



Creative Writing
Non-Fiction
Group 2

Tribute to Modern Social Media Guru, Allen Zhang

Ching Chung Hau Po Woon Primary School, Lam, Sophie Valarie – 11

China has been the source of many innovations, scientific discoveries, and inventions, which include the Four Great Inventions: papermaking, the compass, gunpowder, and printing. The Chinese even invented the first paper money over one thousand years ago. Even though these inventions were not perfect at first, future generations used their knowledge to improve them, making our lives easier and more convenient. Even in modern times, China's apps, such as Taobao, are popular, and many platforms in the same genre are trying to emulate their success.

Among the many amazing inventors in China, I would like to highlight Allen Zhang and his remarkable creation. WeChat was the brainchild of Allen Zhang, a legend in China's tech sector. It is an instant messaging application that originated as a project at the Tencent Guangzhou Research and Project Center in October 2010. The original version of the application was created by Allen Zhang himself.

WeChat allows people to communicate through texting, voice messages, audio calls, and even video calls. This enables individuals from anywhere to connect with their contacts at any time. Without instant messaging apps like WeChat, people would have to spend a significant amount of time sending emails or writing letters to communicate with others. WeChat's video calling function is also a fantastic way to bond with family members and friends when they are in different locations and cannot meet in person. Additionally, WeChat provides a convenient service where users can scan QR codes to add contacts, eliminating the need to remember or note down phone numbers. Furthermore, WeChat offers a feature where users can upload photos, videos, or text to share with their contacts, allowing them to share glimpses of their lives and emotions.

In my opinion, the app created by Allen Zhang, WeChat, has made communication with others highly accessible and engaging, breaking the boundaries of time and place. Allen Zhang's creativity in conceptualizing WeChat is commendable, as he has significantly enhanced the convenience and ease of many people's lives.

Greatest Chinese Innovations in the Recent Era

Ching Chung Hau Po Woon Primary School, Lau, Tsz Yin – 9

In the past 20 years, with the rise of China's technologies, China becomes the largest invention and innovation country in the world, introducing new modern inventions that revolutionise the daily lives of everyone. These inventions maybe not have all started in the East, but surely they have made big differences to China and to the other parts of the world.

One great innovation is the "Live streaming platform" such as TikTok and XiaoHongShu i.e. Little Red Book. These platforms allow billions of users across the world to create and share short videos, showcase talents, creativity, and everyday experiences. Therefore, everyone could show themselves to the public. These platforms made it possible to sustain a culture of connecting millions of people worldwide and providing a platform for self-expression.

Another great invention is "Electronic cars". China has made superb technological advancements in developing electric vehicles (EVs) and promoting reliable transportation network and navigation for driverless cars. It helps with reducing pollutions and providing better air quality, allowing the country to become a leader in EV production.

The next great invention should be "Electronic payment" and its significant rise and usage in China. Mobile payment systems such as Alipay and WeChat Pay have changed the way of conventional money transactions through cash and credit cards. Less or no paper money or cash is used for payments, making money flow more conveniently and accessibly in the country. This technology has changed payment systems and advertisement methods used by almost all the retails, dining, transportation services and more!

Furthermore, China's "High-speed railway" train and its network are significant leaps in the country's journey of invention. The train's speed goes up to 350 km/h, providing fast and shorter trips for major cities. Its prices are affordable, providing accessibility to the public and supporting the economy through the fast movement of goods and people.

As a primary student, I find pleasure in learning the rise and importance of China and its inventions. It's great to know how these inventions are changing our daily lives and we must open our mind and think of how we could contribute ourselves more productively as technologies continue to blossom.

The Most Iconic China's Inventions

Ching Chung Hau Po Woon Primary School, Lee, Tsz Ho – 12

In the past China, there were four great people, which led to these four great inventions. Without them, our world may have changed already. There are four inventions, and they are papermaking, compass, gunpowder and finally, printing. The first one I'm going to talk about is papermaking.

Papermaking is a way to make paper and it was invented by Cai Lun during the Eastern Han Dynasty. He used a lot of ingredients to make one singular paper only! Also, it needs a lot of time because we need to wait. Moreover, we need to boil it, then wash it and that needs a lot of energy to do it! It may need to do it repeatedly! However, without Cai Lun, we would not have paper nowadays.

The second one is the compass that was invented by Shen Kuo. A compass is a device that shows the cardinal direction used for navigation and geographic orientation. The first compass was named magnetic compass then later called only 'compass'.

Before magnetic compass was invented, there was less good than a compass and it is called guide fish. In the past, people used compasses to make sure they are not lost.

The third one is gunpowder. Gunpowder was invented by Sun Simiao, a medical scientist in the early Tang Dynasty. Sun Simiao found that if three medical things mixed together, it can burn violently when ignited with fire. In the past, hunters often use gunpowder to set up traps to catch prey. And people used it to dig mountains, build roads and build canals.

The final one is printing, which was invented by Bi Sheng. Printing has a lot of various movable types. Such as clay type, wood type, pottery type, etc.

I was inspired by these four great 'Heros'. And again, without them, the world right now may be different.

New Tales of China's Inventions

Ching Chung Hau Po Woon Primary School, Li, Ho – 9

I think in the near future, there will be a lot of different kinds of housework robots, sports machines or even book-making machines. They look interesting and useful for us, don't they? Let me introduce some of them to you.

First, I think there will be some doing-housework machines. They are helpful when you do the housework, you just need to charge them up for ten minutes and when they are fully charged up, you just need to decide which housework you want it to do. Lastly, press the correct button and the machine will do it in super fast speed. This machine can do lots of housework, such as sweeping or mopping the floor, clean the windows and the bedroom etc.

Second, I think there will be some playing badminton machines. These machines are interesting because they can play badminton with people! They can play excellent as they have cameras to know where the shuttlecock is, when they have finished detecting, they run to the right position and hit the ball back to its competitor. The most magical is that the machines seldom miss! It will be exciting when the machines play with some excellent players.

Third, I think there will be some book-making machines to make plenty of books. You just need to put a five-dollar coin at the money slot and choose what the book is about, and then you add some papers, and the book will be finished in an hour! The machine can draw and write very nice, it can also make the book cover by itself too! So, we can have our own unique books at any time.

I think above machines will appear in the near future. These new inventions will be added a lot of fun and convenience to our lives, and I am really looking forward to them and will try them out at the first hand.

New Tales of China's Inventions: The Origin of Ketchup

Ching Chung Hau Po Woon Primary School, Lin, Yerrey – 11

China is renowned for its four great inventions: paper-making, printing, gunpowder, and the compass. However, there are numerous other inventions that originated in China, which are less known but equally intriguing. One such invention is ketchup, the ubiquitous tomato-based sauce used in cuisines around the world. How did ketchup come from China? What is the story behind this popular condiment? This essay explores the origin and development of ketchup, from its ancient roots in Fujian Province to its modern adaptation in America.

The word "ketchup" means fish sauce in Fujianese, a dialect spoken in the southeastern coastal province of Fujian in China. The "chup" in ketchup actually means "sauce" in Mandarin, while the "ket" in ketchup refers to fish. Originally, ketchup was a fermented fish sauce made from salted and preserved fish such as anchovies, mackerel, or sardines. This sauce was a staple in the diet of the Fujianese people, who used it to enhance the flavour of their dishes, including noodles, rice, and seafood.

In the 1500s to 1600s, when Fujian was a bustling seaport, Fujianese sailors learned about this fermented fish sauce from Vietnamese fishermen, who also had a similar sauce called nuoc mam. The Fujianese sailors adopted and modified the Vietnamese recipe, adding spices such as ginger, garlic, cloves, and star anise to the fish sauce. They also began producing another product from the fermented fish, called arak or araq, which was the early ancestor of rum. Arak was made by combining distilled fermented red rice with molasses and palm wine. It became a strong alcoholic drink popular among sailors and traders navigating the South China Sea.

As Chinese sailors continued to sail through the South China Sea, they introduced their ketchup and arak to other ports and countries, including Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, and the Philippines. They traded these products with the local people, who also enjoyed the taste of the fish sauce and liquor. In the 1600s, British and Dutch merchants started purchasing large quantities of arak and ketchup from the Chinese sailors and soon developed a fondness for ketchup as well. They brought the ketchup back to Europe, where it was well-received by consumers. However, the Europeans made some modifications to the original recipe, such as adding vinegar, sugar, and mushrooms to the fish sauce.

It wasn't until the 19th century that tomatoes were added to ketchup for the first time. This was largely due to the influence of American colonists, who had access to abundant tomatoes from the New World. They experimented with different ingredients and methods to create their version of ketchup, which turned out to be sweeter and spicier than the original fish sauce.

By the mid-1850s, tomato ketchup had become the dominant form of ketchup in America, and the preserved anchovies were omitted from the recipe. By 1980, the demand for better preservation and the American fondness for sweetness led American ketchup manufacturers, such as Heinz, to significantly increase the sugar content of their ketchup.

Today, ketchup is one of the most widely consumed sauces globally, with different varieties and flavours available in various regions and countries. Few people are aware, however, that ketchup originated in China as a fish sauce used by sailors and traders in Fujian. Ketchup is a testament to the creativity and innovation of the Chinese people, who have invented numerous products that have influenced and enriched the world. It also reflects the cultural exchange

and adaptation that has occurred throughout history, as different cultures have encountered and modified the sauce according to their tastes and available resources. Ketchup is not only a delicious condiment but also a fascinating story of Chinese invention.

Super AI Robot

Ching Chung Hau Po Woon Primary School, Wong, Sze Wai – 11

After many years of scientific development, computerisation is common across the world. In our daily life, we often use smartphone, tablet computer, laptop, and personal computer. Some even live in an Artificial Intelligence home, where lamps, TVs, air conditioners, and curtains will be automatically adjusted based on user's needs. The AI Electric car is also very common in China. Many AI robots are being developed in many countries. They are using Supercomputer and Big Data to control robots to perform various tasks, like waiting jobs, dancing, or even some difficult physical actions such as jumping and rolling. Watching them move makes you feel amazed and mesmerised. In the military aspect, they use AI robot to check the bombs and use drones to detect enemies in battlefields. For ensuring cybersecurity in the economy, many financial companies will use voice and face AI detection for owner recognition.

