

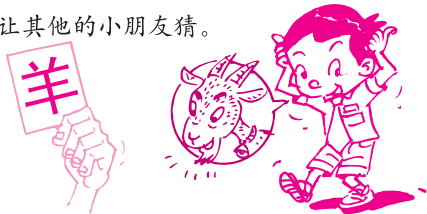
字卡50用

1-2岁幼儿学习认字

1. 将字卡贴在两边墙上，每念出一字，幼儿即爬去触摸该字。
(将两边墙上的字卡位置对调，再重念一次。)
2. 将一堆字卡放在幼儿面前，每念出一字，让幼儿从字卡中找出该字。
3. 拿出一张图卡，让幼儿找出字卡。
4. 拿出一张字卡，让幼儿找出图卡。

学习认字

5. 将图卡拿出，要小朋友找出适当的字卡，并念出该字。
6. 拿出字卡，要小朋友找出适当的图卡。
7. 让小朋友坐成一个圆圈，开始传递字卡。当指示停止传递时，持着字卡的小朋友大声念出该字。
8. 让小朋友围坐成一个圆圈，让小朋友报数，并将所有字卡放在圆圈中。随意念出一个数字，该数字的小朋友抽一张字卡并大声读出该字。
9. 选出一位小朋友，让其任选一张字卡(可以是动作或事物)，并表演，让其他的小朋友猜。



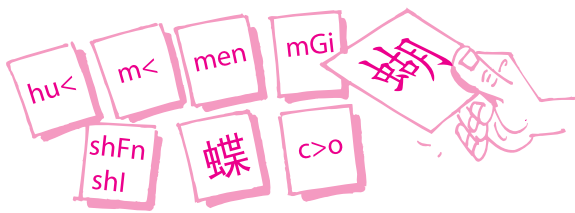
10. 让每位小朋友拿着一张字卡，然后指定小朋友念出该字卡上的字。
11. 配合课本教学，在上新的一堂课前，可以预先将要教的生字字卡拿出，念出一个句子，再教该生字。
12. 配合课本教学，可以预先把课文的内容抄写在黑板上，但保留生字要小朋友利用字卡将生字放入文中。
13. 准备好图卡，让小朋友利用字卡构词，如：球——小球



14. 利用空白的字卡写上部首。将小朋友分组，然后把一叠字卡放在桌上，要小朋友派代表出来比赛，看那一组最先找出最多同部首的字。
15. 将小朋友分组，然后把一叠字卡放在桌上，要小朋友派代表出来比赛，看哪一组最先找出最多反义词的字。
16. 将小朋友分组，然后把一大堆字卡放在桌上，要小朋友派代表出来比赛，看哪一组最先找出最多同音字。
17. 将字卡贴在墙上。将小朋友分组，当念出某一字时，小朋友们就从起点开始跑向该字。最先到达并碰触到该字者胜。



18. 让小朋友持有多张字卡，另将图卡贴在墙上，要小朋友持字卡与图卡配对，看那一组最先完成任务。
19. 将字卡分成2组，交由2组小朋友负责。当某一组拿出一张字卡，另一组则要拿出与该字相反意义的字卡，并念出该字。
20. 将字卡分成2组，交由2组小朋友负责。当某一组拿出一张字卡，另一组则要拿出与该字相同读音的字卡，并念出该字。
21. 将字卡分成2组，交由2组小朋友负责。当某一组拿出一张字卡，另一组则要拿出与该字相同部首的字卡，并念出该字。
22. 将字卡反过来铺在桌上，让小朋友逐一翻卡，看那一个小朋友可以找出最多同部首的字(须先准备好同部首的字卡)。



23. 将字卡反过来铺在桌上，让小朋友逐一翻卡，看那一个小朋友可以找出最多同音字(须先准备好同音的字卡)。
24. 将字卡反过来铺在桌上，让小朋友逐一翻卡，看那一个小朋友可以找出最多反义词(须先准备好反义词的字卡)。
25. 将字卡给所有的小朋友。每个小朋友用手把字卡盖着，不要给别人看。玩“小朋友找朋友”的游戏：每人找一个同伴，找到后掀开字卡，看是不是相同部首。先找出者胜，找不到再找。
26. 将字卡给所有的小朋友。每个小朋友用手把字卡盖着，不要给别人看。玩“小朋友找朋友”的游戏：每人找一个同伴，找到后掀开字卡，看是不是持同音字字卡。先找出者胜，找不到再找。
27. 将字卡给所有的小朋友。每个小朋友用手把字卡盖着，不要给别人看。玩“小朋友找朋友”的游戏：每人找一个同伴，找到后掀开字卡，看是不是持反义字卡。先找出者胜，找不到再找。
28. 将同音字的字卡取出(地、的、得)，然后将一个短文写在黑板上，让小朋友放入正确的字卡。如：这是我()木马。木马慢慢()跑，带我到外公家。外公在唱歌。外公轻轻()唱。外公唱歌真好听!
29. 将所有字卡分给小朋友。当念出某字时，持有该字卡的小朋友站立，并大声念出该字，持有反义词卡的小朋友也站起来，同样念出该反义词。
30. 将小朋友分成2组，一组持有字卡，另一组不需要。随意念出某字，持有该字卡的小朋友站立，并大声念出该字。另一组小朋友则大声说出该字的反义词。
31. 将所有字卡分给小朋友。当念出某字时，持有该字卡的小朋友站立，并大声念出该字。持有同音字卡的小朋友也站起来，同样念出该同音字(须解释两个字不同的含义)。
32. 将所有字卡分给小朋友。当念出某字时，持有该字卡的小朋友站立，并大声念出该字。持有相同部首词卡的小朋友也站起来，同样念出该同部首的字。

