood, Fire, Earth, Metal, and Water). This combination of animal and element influences the characteristics of the year, adding further meaning to the celebration. Who Celebrates Chinese New Year? Chinese New Year is celebrated primarily in China, but it has also become a major holiday in many other countries with significant Chinese populations, such as Taiwan, Hong Kong, Macau, Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand, Vietnam, the Philippines, and even in Western countries like the United States, Canada, and Australia. In Vietnam, the celebration is known as Tết Nguyên Đán or simply Tết, while in Korea it is called Seollal, and in Tibet it is known as Losar. Each culture has its own unique customs, but the core themes of family, renewal, and prosperity remain consistent across these celebrations. In major cities across the world, Chinese New Year parades and public festivals have become widely popular, often featuring lion dances, dragon dances, fireworks, and cultural performances. In places like New York, San Francisco, London, and Sydney, Chinese communities organize vibrant street festivals where both locals and tourists join in the festivities. Unique Aspects of Chinese New Year One of the most unique aspects of Chinese New Year is its emphasis on family and togetherness. The holiday begins with the practice of “getting home” (回家, huí jiā), a time when millions of people across China embark on what is known as the largest annual human migration, as they travel to their hometowns to reunite with their families. The importance of family is underscored by the traditional New Year’s Eve reunion dinner (年夜饭, nián yè fàn), where multiple generations gather around the table for a lavish meal. Symbolism is woven into almost every aspect of the holiday. The color red, for example, is believed to ward off evil spirits and bring good fortune. Red decorations, such as paper cuttings and banners with auspicious phrases, are hung throughout homes and public spaces. Fireworks and firecrackers, which originated from the need to scare away the mythical Nian, are another iconic element of the holiday. On the stroke of midnight, they are set off to usher in the New Year with a bang, believed to drive away bad luck and evil spirits. Another unique element is the use of the red envelope, or hóngbǎo (红包). These red packets contain money and are given to children, unmarried relatives, and sometimes even employees as a gesture of good luck and blessings for the New Year. The act of giving a red envelope symbolizes the sharing of wealth and prosperity. Food plays an essential role in the celebrations, with each dish carrying symbolic meaning. Dumplings (饺子, jiǎozi), which resemble ancient Chinese currency, symbolize wealth, while fish (鱼, yú) is served because it sounds like the word for “surplus,” representing abundance. Other foods like rice cakes (年糕, niángāo) and tangyuan (汤圆, sweet rice balls) are consumed for their associations with rising fortune and family unity, respectively. Customs and Traditions The customs and traditions surrounding Chinese New Year are as rich and tapestry of ancient practices as they are adapted to modern life. The celebration can be broken down into several key phases: The preparations, the New Year celebrations, and the post-New Year activities. Preparations (before New Year’s Eve) – In the days leading up to the New Year, families thoroughly clean their homes in a ritual known as “sweeping the dust” (除尘, chú chén), which symbolizes sweeping away bad luck and misfortune from the previous year. This cleaning is essential because it is believed that cleaning during the New Year period itself could accidentally sweep away good fortune. After cleaning, homes are adorned with red decorations, such as couplets, paper cuttings, and lanterns. People also make offerings to the Kitchen God (灶王爷, Zào Wáng Yé), hoping that he will report good things about the household to the Jade Emperor. On New Year’s Eve and New Year’s Day – The highlight of Chinese New Year is the reunion dinner on New Year’s Eve. This meal is incredibly symbolic, with dishes carefully chosen for their meanings. Families often stay up late on New Year’s Eve, a practice known as “shǒusù” (守岁), which is believed to help bring longevity to one’s parents. At midnight, firecrackers are set off to welcome the New Year, and many families burn incense and pray to their ancestors. On New Year’s Day, people dress in new clothes, often in red, and visit relatives and friends to exchange greetings and gifts. A common greeting during this time is “Gōng Xì Fā Cǎi” (恭喜发财), which means “wishing you wealth and prosperity.” It is also considered important to start the year by avoiding bad omens; arguments, breaking things, or using unlucky words are strictly avoided. Post-New Year (up to the Lantern Festival) – The celebrations continue for several days, with visits to friends and extended family. On the fifth day, known as the “Birthday of the God of Wealth” (财神, Cǎishén), businesses often reopen and set off firecrackers to attract prosperity. The final major event of the New Year is the Lantern Festival (元宵节, Yuánxiāo Jié), held on the 15th day.