With the rapid development of science technology and computerisation of systems and services, I speculate that an amazing invention might appear soon, which will appear as a super AI robot. Why is it called Super AI Robot? It can act as a family helper, and it will help us go buy groceries in the supermarket. It will have an excellent memory and will never forget house chores. Functioning through autopilot, it can navigate its way to the markets, detect and recognise food to select, and even have electronic payment function like Alipay, Payme and Wechat pay embedded for completing payment upon owner's permission and verification.

As an AI house robot, it will possess the ability to cook as a chef. By telling it the preferred food to be cooked, it can prepare fascinating food dishes like Gillette Pork Chop Rice, Hand-pulled Noodles, Fried Rice, Lobster Yee Mein, Cream Chicken Soup and cheesecake. It can skilfully use its hand and eyes to detect if food is cooked, uncooked, fresh, or contaminated, and it can also distinguish between sugar and salt! Also acting as a waiter, it can set up the table and prepare and serve all the food immaculately. Apart from serving, it will also clean up the table after the meal and it will also help us wash the dishes. Its hands will not rust as its body is made of stainless steel.

The beauty of this AI robot lies in its ability to act as a teacher or tutor who can teach me how to complete questions I don't know how to do. It can also review exams and test with me and teach me step by step so I can complete understand what I am learning. I'm sure a study companion like this will help me get good marks at exams and tests. As an AI Robot, it will review new topics with me so that I can understand what teachers are teaching in class. It will be the super teacher who has intelligent answers to all questions!

I wish the Super AI Robot will be born within the next 10 years. I am so excited to welcome it as witness its birth and development!

Chinese Medicine

Farm Road Government Primary School, Cheung, Sui Lam – 12

China is a place with a lot of inventions. Most people think paper, gunpowder or the compass are the most useful inventions ever. But I think it is Chinese medicine. Some Chinese medicine includes needles and plants or other interesting ideas to help people with their health. Some medicines even use tiger bones, fish bones, bird bones, needles or herbs. There have been a lot of Chinese medicine inventors, but the king of Chinese medicine is called Shennong.

Shennong was a master of the Chinese medicine. He was a god of the wind, but he loved Chinese medicine. He used many ways to use Chinese medicine. He always used a lot of plants to make Chinese medicine and tested the plants himself to make sure they were safe to eat. He also taught many people his knowledge of Chinese medicine and he invented the most interesting way to heal people – using needles. But he unfortunately died because he accidentally tried a poisonous plant. However, we still remember him to this day.

Shennong also invented the plow, found plants that were poisonous and taught people how to be farmers and how to grow herbs and plant crops. Shennong wrote all that down in the *Shennong Bencaojing*, but many people think that it was actually written by many authors who wished to honour him. He is still considered the father of Chinese medicine.

Shennong may have existed as a real person, but he was also a god. He was also known as the emperor of fire. He is often shown with horns on his head, snowy white hair and beard and a skirt which is made of crops and cloth. Shennong also created tools like the axe.

When Shennong became powerful, the Chinese people were sick and weak. They didn't know what medicine could help them. However, Shennong was a wise man who saw the people suffering. He decided to help them by teaching them how to live better.

Shennong invented the plow so that people could control where their crops grew. He invented the axe so that people could cut logs to make firewood and make the winter more comfortable for the people.

Shennong also taught people how to find drinking water by digging wells. This way of collecting water was much easier and cleaner for preventing diseases from spreading.

Although Shennong died a long time ago, people still remember him and built a temple called the Shilin Shennong Temple, dedicated to him to honour him for helping us. The temple is located in the Shilin District of Taipei. The original building was created in 1709, but the current building was created in 1971. In 1812, the temple was actually an important base during a conflict between villagers from Zhangzhou and Quanzhou.

Without Shennong, we would be without Chinese medicine. Chinese people would still be weak and sick. Shennong is an important person in our life. We need to learn from him and respect him. We can learn from him by reading about his history and success. We can also visit Shilin Shennong temple to honour him.

Will you be inspired to learn more about him?

History of Paper

Farm Road Government Primary School, Chow, Kin Hei Russell – 12

China invented many things in history. Things like the compass, gunpowder and even natural gas pipes were invented in China. But today, I'm going to tell you how China invented paper.

Paper was invented many years ago. Although today, five hundred pieces of paper only cost twenty-five dollars, its invention was very important. In the Han Dynasty, before paper was invented, people use leaves, bamboo slips and wax plates to write stuff. These materials were either too heavy or too expensive.

When Cai Lun knew that materials used for writing were bad, he tried to combine rags of cloth, fishing nets, mulberry trees and the inner bark of bamboo. He mixed the composition with water, and after the mixture started to soften, he poured the mixture onto a flat piece of woven cloth, draining the water and drying the mixture until it formed a thin matted sheet. Cai Lun reported his discovery to the emperor who commended him for it. The process was adopted throughout the whole of China. It then spread to the rest of the world. This invention was cheap and convenient so that the people could afford it and the paper was light enough to carry.

In the Song Dynasty, paper production techniques became even better and the main raw material was boiled bark. But paper was not only used for writing. In the Song Dynasty, they invented paper money. It was a massive improvement, because before paper money was invented, people used metal coins which were too heavy to carry. But if they used paper money, it was so much lighter. The paper money (jiaozi) was printed with woodblocks, using six colours of ink.

In the Yuan Dynasty (Mongol Empire), Kublai Khan issued a monetary form called chao. The Mongols showed it to Marco Polo. He was amazed by the idea of a government backed currency. However, the paper money was not backed by gold or silver and the Yuan Dynasty printed increasing amounts of the currency leading to runaway inflation.

China also use paper to invent toilet paper. Before toilet paper was invented, people used grass, moss or leaves. The reason they invented toilet paper is that using the other things to wipe is not comfortable, but using toilet paper to wipe was much better. Toilet paper was made using silk and tree bark during the Han Dynasty.

Wallpaper was also invented in China back in 200 B.C. Wallpaper printing techniques include surface printing, gravure printing, silk-screen printing and rotary printing. This is a material that has textured paper and covers the interior walls.

China also made oil-paper umbrellas. They were used for sedan chairs for cover, sheltering people from rain or sunlight, and believed to help drive evil spirits away. Nowadays, oil-paper umbrellas are mostly sold as works of art and souvenirs.

When the Japanese empire invaded China, all the paper money was turned into Japanese stamps until 1945. This lasted until the Japanese empire surrendered to America after dropping two nuclear bombs on Japan.

China also invented toys using paper. People in China don't like wasting useful material, so they made folding toys for their children using scrap paper. One of the folding toys is an inflatable paper balloon. Children fold the balloon, blow it up, fill it with some water and then throw it on the ground to make a loud sound.

Chinese people also used paper to invent golden venture folding. It is a special type of 3D origami that was invented by a group of Chinese people in the 1990s. They invented a style of paper folding that joins together

hundreds of identically folded triangular units to make a whole lot of different shapes. The finished model was given as a gift

China invented making things back in the past which were amazing. We should all be grateful for China.

History of Chinese Tea

Farm Road Government Primary School, Ho, Tsun Hin Nathan – 12

When people mention Chinese inventions, we definitely think about the four great Chinese inventions including paper making, printing technology, gunpowder and the compass. Actually, there are dozens of Chinese inventions that changed people's lives around the world. I'm now going to introduce another important Chinese invention here – tea production.

According to the ancient Chinese legend, Shennong discovered tea in 2737 B.C. That time, he accidentally poisoned himself seventy-two times while searching for edible plants. When he was about to be poisoned to death, a leaf fell into his mouth. He ate it and felt much better. This was how they say China first discovered tea and so tea was firstly used for medical purposes.

Tea was consumed in different ways in the past. It was a vegetable and could be mixed with grain porridge to eat. It went from being a food to a drink about 1500 years ago when some people found out using hot water and combining with moisture could create a complex and good taste from the green leaf. Tea became the emperor's favourite drink. At that time, China was the only country which had tea plants, so it became one of the three central Chinese export goods, along with silk and porcelain.

Tea is a very popular beverage around the world, and each country has its own unique tea culture and traditions. China, the birthplace of tea, has various kinds of tea such as oolong, black, white, and pu-erh tea. Bubble tea, which is also known as boba and black pearl tea, is a popular iced-tea drink made in Taiwan and has gained worldwide popularity. It is combined with milk tea, sweetener and bubbles, which are small balls made from tapioca or fruit jelly. Shaking the bubble tea with milk can produce a rich, silky texture. Lemonade tea is an iced drink from the United States that combines the tastes of tea and lemonade which can create a bright and refreshing taste. It has been popular since a famous American golfer asked his wife to add lemonade to iced-tea. Masala chai is a popular spiced tea that originated in India. People can make it by brewing black tea with different aromatic spices such as cardamom, cinnamon, cloves, ginger and black pepper.

In addition to loose tea leaves, there are different forms of tea around the world. Compressed tea, also called tea bricks, are blocks of whole or finely ground tea leaves that have been packed in molds and pressed into a block form. Tea bricks can preserve the quality of tea over long distances and long periods of time. Compressed tea was the most commonly produced and used form of tea in ancient China prior to the Ming Dynasty. In ancient China, tea bricks were usually made with thoroughly dried and ground tea leaves that were pressed into bricks or various other shapes. Some tea bricks were also mixed with binding agents such as flour and manure to better preserve their form.

Another form of tea is tea bags, which are small sealed bags made of paper that hold either whole or ground tea leaves. Some people designed these bags for aiding immersion in water to steep tea. In the history of tea bags, it is said they were invented by a New York tea merchant. He wanted to use a more convenient way to send tea samples to his customers. He settled on using little silken bags, which accidentally created tea bags, and nowadays the bag's material has changed from silk to paper.