50 USES / USAGE OF FLASHCARDS

CHARACTER RECOGNITION: AGE 1 - 2

1. Teacher places 2 different characters on a board. Teacher pronounces the character and the children go and 'touch' the correct one. (Teacher exchanges the place and repeats the same procedure with different characters).
2. Teacher places all the flashcards on the table. Teacher pronounces a character and the child finds the correct one.
3. Teacher shows one picture flashcard and student will match the character flashcard correctly (picture and word matching).
4. Teacher shows the character flashcard and student will match the picture flashcard correctly (word and picture matching).

CHARACTER RECOGNITION: AGE 3 & ABOVE

5. Teacher using picture and word matching method but with the addition, the student pronounces the character aloud.
6. Teacher shows one character flashcard and student will find the correct picture to match the correct character (teacher can repeat the method above with different characters).
7. A group of students sit in a circle. Teacher will ask students to pass to one another a character flashcard and when the music or teacher says 'stop' - the student holding the flashcard will have to say aloud out the character or picture correctly.
8. A group of students sit in a circle. Each student says out his / her number and when teacher calls out the particular number, the student with the particular number will pick out one card and say aloud correctly.
9. "Teacher selects a student to pick up one flashcard". The deck of flashcards either contains action characters or names of animals, students will take turns to 'act' out the characters or the animals. Other students will guess the action correctly.



10. Teacher gives each student one flashcard. Teacher calls out the student individually at random and each student will pronounce the character flashcard correctly.
11. Teacher explains the meaning of the character first and then builds a sentence with it. (This method is done before teaching a new topic)
12. Teacher writes a sentence on the board with one blank missing. Student is required to fill in the missing blank with the correct character.
13. Teacher puts up a picture flashcard and students will try to make short phrases e.g.: - a ball, big ball or small ball or a yellow ball.



14. Teacher writes a radical (bu shou) on blank flashcard. Different group of students will compete with one another and see which group has the most characters with the same radical (bu shou).
15. Students are divided into different groups. They compete with each other in "opposites". The group with the most set of opposites will be the winner.
16. Students are divided into different groups. They compete with each other in collecting characters with the same sound but different meanings.

17. Students are divided into different groups. Teacher puts up 5 - 6 different characters on the board. Teacher says out a particular character and students compete with each other and race to the front to touch the correct character.



18. Students are divided into different groups. Teacher puts up a picture flashcard on the board. The different groups will compete with each other and match the correct character with the picture.
19. Teacher divides the students into 2 groups. One group puts up one character e.g. (big) and the other group will put up the opposite e.g. (small). Students will say the character aloud.
20. Teacher divides the students into 2 groups. One group puts up one character and the other group will match with another character with the same sound (say - hoorays). Students say the character / word aloud.
21. Teacher divides the students into 2 groups. One group puts up one flashcard and read aloud the radical (bu shou) of the character. The opposite group will find another character having the same (bu shou) and read aloud.
22. Teacher places about 15 - 20 flashcards (face down) on the table. Some with same radical (bu shou) and some with different radical (bu shou). Students are required to match the same portion pairs by opening up the flashcards.



23. Teacher repeats the same action as above (no 22). Students are required to match the different characters in pairs having the same sound.
24. Teacher repeats the same action as above (no 23). Students are required to find the different characters in pairs e.g. big vs. small.
25. Each student is given a flashcard. They are to search among themselves to find the other partner having the same radical (bu shou) and they will be winner.
26. Repeat the same procedure but look for the partners with the same sound.
27. Repeat the same procedure but look for the partner with the opposite characters e.g. big vs. small.
28. Teacher writes a short passage on the board. Students are required to put in the missing blanks with the same sound but different characters.
29. Each student holds a flashcard. Teacher says out a character (e.g. big). Student holding the character 'big' will stand up and followed by another student holding the character 'small' (the opposite of big).
30. Students are divided into 2 groups. Teacher says out a character (e.g. big), student from the group having flashcards will stand up and repeat the word 'big'. Another student from the other group without flashcards will stand up and say 'small' (the opposite of big).