This day is marked by the lighting of colorful lanterns, lion and dragon dances, and the eating of tangyuan (glutinous rice balls), symbolizing family unity. Page 2 These worksheets cover a wide range of subjects, including math, English, history, art, science, and social studies, but all with a holiday-themed twist. The worksheets can be used by students of all ages, with content varying to suit different grade levels and learning capabilities. These worksheets include tasks like holiday-themed word problems in math, reading comprehension, writing prompts asking students to describe their family holiday traditions, coloring pages for younger students, history lessons about the origins and traditions of a holiday, science experiments related to holiday themes. They can help to reinforce knowledge and skills that students have learned throughout the year. For example, a teacher might use a holiday-themed crossword puzzle to review vocabulary words, or a holiday-themed quiz to review key concepts from a unit. We have organized these worksheets by the month(s) in which they are observed or celebrated traditionally. Some of these holidays will be listed over several months based on how they are observed. If you would like them in alphabetic order, look at the left-hand navigation bar above. January Martin Luther King Jr. Day Worksheets A federal holiday in the United States that commemorates the birthday of civil rights leader Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. It is observed on the third Monday of January each year, which is around the time of King’s birthday, January 15. New Year’s Resolutions Worksheets This is a tradition in which people make a commitment to change or improve something about themselves or their lives at the start of a new year. February 100th Day of School Worksheets This is a celebration that takes place in most primary and elementary schools across North America. It revolves around the 100th day of the academic year, which is usually in late January or early February. Black History Month Worksheets This annual celebration takes place in February in the United States, and in October in the United Kingdom and Canada. The focus is to acknowledge and honor the struggles and triumphs of Black people throughout history. Ground Hog Day Worksheets If the groundhog emerging from its burrow on this day sees its shadow due to clear weather, it will retreat to its den and winter will persist for six more weeks; if it does not see its shadow because of cloudiness, spring will arrive early. Mardi Gras Worksheets Fat Tuesday has been celebrated as far back as ancient Roman times. It has evolved over time to become a celebration of food, music, and community. Presidents Day Worksheets Celebrated on the third Monday in February, it was originally established in 1885 to commemorate the births of George Washington, the first President of the United States. Valentine’s Day Worksheets February 14th is traditionally a day to express love and affection towards romantic partners, but it is also celebrated as a day to appreciate friends and family. March International Women’s Day Worksheets March 8th is a day dedicated to celebrating the social, economic, cultural, and political achievements of women, as well as calling for gender equality and women’s rights around the world. Pi Day Worksheets This is an annual holiday celebrated on March 14th (3/14 in the American date format), which honors the mathematical constant pi which is the ratio of the circumference of a circle to its diameter. Saint Patrick’s Day Worksheets This day of green is a cultural and religious holiday celebrated on the 17th of March each year. Spring Worksheets Its arrival is marked by significantly warmer weather, the blooming of a variety of plants, and longer daylight hours, all of which are generally due to the increase in sunlight reaching the Earth’s surface in the temperate regions. April April Fool’s Day Worksheets On the first day of every April, we go out of our way play lighthearted tricks and pranks on one another. You can often tell who is playing attention to calendar on this day. Arbor Day Worksheets A holiday dedicated to the planting and care of trees. The name derives from the Latin word “arbor,” meaning tree. Earth Day Worksheets Celebrated worldwide on April 22 to demonstrate support for environmental protection. Easter Worksheets This Christian holiday commemorates the resurrection of Jesus Christ. Easter is a time of celebration, hope, and renewal, and is an important holiday for Christians around the world. International Children’s Book Day Worksheets This is celebrated on April 2nd, which is also the birthday of the famous Danish author Hans Christian Andersen. The event was established by the International Board on Books for Young People (IBBY) in 1967 to promote children’s books and reading worldwide. May Asian Pacific Heritage Month Worksheets A month-long observance that celebrates the culture, traditions, history, and contributions of Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders in the United States. Cinco de Mayo Worksheets Literally meaning the 5th of May in Spanish, this holiday is celebrated in Mexico and many parts of the United States. It commemorates the Mexican army’s victory over the French at the Battle of Puebla on May 