Tea powder is another common form of tea form. The most popular example of this form is matcha, a tea made in Japan. Matcha is made by roasting green tea leaves and crushing them up in mortars into a powdered form. Nowadays, matcha is also used to flavour and dye food such as miso and soba noodles, green tea ice-cream, matcha lattes and a variety of Japanese confectionary.

A popular form of tea in modern times is tea capsules which are comprised of a tea concentrate and capsule shell. In this popular invention, most of the water soluble components of the tea's original leaves are preserved in the tea concentrate. When the instant tea capsule is placed in a brewing container, the capsule shell is contacted with water and the tea concentrate in the capsule generates some bubbles. Those bubbles attach to the powder which quickly dissolves into a clear tea drink. The instant tea capsule is convenient and easy to brew.

The Chinese people always say that, 'Firewood, rice, oil, salt, sauce, vinegar and tea are the seven necessities to begin a day.' Though tea is last on the list, we can see its importance in our daily life. Tea is the most consumed drink in the world after water. Tea drinking (called yum cha) is very popular in Hong Kong. Most elderly Hong Kong people usually have breakfast in the Chinese restaurant in the early morning to enjoy 'one cup with two pieces' meaning a cup of tea with two pieces of dim sum. They read newspapers and chat with friends and spend a whole morning doing this.

Having a cup of tea is one of the methods to relax. Many studies also tell us that regularly drinking tea can improve our mood, improve our focus, help our heart, boost our brain power, keep our metabolism up, boost our energy and much more. Do you like drinking tea? What type of tea do you like? I believe you would enjoy at least one of them.

New Tales of China 's Inventions – Gunpowder

Kowloon Rhenish School, Chan, Cheuk Yu – 11

China is one of the four ancient Civilizations. It had a long history and a lot of inventions but the well-known is the four great inventions that is compass, gunpower, papermaking and typography. Among the four great inventions, I think gunpowder is the most important. Gunpowder has two kinds: black powder and smokeless gunpowder.

The gunpowder was invented in Tang Dynasty, around 850 A.D. The emperor hoped to have eternal life so that he ordered some alchemists to make elixir of life. The alchemists tried many difference ways but still failed. One day, an alchemist mixed 75 parts of potassium nitrate (saltpeter) with 15 parts charcoal and 10 parts sulfur to do it. Suddenly, it exploded with a flash and a bang when reach flame. At first, gunpowder usually used for making firecracker that helped the king for driving away bad things and get health. Later they used gunpowder for making fireworks for celebrate important festivals. In year 1232 in southern Song Dynasty people invented bamboo muskets and launch into warhead later, they invented artillery. In 1240, Arab people knew that China have gunpowder and spread this news rapidly. Then gunpowder introduced to Arab. In 1304, Arab people used black powder in the war. They put it inside a bamboo or iron tube to shoot arrows. In Europe, the earliest recorded cannon was exported from Ghent, Belgium, in 1313 but actually Yuan Dynasty (from 1276 to 1368), Mongolians already used cannons to against Russians. In 13th to 14th century, China used a lot of artillery and rockets in wars. In Ming Dynasty's capital from Nanking moved to Beijing in 1421 because Nanking is next to mountains which is not good at resist artillery and rockets attacks. In 17th century anaphase in Europe black powder was used to non-military purposes. Until 19th century, black power is the only known propulsion fuel and explosives.

About gunpower good things. Now a days, gunpowder is commonly used in firecrackers and fireworks for celebration in festivals such as Chinese New Year, National day, Christmas party and ceremony as well as stage special effects in music concert. It produces colourful flash and light when it exploded. It can increase the atmosphere of the festivals and programs. It can also help for mining industry, demolition buildings and trading.

Unfortunately, people always used gunpower in war. Instead of having fun during celebrations. It made many people homeless even lost their life.

There is no doubt that gunpowder is really a great and important invention. Gunpowder can use either good things or bad things. Gunpowder good for celebration and industry use but also bad for war. We should think about how to use it in correct ways.

Exploring the World of Chinese Noodles

Kowloon Rhenish School, Chu, Kai Tik Caylus – 11

Have you ever tried noodles before? They are amazing! Noodles have been invented for centuries and they come in many different flavors and styles. They are loved by the people around the world for their delicious taste and unique textures.

The story of noodles started in the ancient Han Dynasty. A clever chef created them after being inspired by the moon's reflection on a river, isn't that fascinating? After that, noodles became a staple in Chinese cuisine, and they have evolved into a wide variety of types and shapes.

In the northern part of China, you will find a type of noodles which are called “la mian”, they are made from dough and they come in different thicknesses and sizes. They are hand-pulled noodles! Skilled chefs stretch and twist the dough to create long and elastic noodles. In the southern region, 'mi fen' takes the spotlight. These noodles are thin and silky, perfect for soups or stir-fried dishes.

Every region in China has its own unique noodle dishes. For example, in Yunnan, they have a famous dish called 'crossing the bridge noodles'. It is a fun and interactive way to enjoy noodles. You need to get a bowl of steaming hot broth and a platter of raw ingredients. You can add the ingredients to the broth and watch the chef cooking in front of you!

There are many types of noodles in China. Among them, I like “dandan mian” most. It is a dish originating from Chinese Sichuan cuisine, it consists of a spicy sauce, usually containing preserved vegetables. The spiciness of the dish makes my mouth water. I usually eat it with my family. I think this is the best invention in the world!

Noodles not only taste incredible, but they also reflect the rich culture and tradition of China. You can find noodles almost everywhere around the world now!

Invention of Chinese traditional toys

Kowloon Rhenish School, Tse, Tak Hang – 11

I believe that a simple toy can bring us joy and inspire someone's creativity. Chinese invented lots of traditional toys. Most were folk toys. Can you name some of them? Let me show you three Chinese traditional toys.

Do you usually go flying kites with your family? You only need bamboo sticks, paper and strings to make one. Mo Zhai, an ancient Chinese philosopher, made the earliest kite. When the first kite was invented, it was not a toy. Kite was used as a military tool. It is hard to believe! In the Tang Dynasty, kites began to be more popular and became toys for entertainment and leisure. Does your kite have patterns? If yes, what is it? Patterns and designs of the kite are often used to symbolizing good luck and happiness in life. In various countries, including China, there are the Giant Kite Festivals held every year. It is an amazing event which will have loads of kites in the sky.

Have you ever seen a toy which is called 'Beyblade'? It was found in a Japanese comic, but the earliest 'Beyblade' was invented by Chinese. Tops were one of the most popular toys among Chinese youths. Archaeologists discovered that the first top was made by stone and was invented in China for at least four to five thousand years ago!

World Cup attracts worldwide attention. Some said that it was originated from China and named Cuju. Another traditional game was evolved from Cuju: shuttlecock kicking. Its history in China is more than two thousand years since the Han dynasty. Players form a circle and keep the shuttlecock in the air without using their hands. The rule is straightforward while the game is fun.

Most of the Chinese traditional toys were invented by folk artists. Nowadays, children and teenagers have forgot these incredible toys. I hope that I can tell you this message from the passage: Do not forget the things that may not be trendy. Traditions are valuable.

AI

LKWFSL Wong Yiu Nam Primary School, Chan, Tsz Yau – 11

China has a rich history of innovation and invention that spans thousands of years.

One of China's most impressive modern achievements is its high-speed rail network. Over the past few decades, China has transformed its transportation system by developing an extensive network of high-speed trains that crisscross the country. These trains, known for their exceptional speed, efficiency and comfort have revolutionized travel within China. The cutting-edge technologies and engineering prowess behind this innovation have allowed China to set new records for train speed and provide a reliable and environmentally friendly mode of transportation for millions of people.

China has emerged as a major player in the field of Artificial intelligence also known as AI, making significant advancements in both research and application. Chinese companies have developed cutting-edge AI technologies across various domains, including facial recognition, autonomous vehicles, and natural language processing. By harnessing the power of AI, China has revolutionized industries, improved efficiency and transformed the way people interact with technology. The country's commitment to AI research and development has positioned it at the forefront of this transformative technology.

China's legacy of innovation continues to thrive in the modern era, as evidenced by its remarkable inventions and technological advancements.

Technology

LKWFSL Wong Yiu Nam Primary School, Cheng, Pak Yu, 12

You may know that the four great inventions of China are compass, gunpowder, the art of printing and papermaking technology. But do you know the new four great inventions of China?

The term 'new four great inventions' is originated from a survey conducted by Beijing Foreign Studies University in 2017. This survey asked young people from 20 countries to list the technologies they will most like to bring back from China. Among respondents' answers, the highest vote-getters are high-speed rail, mobile payment, bike-sharing and e-commerce.

But in fact, China didn't invent any of these technologies, but China is leading the way on popularizing them. Like the high-speed rail, China have the world's largest high-speed rail network and aims to double it in 2030.

For example, the Jakarta-Bandung high-speed Railway have been put into operation, reducing the maximum travel time between the two places from more than three hours to forty minutes. This railway is designed by Chinese companies by using advanced technology, adapting to Indonesia's operating environment. It features advanced technology, safety and comfort. More importantly, it also features China's progress in recent years.

How will China's science and technology progress in the future? Let's wait and see!

New Tale of China's Inventions

LKWFSL Wong Yiu Nam Primary School, Chow, Chung – 11

The four big inventions of China have lived through the human history. They are Paper-making, Gunpowder, Compass and the Printing techniques, they can be called very big inventions that changed the world because they're unique abilities. But have you ever wondered what the inventions in China now are? Let's see what they are and how they can change the world.

Have you ever wondered what the inventions China will make in the future are? As in technology, America's technology is leading the world but I think that China's technology will overall surpass America because since the new China, year of 1949 China's technology have been very bad, but recent years under a series of policies led by the government, China successively mastered two bombs which is one satellite and hybrid rice technology in the 1960s and 1970s. China is also trying to figure out more technologies and join more international things to get China's status up, that's why I think America will be surpassed by China. Now let's see what the inventions from China does.

China have achieved many world leaders in aerospace, manned deep diving, drones, artificial intelligence, green energy, quantum communications, high-speed railways, resource exploration, automation, superconductivity, electronic technology, semiconductors, nuclear technology, lasers and other fields. So I will be talking about aerospace. China has achieved 'firsts' in aerospace much as the first Chinese to go on the moon and more.

I think there will be more and more technology that is better and will make the world even better, for example the railway highway or even flying cars in the future, just imagine cars flying in the sky and people wearing jetpacks to fly. I think China's invention in the future will change the world.

These can fix many problems in the world like trafficking and spaces between people. I doubt with the new inventions the world will be a better place.

About Compass

LKWFSL Wong Yiu Nam Primary School, Lam, Chung Yat – 11

Compass is an instrument identification range. According to historical records, the compass first appeared in the cisman area during the Wong States period. It was one of the great inventions in ancient China.

It was the result of Chinese working people's understanding of mastic objects in long-term practice. Under the action of majestic field.

This performance is usually used in navigation, geodesy, toy and military fields, and can determine the direction.

Before the invention of the compass, most people who sailed on the sea were guided by the position of the sun and the stars.

Compass is an instrument used to indicate direction in the early stage. During the Warn States pod, the Chinese discovered that the meat can be used to indicate the north and the south, and based on this, they made a kind of compass called compass.

The invention of compass has an epoch-influence on navigation creating a new era in the history of international navigation.

New Tales of China's Inventions---Gunpowder

LKWFSL Wong Yiu Nam Primary School, Ng, Ruoyu Jayden – 10

Everybody know gunpowder is the four great inventions in ancient. But do everybody know the origin of gunpowder? No. They don't know the origin of it. So, let me tell you the story.

Once upon a time, there was a zoo. There was a cow in the zoo. One day, the cow pooped a lot. Then, a visitor threw a stone at the cow's poop. After that, it exploded. This is the origin of gunpowder.

Gunpowder

LKWFSL Wong Yiu Nam Primary School, Wong, Man Fan Dominic, 10

There four most important inventions in Chinese history. They are papermaking, the compass, printing and gunpowder.

This time, I want to introduce how gunpowder was made.

A long long time ago, people needed to make medicine because some of them were ill. However, the pot kept exploding when people tried to make the medicine.

Meanwhile, World War One was coming. So, a man thought of something insane that it could make the world better. Using the medicine to fire the cannon's projectile.

When the man talked to the king, the king replied 'Good idea!'. In World War One, the soldiers fought the enemies with the medicine, not only did they won, but also they claimed many nations.

This is the story how gunpowder was made at all.

Cai Lun, the Chinese Inventor from the Past

Mui Wo School, Espada Custodio, Brando – 12

Cai Lun was born during the Eastern Han Dynasty and he was the creator of paper making process. Some people called him 'The God of Papermaking' or 'The God of Paper' and some of you may wonder who is Cai Lun? So, let's start from the beginning.

Cai Lun was born in 50 A.D.. He was raised in a poor family but years later after hard work and being smart he became a eunuch and served Zahng, the emperor of China.

One day, when he was sitting in front of his window, he saw bees making some mold and he had an amazing idea. He remembered how heavy the bamboo and wooden slips were and how hard it was to write on them, so he wanted to make something better, lighter and smoother. He gathered all the ingredients he needed. They were, mulberry leaves, fishnets and old rags. First, he washed the fishnets. Then, he mixed and boiled the leaves, shredded rags and fishnets all together.

After that, he mashed it and made it flat. Finally, he let the mashed paste dry for a while. After the paste dried, he tested the new material by writing on it. After he tested it, he realized that it was much smoother, lighter and more convenient to use for taking notes on. After trying several times, he finally got an appointment with the emperor. He reported the wonderful news to him. The emperor was very happy with the new material and offered Cai Lun the title of a marquis. After he got the title, he became very rich and got one village to himself! He was very grateful and happy that his hard work turned into a success. Then a couple months went by, the Emperor called Cai Lun to a meeting and told him that some other nations learned about his new creation. One of the East Asia nation's took two Chinese soldiers hostage during some battle in Samarkand and they told them how to make paper. The news how to make paper spread around quickly.

Things did not go well for Cai Lun. He ended up in jail accused of plotting against the young emperor and drank poison taking his life. He was buried in his own village. A couple of centuries later, the Europeans made a papermaking machine.

Cai Lun, the Asian Inventor

Mui Wo School, Leung, Kwok Lap Tom – 11

Introduction

Cai Lun was an Asian who lived in ancient China a long time ago. In those days, people used heavy and thick bamboo sheets or clay tablets when writing things down. When Cai Lun saw it, he was inspired because it was hard to write on. He came up with an idea to make thinner and less heavy sheets. Before the paper was made, the Europeans and Africans used old pottery to write things on.

He worked out to use the tree bark, old fishing nets, mulberry leaves and old rags to make some kind of pulp. When he got the idea, he started to make the modern paper we used today. He made some people to help him to make more paper. He also asked his workers to help him write down the ingredients for record. He made a new batch of paper and he told the emperor about it.

The emperor showed appreciation for his work and gave him a village and lots of money and gold. After that, the papermaking quickly spread around the world. Even in Europe and Africa but half of this happened because of Zuo Bo. He was the helper of Cai Lun and he gave motivation to him. So, after that people used it for writing, sending letters, taking notes and drawing pictures.

The Process

This is how people made paper in ancient China. First, people cut bamboo. They soaked it, so it softens. After that, they boiled the bamboo to make mushy pulp. In the end, they pressed the pulp to remove the water and after that they left the paper to dry.

Cai Lun's Life

Cai Lun was born in 50 C.E.–60 C.E.. He lived in a poor family in China, in Guiyang. He might have had a brother. Therefore, when he was growing up, he often had no food and sometimes beg people for bread to support his family. After a few years, he got accepted and became a Chinese court official and worked under the emperor. He was not known by many people at that time, because he was a guy who often worked for the emperor and didn't appear much until he invented paper. He started to gain a huge amount of popularity and became well known as someone who invented paper. He inspired many people in other countries to use and try to make the paper the same way. Until this day, people know him as the man who invented paper. One day, around 50–120 C.E., he drank a glass of poison because he was framed for trying to murder the young emperor and could not take that stress.

The Great Chinese Inventor, Cai Lun

Mui Wo School, Salonga Esmejarda, Nathan – 11

Once upon a time, there was a Chinese inventor called, Cai Lun.

It all started in Luoyang, Han Empire when Cai Lun was a child and his family was very poor.

So, when Cai Lun grew up he wanted to become a eunuch,, an emperor's servant. He was very smart and always interested in machines and doing experiments. He also wanted to support his poor parents and worked hard to get to the palace.

One day, he was sitting in front of his window—watching bees making their hives. Suddenly, he thought of something brilliant! He thought of a very smooth and easy surface to write on, so people in the palace could finally write down important things easily. He wanted to invent something special but he needed a partner to do it. So, he got in touch with a man called, Zuo Bo. He did not know what materials to start with, so sitting down under the tree he kept thinking. Unexpectedly an apple fell down on his head.

So, he thought of bark and bamboo. He told his partner about his idea. Zuo Bo also thought of using hemp, old rags, mulberry leaves and fishing nets. They started experimenting...

First, they cut and moisturize the bamboo shoots. Then, they boiled the bamboo. Third, they cast the pulp. Finally, they pressed the water out of the pulp using big sheets of fabric. Lastly, they hang the sheets in the palace garden to dry them up. These experiments took them all eight years. They tried many times and failed but they never gave up and finally, one day they were able to present a new parchment to write on to the emperor. The emperor showed all the citizens and people liked it. However, many years later he committed a suicide because he got accused of trying to kill the young emperor. Cai Lun was a great inventor. I hope I can be like him one day.

A Chinese Inventor from the Past

Mui Wo School, Tierney, Daniel – 11

Nowadays, people ask who made paper. I will help you to solve this famous question.

Once upon a time in ancient China there was a person called, Cai Lun. He was born in 57 A.D.. He passed away in 121 A.D.. He was around 89 years old when he died. He lived during the Han Empire. After his invention, he was named 'the Father of the Paper Production'.

He was a lawyer and a Chinese eunuch from the Leiyang Guiyang Province. People in the old days used bamboo, wood and metal to write on. He saw many people struggling to carry the writing materials and it was so hard to write with. So he was thinking about how to make an easier way to write and to carry written things. He could afford buying writing materials because he was rich but he thought of the poor people who barely could afford to buy writing materials. Cai Lun had a lot of attempts to make paper, so every time he failed and he tried a lighter material. It took him eight years to find the perfect combination of ingredients. He was inspired from the things he saw in the forest. When watching the bees making their mold he thought that this material was light. He used anything he could find. He used a mix of mulberry leaves, fishnets and old rags.

He mashed up all the ingredients to make a paste. Then, he spread the wet paste and dried it in the sun. Finally, he tested it. It had to fulfill three conditions, like it needed to be light, easy to write on and not too expensive, so many people could afford it.

He showed the paper to the emperor. It was easy to convince him because he used to work for the emperor and he was famous for being smart. The emperor used it and thought it was a great invention. Cai Lun became very famous.

Some people travelled to China to learn how to make it. The papermaking slowly was taken to the East and Europe (e.g. Samarkand) Papermaking made it to the west very slowly because they did not have planes or cars like now and the news about papermaking was taken by merchants and travelers. It took many people to make paper but it was worth it. In the first fifty, after invention not many countries used paper. They used other materials.

In Asia, they used bamboo leaves and maybe even rocks to write on but in some other places like Africa, they used leather, a tree bark and before that they did cave painting. But up North in Europe, they were not so lucky because barely anything could grow. So, when the paper was introduced, it was very valuable. Everyone wanted this material. So, many countries fought for it. The invention of the paper is very useful in modern days. People use four hundred and seventeen million tons of paper every year. It is the same weight, as four hundred million elephants! In one day, we use many sheets of paper to write or to print on it. Most of the paper is used in education. I think, paper is still very important even today. We use more and more computers. In old days, like at war, (before the modern phones), people used to send letters to families and friends to let them know, they are alive and safe. I think, sending a letter shows more respect to the person you are sending it to, instead of texting because you put more effort in it.