5, 1862. Memorial Day Worksheets This day is for remembering and honoring persons who have died while serving in the United States Armed Forces. Mother’s Day Worksheets It’s a day to appreciate and show gratitude to mothers for their endless sacrifice and unconditional love. June Father’s Day Worksheets The day of the year that we celebrate dear old dad and fatherhood in general. Traditionally observed in the United States on the third Sunday of June. Juneteenth Worksheets On June 19th the United States Commemorates the end of slavery on this day. This holiday was elevated to a National Holiday though it had been observed in other States for many years. July Bastille Day Worksheets This day marks the turning point of the French Revolution. This national French holiday takes place annually on July 14th and serves as a symbol of unity and patriotism. August Friendship Day Worksheets This is a holiday that we encourage teachers to celebrate with their students. It is celebrated at different times of the year based on where you are located. People typically spend time with their friends and show appreciation for their friendship. September Fall Worksheets This season of the year is typically characterized by cooler temperatures, shorter days, and the changing colors of leaves on trees. Hispanic Heritage Month Worksheets This is a time to recognize and celebrate the contributions, cultures, and histories of Hispanic and Latino Americans. It is typically held from September 15th to October 15th. Labor Day Worksheets On the first Monday of every September this holiday honors the contributions and achievements of American workers and the labor movement, and it also marks the unofficial end of the summer season. Pumpkins Worksheets This is the perfect theme for the start of the harvest season. There are so many language activities that you can include in your classes with this. October Columbus Day Worksheets Commemorates the arrival of Christopher Columbus in the Americas on October 12, 1492. It’s traditionally observed on the second Monday in October. Halloween Worksheets The celebration has really evolved over the years. It all began we a Celtic tradition of wearing costumes to ward off ghosts. Indigenous People’s Day Worksheets Celebrates the history, culture, and contributions of Native American people and acknowledges their rich and diverse civilizations before and after the arrival of European settlers to the Americas. November Day of the Dead Worksheets Also known as Día de los Muertos, this is a Mexican holiday celebrated on November 1st and 2nd. It is believed that during this time, the spirits of the dead return to the world of the living to be with their families and loved ones. Diwali Worksheets One of the most important and vibrant festivals celebrated by Hindus, Jains, Sikhs, and some Buddhists around the world. It’s commonly known as the “Festival of Lights,” and it symbolizes the spiritual victory of light over darkness, good over evil, and knowledge over ignorance. Thanksgiving Worksheets A day for families and friends to get together for a special meal. Veterans Day Worksheets Celebrated on November 11th each year this a day to honor and thank military veterans who have served in the U.S. Armed Forces and defending the country. December Christmas Worksheets This holiday originates from Christian Bible and is celebrated December 25th annually. Christmas is a time of joy and celebration, and it represents different things to different people. Hanukkah Worksheets An eight-day Jewish holiday that typically falls in late November to late December. Kwanzaa Worksheets The seven-day annual celebration that honors African heritage in African-American culture. Winter Worksheets The days are shorter, and the nights are longer, as the Earth’s axis is tilted away from the sun. This causes temperatures to drop, often resulting in snow, ice, and other winter weather conditions in many areas. Page 3 The collection of Pi Day worksheets will help teachers celebrate and educate students about Pi (π) and its significance, particularly for the annual Pi Day celebrated on March 14th. These worksheets encompass various aspects of Pi and its applications in mathematics, such as geometry and measurement, making them an ideal supplementary resource for classrooms. This collection will help teachers introduce the following skills and concepts to students: Introduction to Pi (π) The first set of worksheets introduces students to the concept of Pi (π), explaining its mathematical importance as the ratio of a circle’s circumference to its diameter. The worksheet provides simple explanations for younger students, describing how Pi is found in everyday objects like pizza, cookies, and wheels. This introduction serves as Pi’s discovery. This collection blends mathematics with history, providing a broader context for Pi’s relevance both in ancient and modern times. Fun and Creative Learning Approaches The worksheets are designed to incorporate fun, incorporating pizza-themed problems to keep students engaged. By relating mathematical concepts to everyday activities like eating pizza or calculating the size of a cake, these worksheets make math feel more interactive and less intimidating. The engaging visuals and