Printing on paper is important for education and work. Besides, you can write on paper and use it as a currency. In ancient China, they used seashells for payments. It is easy to carry paper than shells or gold.

Finally, I want to reflect on Cai Lun's personal life. It was all a fairy tale for him. There were 'ups and downs'. He worked hard for his success but it was not always good. He was famous for his invention; no one knew what he felt. He was always in danger at the emperor's court and eventually got framed for plotting to kill the young emperor. He was innocent but he took his own life. From Cai Lun, I learn not to give up. With hard work I believe, I can succeed.

The Unexpected Invention of Gunpowder

Po Leung Kuk Choi Kai Yau School, Wong, Trevor CY – 10

Nowadays, bombs and explosive weapons are very commonly used in modern military warfare, but these dangerous killing machines were once just simple cannons that were first used in the Battle of Ain Jalut in 1260. But before that, there were no guns, deadly killing machines, and not even cannons existed until the 10th century. However, during the late Tang Dynasty in the 9th century, the Chinese invented gunpowder. You may ask yourself, "How does gunpowder relate to deadly killing machines, guns, and even cannons?" Well, you see, gunpowder is a substance that explodes when it comes in contact with fire. It can create so much force when concentrated in an area that it can shoot a heavy metal ball out, and that is how the basic cannon works. But let's stop talking about cannons and start talking about gunpowder. As it turns out, the invention of gunpowder was actually an accident. The Chinese people believed in the concept of immortality, and some monks were trying to create a life-extending elixir, but they accidentally invented gunpowder. You may ask yourself, "How could the monks create gunpowder when it is completely different from a life-extending elixir (a medicine)?" Gunpowder mainly consists of sulfur, but it also contains charcoal and saltpeter. Sulfur was a main ingredient for many medicines back then. They made gunpowder by burning the ingredients and then mixing them up.

After accidentally making gunpowder, the Chinese found it useful and created fireworks using it. These decorations flew up in the sky and made the area so bright that you might think it is morning if you watched during the night. China was pleased with their invention, but soon they found a better use for it. In the 10th century, Emperor Song's military invented the cannon. It had a long metal tube, and some gunpowder was placed behind a metal ball in the cannon. When you lit the fuse, the gunpowder came into contact with the fire, creating a quick expanding gas that pushed the metal ball at high speeds, making it very deadly. From the 11th to the 13th century, the Chinese continued to create more weapons. However, they often only created early versions of these weapons and didn't improve them much. For example, they created an early stage of a gun by using bamboo, gunpowder, and arrows (these early versions of the gun shot arrows, not bullets). Fortunately, other countries stepped in and helped to improve them, slowly developing into the iconic guns, rocket launchers, tanks, and other deadly killing machines we know today.

Water Driven Astronomical Clock Tower

Po On Commercial Association Wan Ho Kan Primary School, Asif, Ayan – 10

China had invented numerous amazing and record-breaking things. To name a few, papermaking, compass, gunpowder, paper money etc...

Among all the breath-taking inventions, I'm going to write about the incredible device called "Astronomical Clock Tower".

The Astronomical Clock Tower was invented back in the 11th Century during Song Dynasty. It was invented by Su Song who was the Chinese Polymathic Scientist and statesman. He was a very talented and God-gifted knowledgeable person. At the age of 70, he applied the most advanced knowledge in astronomy and technology to construct never made or thought before "Water Driven Astronomical Clock Tower".

The Astronomical Clock Tower was 12 meters tall and 7 meters wide. The structure of the clock tower was made of wood while the armillary sphere and the celestial globe were made of bronze. It offers functions of astronomical observation, time measurement and time keeping. The clock tower was operated by hydropower. If you wonder what hydropower is? It is electricity power generated from turbines that convert the potential energy of moving water into mechanical energy.

The era back in 1000 BC benefited hugely from this creation as without it, people used to rely on the direction of water, sun or stars.

After successfully inventing the clock tower, people started using the invention as it helps to show the accurate time, date, celestial bodies and timing movements.

I myself am very astonished to know that people centuries ago who were less educated and had no luxury technology and many other things were so much blessed with talent that they made such a miraculous and matchless invention which has been used for many generations it has definitely made everyone's life easier.

I'm very impressed and inspired by the self-confidence and belief of Su Song who did not give up on his itch of creating new things for society even at the age of 70 when people mostly retired and don't prefer doing anything.

I hope one day in the future I can also invent something to make my nation and parents proud of me.

New Tales of China's Inventions

Po On Commercial Association Wan Ho Kan Primary School, Kaur, Nimrat – 11

China have recently invented some useful things that can change our lifestyle example high speed rail, E-commerce, Mobile payment, Bike sharing and references some people don't know about these Inventions today I am going to explain each of them. High speed rail is a kind of train but its different than traditional trains. It's more faster more comfortable to seat. Some people think that high speed rails are better than planes because plane ticket are way more expensive than high speed rails. It took six years to build high speed rail in china. China have spend nearly \$370 billion dollars on high speed rail. China build high speed rail very fast now? because china initially relied on high speed technology imported from Europe and Japan to establish it's network. China have worked hard on it so it succeed. nearly 1 billion people use high-speed rail in china. My opinion is high speed rail is a good way to travel. But why do people high speed rail better than trains because it's always on time and no delays. China have the fastest high-speed-rails. More people in hong kong are from China so it's easy for them to travel. If people use bus, taxi, tram, etc to travel China that will be hard because of traffic. What is E-commerce ? Do you know it? China import and export their goods to other countries. that means China Buys good and sells good to other country China has the world largest E-commerce Market. China grew E-commerce really fast. China use I mall for ecommerce. E-commerce Market in the world money of 1.94 trillion dollar do you know why E-commerce so popular in China because a lack of retail infrastructure in lower tier cities do you know how big it is it's near about trillions dollar. The largest e-commerce is Alibaba in China. Alibabab is the largest market in china. Do you know when did China made e commerce? They started in 1997. China growth ecommerce because proliferation instant payment tools and advanced network infrastructure construction. do you know advantage of ecommerce cheap price and fast delivery. For my opinion ecommerce is a good business and shop. Do you why e-commerce is so popular in China because china have the largest ecommerce market in the world. Near about 900 million people use ecommerce in china. I think the future of ecommerce will be a very good future. Do you know how ecommerce the mos. Its not China but its usa. There are many ecommerce apps in China near about 80. because people in love shop and have business. Do you what is e commerce in Chinese its Do you know what is mobile sharing ? Let's talk about mobile payment. When we do online shipping. We use mobile payment example we order some thing Taobao we use Alipay or credit card for paying money for things. We can use mobile payment for paying bills. China have 2 mobile payment apps Alipay and wechat. The most popular payment method are alipay, WeChat and Unionpay. more than million people use mobile payment. What do you think is mobile payment safe? Yes it's safe. If you have mobile payment you can just go out with your phone only you don't need to carry many things like bag. Money. When some tourist come to china that will be easy for them to pay money if they didn't exchange money. If you don't know Chinese numbers you use Alipay for paying. Some people don't know how put money in you Alipay. So first you need to have account. Then you need go to 7-11 for transfer money in it. Do you know how many people use mobile payment in China? Near about 800 million people. In now days most of schools use mobile payment. It's safe to do mobile payment because some times we forgot our personal things like laptop, money, cards. Then we can use our phone to block account. for my opinion Mobile payment is a good way to keep your things safe. And we won't be worried if we lost our things like our bank card and other documents. Do you know what is bike sharing in china. Bike sharing is a cycle but you rent for minutes or hours. It costs 1.5 yuan per 15 minutes. almost 15million people use bike-sharing. There are 350 million bikes in china. Some people don't really use them because their bit dirty. Chinese people love to ride bikes because they think that riding-bikes is healthy. Do you know when did China start bike sharing. Some people use it for playing. You know China's bike sharing market is the largest in the world. We can also use Alipay for pay for bike sharing. China have did really Do you know what is custom computing in China? Ok lets talk about it. Do you what fastest quantum computer it's Jinzhang quantum computer series. The latest model is

Jiazhang 0.3. Do you know the companies. Qudoor, hawei cloud, Quasky and many more. Do you how fast it is a million in of a second. For opion it's very good think The leading of quatum computing is IBM. I think teachnoloy of china is so fast and safe. China have invented many think. We should be thank you to them to give as good Technology.We should Thank you the All the country. thank you everyone. if government gave us the things we need so we need to take cae the things.like bike sharing we shouldn't make dirty or make it smell bad. We should be thankful to china because they made high speed rail because they know some people don't have tht much money.so they can't go to china. And the best they don't make any delay.China made mobile payment to help tourist. These were some thins that everyone should know. Government spend millions of dollars on these thing. Thank you everyone for reading my Explainiu.again thank you to China.

New Tales of China's Inventions

Po On Commercial Association Wan Ho Kan Primary School, Leung, Darren - 11

China is a great country with a long history and rich culture. In recent years, China has made many important inventions. One of the latest inventions is the high-speed maglev train.

The high-speed maglev train is a transportation n technology, that uses magnetic levitation to float the train above the tracks. This allows the train to travel at very high speeds, up to 600kilometers per hour ! The high-speed mglev is much faster then others traditional trains and even faster than some plane.

The high-speed maglev train isn't only fast, the high-speed magleve train is also very safe, why it's more secure than others traditional trains ? Because the high-speed maglev uses the most advanced magnetic levitation technology and control systems to ensure the stability and safety of the train.

The high-speed maglev train is an important invention of China, the high-speed maglev is Chinese people's brainchild! The high-speed magleve train makes Chinese people travel more convenient.

I think that in the future, more and more Chinese inventions will make us lives be better and better !

New Tales of China's Inventions

Po On Commercial Association Wan Ho Kan Primary School, Moustafa, Tabarak – 10

A long time ago in china, some really incredible things were invented. They are so great that they changed the world so let's learn about some inventions form ancient China. That have made our lives more convenient and better.

1. Tea: Did you know tea was invented by accident? Five thousand years ago. Someone was boiling a pot of water till some leaves fell into boiling water. He found the taste enjoyable. People loved it so much that it became really popular. Thanks to this invention!

Tea is made form leaves called *Camellia sinensis*. There are different types of tea, like green tea, Black tea and oolong tea. Each type has a unique taste and aroma. Tea is not only delicious; it also has heath benefits. It can help you relax, give you energy and even portect you form some diseases. So if you are making tea, remember it started form china.

2. Silk: Silk is a super soft and shiny fabric that is really nice paper to feel. It ws frist made in China many years ago. A woman discover that she could get silk thread form cocoons of silkworms. She used these theardsto make beautiful clothing and other stuff. Because of nice look and soft texture so it. Because so famous that everyone wants to have.

The process of making silk is called sericulture. It involves raising silkworms, feed them mulberry leaves and carefully unraveling their cocoons to obtain the silk threads. Silk is considered a luxurious fabric because of soft tecture and beautiful appearance. It was highly valued and often used to make clothing for emperors and nobles. Silk production was a important industry in ancient china. It even tot them wealth and prestige to the country. So if you are buying silk clothing remember it started form ancient china.

3. Kite: Have you ever flew a kits? Well, kites were invented in China in the fifth century B.B. They were used for different thing such as spying on enemy, sending signals in the military and measuring distances. It became a children toy during the Fang Dynasty. They were flat and rectangular resemy brids while other design were lengendary Chinese figures. Nowadays kits come in different shapes, colors and sizes.

The origins of kites can betraced back more in 2000 years ago to ancient china, kite were initially used for military purposes, such as signaling and measuring distances. They were also for gauging. The wind, scientific experiments and artistic performances. It wasn't long before people started to use it for playing for fun and enjoyment. Kite are made form light weight material such as bamboo, silk and string. They came in different shape, size and clolors nowadays so if want to fly a kite go china. Weifan there are kite museum and internation kite festivel and competition.

4. Umbrella: When it is hot or sunny or rainy outside, what will you use? You use an umbrella to keep the sun of you or the rain of you. But guess what ? Umbrella was invented in ancient China 3500 b.B ! People used to make umbrella with leaves and feathers to protect themselves form the sun. Eventually, they stared using silk and ailed paper to make them waterproof. Umbrella became really handy in the middle of

the seventeenth Century and till Today they handy important, fashionable.

The umbrella has a long history in China, Date back more than 2000 years. It was initially designed of partect them form sun light but over the year they were made to portect us form rain as well. The Frame were made form bamboo and other flexible material, while covering were carfted by various materials such leave, silk, oiled paper. The umbrealla became a symbol of status and fashion,. It popularity speard beyond to every part of the world Today everyone have a umbrellar.

5. Paper: Can you imagine a world without paper? Well before paper was invented. Chinese people in the past used bones, bamboo unlike us. Nowadays the paper is so important that everybody ahs it. But China invented the paper form plant, like bamboo fibre, mulberry bark and hemp. Paper was much lighter and easier to to write or draw on. Soon it became famous because it easier to carry and it's very cheap. Now everyone is using the paper to draw and write.

The invention of paper credited to Cai Lun an official in the Han Dynasty. He discovered that by pounding Bamboo fibre: mix them with water, then dry the mixture, a thin, foldable and flexible material could be created. This material was paper. Paper revolutionized communication and record- keeping. It replace heave material such as bamboo, bones and silk scrolls, Making writing more convenient and better.

China has invented many stuff witch are convenient to us nowadays. Will china make new invention? Or will be on Mars ? lets fine out in he futur .

China's Impressive Paperwork

Pui Ching Primary School, Wang, Tsz Ki Bella – 11

Before I start, I have a few questions to ask you. What device are you using to read my article? Is it a phone, a laptop, or are you reading a printed copy? And when it comes to drawing, are you using an iPad or good old-fashioned paper? Would it surprise you if I told you that something you see every day actually came from China? I'm referring to paper! Yes, that includes toilet paper too.

There is no doubt that paper has become an essential part of our lives. We use it for writing, wrapping, and countless other daily things. However, the question remains: how well do we truly know and understand the value of paper?'

Let's start with its history, shall we? Paper was originally invented in Egypt, by pressing papyrus stems together. However, the earliest form of paper as we know it, made up of a mesh of randomly arranged plant fibers, was invented between 200 B.C. and 220 A.D. in China during the Han Dynasty by Ts'ai Lun. After the invention of paper, a lot of things happened. During the Tang Dynasty (618–907), paper was folded into square bags to preserve the flavor of tea. The subsequent Song Dynasty (960 –1279) was the first government to issue paper money. At that moment, paper was swiftly applied for diverse usages, which made people's lives easier. Shouldn't we praise ancient Chinese wisdom?

What's more, may I bring your attention to how such a tiny and light thing has influenced our world? Papermaking facilitated a flourishing in literary creativity and written culture, which included works on geography, astronomy, medicine, and mathematics. The aforementioned examples well illustrated how paper led to a rise in popular literature being inexpensively copied and more accessible to the general public. More significantly, paper played an indispensable role in knowledge dissemination at that time. It also led to the creation of newspapers, periodicals, magazines, and books to share knowledge. Meanwhile, it was beneficial to allow more communication among people through letters.

Wow, that was a lot to say. Isn't it fascinating that a sheet of paper could impact the world so much? I wonder what China will invent in the future?

Well, let's wait to find out!

Amazing Inventions of China's Technology

S.K.H. St. Peter's Primary School, Lam, Chung Hong – 9

Last week, my father suggested going on a vacation in Shanghai during summer holiday when he knew that I got the highest marks in my Math exams. My eyes glittered with tears of joy because I had never been to China before. We planned to go there by plane because it is faster though more expensive than high-speed rail.

On the first day, my parents and I arrived at the airport early. I saw the airport was packed with passengers so we dashed towards the check-in counter to check in our luggage. After a while, we got on the plane. I found there were many in-flight entertainments such as a full selection of TV series and the latest films and video games for me to select while I was on board. It was great fun to me.

The flight took around three hours from Hong Kong International Airport to Shanghai Pudong International Airport (PVG). After we had lunch, I saw one of the articles from the flight magazine about the Maglev train museum in Shanghai. It was opened on 16 August 2007. 'Can I go to the train museum tomorrow as it displays many old models of the Shanghai maglev train?' I asked. 'Yes, you can,' my father replied. Then, 'How fast is the Maglev train?' I enquired. Dad told me that China's new maglev train was designed to reach the speeds of 600 kilometers per hour. The high-speed rail aims at connecting more large cities by train in order to reduce the time and expenses required to travel around the world's most populous country. This was the first Maglev line in China and the first and the fastest operational commercial Maglev Train in the world.'

'How is magnetic levitation used for transportation?' I enquired. 'Maglev is a system of train transportation that uses two sets of electromagnets: one set to repel and push the train up off the track, and another set to move the elevated train ahead, taking advantage of the lack of friction,' my father explained patiently. 'Can I take the maglev train from PVG airport to the hotel,' I requested. He nodded with a big smile.

After three hours of flight, the aircraft landed at PVG around one o'clock in the afternoon. My heart began to pound when I was exhilarating to ride on the Shanghai Maglev from the airport to the central station. The journey lasted for around seven minutes, and I could not believe the speed displayed on the monitor peaked at an impressive 301 kilometers per hour. It was really fast.

On the second day, one of my father's colleagues, John, who worked in Shanghai Commercial Aircraft Corporation (COMAC) met up with us. He invited us to visit a hangar near the PVG after we had a scrumptious meal in the Chinese restaurant. When we got in the hangar, I saw different models of aircraft in the spacious hangar. It was amazing. I also spotted that the C919 aircraft was installing the landing gear (LG) by mechanics. I knew that the C919 was the first plane produced by a Chinese manufacturer, Commercial Aircraft Corporation (COMAC). My father told me that the C919 represented an important step in China's economy moving beyond low-cost manufacturing. The C919 is more fuel efficient than the latest than the Airbus A321 aircraft and Boeing B737 aircraft when flying. The design team of COMAC adopted a large number of advanced designs to save fuel consumption and technologies to make it more cost-friendly.

'Can we turn sand into a giant battery in the future?' I asked John politely. 'This may happen in future. Sand heated up by using wind and solar energy and the heat can be distributed by a local energy company to provide warmth to buildings in nearby areas. Energy can be stored this way for long periods of time. All of this occurs through a concept known as resistive heating. This is where a material is heated by the friction of electrical currents. Sand and any other non-super conductor are warmed by the electricity passing through them. It then generates heat which can be used for energy.'

On the third day, John showed us to several visiting spots. I like the glamorous Oriental Pearl TV Tower, which was the sixth tallest tower in the world and the second tallest television in China. We watched the stunning sunset and enjoyed the breath-taking night view of Shanghai from the observation deck. I was completely mesmerized by the night view before me. I snapped many photos of the historic buildings with my powerful camera. At night, we went to a famous Chinese restaurant near the Oriental Pearl Tower. We tried many of the signature dishes. The dumplings were juicier than those in Taiwan. I really enjoyed the delectable meal and spectacular views at the same time. I think it was one of the best meals I have ever had.

I woke up and looked at the clock drowsily on my last day of my vacation. I felt puzzled because the clock was not ringing. 'It's getting late! Wake up, everyone!' I shouted frantically. It was already 10 o'clock. My mother's heart sank and she jumped out of her skin when she realized that we had overslept and missed the flight. A few moments later, my father had a brilliant idea. He told us to grab our luggage and dashed out of the hotel immediately. First, we took a taxi to the Longyang Road train station. Then, we took the high-speed train at Shanghai train station to go back to Hong Kong.

On our way home, I was exhausted but satisfied. It was an unforgettable trip in Shanghai. Although we missed the flight, we all enjoyed ourselves. I was glad to go home by high-speed rail with comfortable seats and big windows. In addition, the best news is: I am going to Beijing in my trip next year!