relatable themes also ensure that students enjoy the process of learning something that might otherwise seem challenging. What is Pi Day? Pi Day is an annual celebration that takes place on March 14th (3/14) to honor the mathematical constant π (pi). Pi is the ratio of a circle’s circumference to its diameter, and its decimal representation begins with 3.14, hence the choice of March 14th as Pi Day. Pi is an irrational number, meaning its decimal representation goes on indefinitely without repeating. It has been calculated to over one trillion digits beyond the decimal point. The concept of Pi was first organized by physicist Larry Shaw in 1988 at the Exploratorium, a science museum in San Francisco. Since then, the day has been celebrated by math enthusiasts, educators, and students worldwide. In 2009, the U.S. House of Representatives passed a resolution recognizing March 14th as National Pi Day, encouraging schools and educators to observe the day with activities that teach students about the significance of pi in mathematics and science. Pi Day celebrations often involve various math-related activities, puzzles, and games that highlight the importance and fun of mathematics. It is also common for people to enjoy eating pie or other circular foods as a playful nod to the mathematical constant. Pi Day serves as an opportunity to engage in discussions about mathematics, explore the beauty of numbers, and inspire a love for learning and problem-solving. Teaching Tips For Pi Day Pi Day is an excellent opportunity for educators to make mathematics engaging and fun for students. Here are some teaching tips for celebrating Pi Day in the classroom: Introduce the Concept of Pi Begin by explaining the significance of pi in mathematics, its role as the ratio of a circle’s circumference to its diameter, and its properties as an irrational number. Discuss the historical context of pi, how it has been used throughout history, and the mathematicians who have contributed to our understanding of this constant. Hands-on Activities Encourage students to measure the circumference and diameter of various circular objects (e.g., lids, plates, wheels) and calculate pi by dividing the circumference by the diameter. This hands-on experience helps students understand the concept of pi more concretely. Challenge students to memorize as many digits of pi as they can and hold a friendly competition to see who can recite the most digits. Invite students to create pi-inspired artwork, such as designing posters, drawing circular patterns, or writing pi-kus (a spin on haikus that use the first three digits of pi as the syllable count for each line). Introduce students to mathematical puzzles and games related to pi, such as calculating the area or circumference of circles, solving word problems, or finding the volume of cylinders. Real-world Applications Highlight the importance of pi in various fields, such as engineering, physics, and architecture, by providing examples of how pi is used in real-world situations. Celebrate with Real Pie As a fun and tasty way to celebrate Pi Day, bring in pies or other circular treats for students to enjoy. You can even incorporate math lessons by discussing the geometry of slicing the pie or calculating the area of a pie slice. 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Write each word you find on a line. Each clue describes the characteristics of one of the animals of the Chinese Zodiac. Use the clues to complete the puzzle. Find all the mistakes in each passage and mark them with editing symbols. Circle the number of syllables for each word. A legend says that this celebration began because of a fight against a mythical beast called the “Year.” Describe the last time you spent quality time with your family. When was it? What did you do? Who was there? On the lines below, write a dullian of your own. In the two lines, try to capture your hopes and wishes for the upcoming year. Read the poem. Then write a poem of your own about Chinese New Year using free verse. Unscramble the words. The Chinese believe that the birth year is an unlucky year. Why might you wear red in your birth year? Answer all the trivia questions. Write an acrostic poem about Chinese New Year. It is one of the most celebrated events on the calendar. Around this day, Chinese people from all over the world make their way to their family homes to join in with the festivities. These celebrations last for days, and people and children look forward to them throughout the year. It does help when you are in the country with the world’s highest population. It is popularized Pi day. Discuss the historical context of pi, how it has been used throughout history, and the mathematicians who have contributed to our understanding of this constant. Hands-on Activities Encourage students to measure the circumference and diameter of various circular objects (e.g., lids, plates, wheels) and calculate pi by dividing the circumference by the diameter. This hands-on experience helps students understand the concept of pi more concretely. Challenge students to memorize as many digits of pi as they can and hold a friendly competition to see who can recite the most digits. 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