New Tales of China's Invention: All Terrain Automatic Planter

S.K.H. St. Peter's Primary School, Wong, Jing Nam Jovi – 9

Lately, I have seen the once—azure sky getting murkier and murkier. It seemed as though a giant shadow was slowly spreading across the Earth. Actually, the cause of it is that the air particles that mostly reflect blue light, making it blue, now reflect more grey, making the sky greyer than before. Air pollution is a serious problem and I am going to design a new invention by the name of A.T.A.P. (All Terrain Automatic Planter).

The machine has three parts. The front is a scarlet trapezium with two pipes to blow out smoke. There are also four emerald green walls. On the inside, three are solar panels, and one is for carrying peacock blue drones. There is a plum floor with pots and pots of seeds. On one of the side walls, there are the two big words "Awesome Planters" in magenta. It can also detach its front and put the walls down.

There are about twenty drones in the truck, and they have three jobs to do. The first one is to dig the soil. They have a robot arm attached with shovels to do this job. Next, they go to the truck, pick up some seeds and put them into the seed shooter to put them into holes. Lastly, they put back the soil. They work like the first ones, but instead of taking away the soil, it puts the soil back. These jobs will be too slow if they are done by people, so they are run by an A.I. (Artificial intelligence).

Not only do trees take dust out of the air, they also suck out CO₂, which is a greenhouse gas that makes the planet hotter. Therefore, by planting, it solves the problem of global warming, making the world a better place. It can plant vegetables instead of trees too!

I imagine that people will not work in dusty and packed environments anymore with this design. The sky would be azure once again. They would also breathe more fresh air, which will make them more relaxed. I hope we Chinese can have more great inventions for the benefits of mankind.

The Tale of Optical Fibre

S.K.H. St. Peter's Primary School, Wong, Sheung Yau – 9

'Optical fibre' is a familiar term to us because it is one of the greatest contemporary inventions. Our lives, including studying, playing games, and communicating with others, are closely tied to the Internet.

Optical fibre is made of either glass or plastic, with a thin glass core surrounded by a layer of material with a lower refractive index, such as nylon. From the outside, it appears as a transparent glass thread as thin as a strand of hair.

Optical fibre was invented by a brilliant Chinese scientist Dr. Charles Kao in 1960s. He wanted to find a better way for people to communicate over long distances while people used copper wires with lots of limitations at that time. Dr. Kao believed that light could provide a better solution.

He started doing many experiments with light and different materials and discovered that glass fibres could carry light signals very well over long distances. At the beginning, not everyone believed in Dr. Kao's idea and some people even thought it was impossible. However, Dr. Kao didn't give up. He kept working hard and doing more experiments to prove his idea could work. With the help of another scientist Dr. Robert Maurer and the years of hard work, they finally had a significant breakthrough in 1970. They made a glass fibre that could carry light signals with very little loss. This meant that information could travel long distances without losing its quality.

Their invention changed the world. Optical fibre networks started expanding rapidly across the globe, connecting people in ways never seen before. Suddenly, it became possible to send messages, make phone calls, and share information instantly, no matter how far apart from each other.

The discovery of optical fibre revolutionized the world. In recognition of his remarkable contributions, Dr. Charles Kao was awarded the Nobel Prize in Physics in 2009. And he earned the title of the father of fibre optics from then on.

Optical fibres are widely used by telecommunications companies to transmit telephone signals, internet signals and cable television signals. The fibre-based communication system has a significantly large bandwidth, fewer chances of signal degradation, provides high data security and is comparatively cost-effective. Optical fibres are also used in manufacturing various medical equipment. For examples, gastroscopes and colonoscopes enable doctors to observe the internal organs of patients clearly and reduce the pain caused by the harmful surgeries. In addition, optical fibre can be used for research applications in the microbiology and biomedical applications. Optical fibres are applied in military as well. They are used for establishing a shared channel among stations to exchange information and other purposes like anti-helicopters, anti-tanks... Besides, optical fibres can be also used for space development, such as satellite communications, remote sensing, high-power laser systems, multispectral and hyperspectral imaging, etc., rely on optical fibres for their operations.

It is very difficult to imagine if we live without this amazing technology. Therefore, the next time, when you browse the Internet or make a phone call, remember the tale of Dr. Kao and his extraordinary invention. It shows us that anyone can make a big difference in the world with hard work, perseverance and a little bit of imagination.

The Astonishing C919 – China soars in the skies

Shanghai Singapore International School, Bose, Aditya Nath – 10

“The ultimate dream is to fly, and to fly without limits.” With this ambition, China created its mark of innovation in aviation history with the launch of the COMAC C919 airplanes.

The C919 was built by a company in China called COMAC, which is located in Shanghai. Their goal was to manufacture airplanes locally, instead of only depending Boeing and Airbus.

The C919 is a truly special airplane, it is a symbol of progress and innovation. It shows how far China has come in the field of technology and aviation. Building this plane took many years of hard work, research, and teamwork. A lot of people were involved in this project, including engineers, designers, and pilots. It's a big achievement for everyone who worked on it.

The C919 is not the largest plane in the world, but it can carry over 100 people. Think of it like a big flying bus that can take a whole bunch of people on a long journey. Inside, it has enough seats for 158 to 192 people.

This plane can travel distances, too. It can go for distances between 4,075 km and 5,555 km without needing to refuel. That's like flying from one side of a big country to the other side and even further! It has a wingspan of 35.8 meters. That's how long the wings are from one end to the other. The whole plane is 38.9 meters long, and the tail part, which sticks up at the back, is about 12 meters high. The C919 stands tall at a height of 11.95 meters.

The engines of the C919 are made by a company called CFM International. These engines are super. The tires of the plane are made by Michelin, a very famous company that makes tires for all sorts of vehicles. These tires are really important, especially when the plane lands on the ground.

The C919 is mostly made of a special metal called aluminum alloy. This metal is chosen because it's strong enough to hold the plane together but also light enough to help it fly. They built this amazing plane in Shanghai, and they use a lot of smart technology to make sure everything is just right.

One of the coolest things about the C919 is how it's flown. It uses a system called fly-by-wire. This means that the pilots use electronic controls to fly the plane, which is very modern and advanced. The plane is also designed to save fuel. This is really important because using less fuel is better for the environment. Less fuel means less pollution in the air.

The wings of the C919 are designed in a very smart way. They're called supercritical wings, and they help the plane fly more efficiently. This means the plane can go faster and use less fuel, which is really good for saving energy. The design of the wings reduces something called drag, which is the air resistance that can slow down the plane. With less drag, the plane can fly smoother and faster. It can also fly very high, up to 12,100 meters in the sky. That's even higher than the tallest mountains!

The C919 is built to be very safe. It can handle all sorts of weather and flying conditions. The cockpit, where the pilots sit, is equipped with lots of advanced equipment. This equipment helps the pilots know exactly how to fly the plane and keep everything safe and under control.

There are different types of the C919 for different needs. Some versions of the plane are made for carrying cargo. This means they can move goods and products all around the world. Other versions can be used as flying hospitals. These planes have medical equipment inside and can be used to help sick people in emergencies.

Painting the C919 is a big job that requires a lot of care. It takes about 10–15 days to paint one plane. Each plane can be painted in different colors and designs, depending on what the airlines want. This is why you see planes with different pictures or logos on them. It's all part of how they're painted.

The inside of the C919, where all the passengers sit, is also very special. The cabin is designed to be comfortable and spacious. There's enough room for everyone to sit comfortably, and there's space for luggage too. The seats can be adjusted, so passengers can relax during their flight. The lighting inside the cabin can change colors and brightness, which can make the flight more comfortable, especially if it's a long one. The windows in the C919 are large, so passengers can look out and see the beautiful sky and clouds.

Did you know! Each C919 costs about \$ 99 million (in comparison to the A320neo at \$111 million and the 737 MAX 8 at \$121 million)

Some more interesting facts:

The C919 took almost 15 years in the making.

On May 5, 2017 the C919 made its successful maiden flight .

On 29th of September, 2022, the C919 received its CAAC certificate.

You won't believe the orders the C919 has got! Totally over 600 orders from big airlines like Air China, China Eastern, China Southern and Sichuan Airlines. Some international orders have also started coming in like Brunei's Gallop Air.

In conclusion, the C919 is an amazing piece of technology. It's big, can fly far and high, and has a lot of impressive features. It's made with advanced technology and is designed to be safe and environmentally friendly. The C919 can be used for different purposes, like carrying cargo or serving as a flying hospital. It's a big step forward in aviation and shows how much can be achieved when people work together to create something new and exciting. The C919 is more than just an airplane; it shows progress and is a source of pride. It makes us think about how incredible flying can be and how it connects people and places all around the world.

Hong Kong – Zhuhai – Macao –Mega Structural Bridge

Shanghai Singapore International School, Chabbi, Pranavi Mayur – 11

Can we think of a situation where there were no bridges and people had only boats and barges to cross rivers and oceans? It would affect the commuting of people. China is a pioneer in bridge construction; in fact, there are records of bridges built by Chinese emperors dating back to the 12th century. These bridges were built across the rivers in mainland China, which demonstrates the outstanding skill of Chinese people.

My father recently narrated to me his experience of crossing a unique bridge called Hong Kong – Zhuhai – Macao bridge (HZM bridge for short). I was fascinated by his narration of the bridge, and hence started researching more about this on various platforms, especially on the internet. The Hong Kong–Zhuhai–Macao bridge is the longest cross–sea bridge in the world. It is situated in the southernmost part of China, connecting various parts of the Pearl River delta. Before the HZM bridge was built, it used to take about four hours by road to travel from Hong Kong to Macau, covering a distance of 200 kilometres. With the construction of HZM bridge, the travel time is reduced to only 40 minutes. The bridge has transformed local trade, business, and tourism. The HZM bridge is an icon, demonstrating the capability and expertise of the modern engineering in China. When I was watching a documentary, I was wonderstruck by the continuous improvement of skill and technology of Chinese engineers over several decades.

The HZM bridge was conceptualised in 1983. Engineers spent years, planning, designing, and implementing this project. The construction work began in 2009 and took about nine years to complete. The bridge is designed to last for 120 years, and nowhere in the world bridges are designed for such a long life. This bridge can withstand typhoons, earthquakes, and fires of very high intensity.

This mega structure is an engineering marvel where many unique and novel construction technologies have been used. The structure is 55 km long from start to end; it consists of three parts: a steel bridge spanning 23.9 km, four man–made islands, and a sea tunnel of 6.7 km. The steel spans are above the sea; the tunnels are underwater, and the islands serve as transitions from over the sea to under the sea. Below, we will explore the different aspects of this remarkable bridge.

The steel bridge:

Generally, long bridges are made by joining several smaller segments, each segment standing on pillars. For the HZM bridge, however, the longest span is 460 metres, and each segment is made entirely from steel instead of concrete. Steel makes the structure lighter and easier to build. The engineers built the steel from a special quality alloy to protect it from rusting. Long spans of the steel structure allow large ships to sail freely under the bridge. The documentary helped me to understand how strong pillars are built on the ocean bed.

Man-made Islands:

Despite the long steel spans, there are limits to its length. This Pearl River Estuary has very busy ship traffic; almost 5000 ships cross this area of the sea each day. In order to facilitate the movement of ships, the engineers came up with a brilliant solution to submerge parts of the bridge under the sea as a tunnel. Two artificial islands, covering an area of 200,00 square metres helped to create smooth transition between bridge sections and tunnel.

Engineers drilled large, long steel cylinders into the seabed to create artificial islands, which expedited the construction. I can recollect many airports are built on a reclaimed land near to the mainland, but building islands in the middle of the sea to connect the parts of the bridge is incredible.

Underwater tunnel:

The tunnel is 40 metres below the sea level. Constructing the underwater tunnel was challenging because of the deep-water undercurrents and unpredictable tides. Engineers used special technology to drill the tunnel. 13 heavy-duty ships and 300 skilled workmen moved segments under the sea. In fact, one worker said it was like playing chess with people, equipment, and ships. Most of the workmen used to stay on ships and didn't visit their homes for years. Such hard work and commitment of engineers made this project successful. I was spellbound by divers' dedication who regularly went underwater to check the quality of construction.

The project was carried out on four principles: scale, factory production, standardisation, and assembly. The quantity of steel plates used is equivalent of 60 Eiffel Towers, and the quantity of concrete used is equivalent to eight Burj Khalifa's. Large factory space was built for manufacturing all of the segments using special robots. These steps ensured meeting modern standards and avoiding human error in construction. In the year 2021, I had visited the Silk Road in China and visited many monuments built by Chinese emperors. If I compare modern bridges with old monuments, one thing that remains in common is the spirit, bravery, and perseverance of Chinese people.

Safety was the highest priority in the bridge construction. The bridge was built to sustain fire hazards and traffic collisions. The engineers and marine biologists paid utmost attention to protect the environment. This reduced the disturbance to the 2000 white dolphins in that area. High-capacity barges were used during the bridge construction. Yet, another feature of this construction is the use of local technology, resources, manpower, and equipment.

The HMZ bridge is a testimony of modern engineering and the pride of the nation. This bridge is not just a physical link between various places, but is a connection between people and culture. The HMK bridge demonstrates the exceptional feat a nation can achieve with teamwork, sacrifice, and commitment of its people. I am truly inspired by this engineering marvel, and I would love to soon travel on this bridge.

Invention of paper

Shanghai Singapore International School, Joshi, Viaan – 11

Paper was first invented in China in AD 105. Made by a court official Ts' ai Lun from Lei Yang. He became famous after his creation of paper, after a man's hard work, he was able to make a virtuoso material, named paper. Let's dive in to understand what paper really is.

Ts'ai was tired writing on polished animal bones or bamboo, because it was very heavy. Many ancient Chinese were using polished animal bone to send messages to others. But it was a pain for messengers to deliver these messages because either the bone is heavy or way too big. Ts'ai had been wondering how to encounter this problem to benefit his Eastern Han Dynasty. His innovative mind had soon come up with solution. He used hemp, rag, water, mulberry bark, other tree barks, and he mashed into a Liquid. Ts'ai then placed the liquid under the sun, and success! Paper was originated! Paper popularity quickly increased, because it had a light, flexible material to it. The Koreans had adapted to this material paper quickly after the Chinese. They had their own methods of making paper. They used rice straw and bamboo to strengthen the fiber in the paper. Paper was used in every territory. It had reached central Asia in 751 ad.

Before 1798, Nicholas louis Robert founded the first ever paper machine. Using a moving screen belt, paper was made one sheet at a time. It was dipped in Ts'ai's former formula of his pulp, and paper was made in his machine. Many inventors improvised Nicholas's invention, and soon, John Dickinson invented the first cylinder machine to create paper. Nowadays, we use paper mills are used to make paper.

Due to mass producing of paper, many factories use non-renewable gases to quicken the process of making paper. They release harmful gases like carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxide, nitric oxide, nitrogen dioxide etc. These atoms have a consequence globally: air pollution and global warming. Making paper

also needs wood. Cutting down a colossal amount of trees to obtain paper can lead to deforestation, then it will disrupt the food chain when animals slowly get extinct due to no presence of trees, and it will lead to mankind extinction.

In conclusion, we have been able to make a wonderful material named Paper, and we have discussed the righteous and sinful of paper, and I hope we can make paper in a eco-friendly way. Start taking action now!

The Earthquake Detector

Shanghai Singapore International School, Krishna, Rohan – 10

During the Eastern Han Dynasty, there was a man named Zhang Heng invented the first Earthquake detector. This invention helped decrease the number of people passing away in China from earthquakes. People now only know only a few inventions that ancient China made such as the compasses and papers. But many are still unknown to us. One of them is the first seismograph (earthquake detector).

About Zhang Heng

Zhang Heng was from China, he was also a mathematician, astronomer and a geographer. He was born on 78 A.D in Nan–yang, China during the Eastern Han Dynasty. He died on 139 A.D. He published books and short stories to first gain fame, then he invented the seismograph which got him even more famous. Zhang Heng also lived in isolation for some time to think about the universe and other scientific things.

The Seismograph

After some of his great inventions like a water–powered artillery sphere and a water tank. He made the seismograph. The seismograph was made out of bronze and was oval shaped. The seismograph also had 8 dragon heads that stick out of a big bronze container to represent the 8 directions. Each dragon head was faced downwards and held a small ball in its mouth. Below the heads, were 8 frogs with their mouths open. Whenever an earthquake was nearby, the dragon that is in that direction will drop the ball into the frogs mouth which will create a noise and alert people Scientists don't know how the ball drops but they do now that it was quite accurate.

Zhang Heng didn't work for the imperial court, but he created many inventions that are still useful today. Although people have made improvements to it, we should not forget the root of all of these inventions and cherish them because they improved our lives.

The History of Tea — a World Changer

Shanghai Singapore International School, Qian, Jia Tong Dilys – 11

Tea is one of the earliest drinks in the world; today, it has been put in all kinds of popular beverages. Everywhere in the world, there are many different types of tea with various flavors and diverse looks. Now many teenagers and young adults are addicted to it, especially in China, where tea was invented. In fact, throughout history tea has changed the world for several times.

Tea has a long history. Accidentally found by the Chinese emperor Shen Nong in 2737 BC, tea was firstly recognized in the eastern region of Sichuan. One day, Shen Nong was boiling water in his garden, and a mysterious leaf fell in the boiling water. Shen Nong drank the water, and it tasted good. He named the plant as Cha (the Chinese way of calling tea). After that, people found lots of ways of drinking tea. For example, people started with putting the tea leaves in their mouth, but then Shen Nong taught people to put it in boiling hot water. Shen Nong tried all kinds of plants and found some of them good for human and some that can kill us, when he ate the ones that is harmful, he will take a piece of green tea, It help him to stay alive. In the following years, people found more and more ways of drinking tea, and they built rituals based on tea. The ancient people use the tea to entertain themselves, or someone else important for them.

After people figure out how to drink tea in a correct way, they started to put different plants in it. For example, red jujube, matrimony and tangerine peel. These are the basic types of plant that people put in tea, which makes tea much more attractive and healthier.

In Han dynasty , tea started to be spread between scholars and royal families, it became a kind of elegant and enjoy. People started to learn about how to plant, pick, and drink tea, it has become a basic rules and etiquette. Until Tang dynasty, tea formally became the symbol of culture. Three genres appeared, Zen, Confucian, and Daoist.

In the next one thousand years, tea was passed down, not just because of its taste and etiquette, also because tea is really functional. There is a kind of substance that makes people awake in the tea leaves, it is called Caffeine. Caffeine is also found in coffee that people drink everyday. It makes us excited because Caffeine will hyper up our muscles and our nervous system so that's why when we drink too much tea we will feel hard to fall asleep.

Meanwhile, other countries has started to recognize tea, the kind of drink that has a good taste and makes human awake.

England imported tea from China, but there is nothing to sell to china. The profit trade of tea was very high. England loss a lot of money, so trade deficit, and lots of money came in China. To Change the trade deficit and lost of silver, so England sell opium to China.

Tea has changed the history of China and other countries, it has become a remarkable part of human culture. Now, people had made different things with tea.

Invention of the Translating Earphone

Shanghai Singapore International School, Tao, Ling Feng – 11

In the future, imagine a world where learning multiple languages is no longer a necessary, especially in a country like China, where new things are reshaping the way, we communicate. This transformative change could be a remarkable invention an earphone that can translate any spoken language. This device could change the way we talk and solve many problems.

Listen to this story at an international airport: Two elderly Chinese travelers, arriving in Chicago, facing a hard situation. One of them fall on the ground, showing signs of a heart attack. An airport staff member rushes to to the two elderly traveler, but language becomes a barrier. In a world with translating earphones, this language problem could be avoided. The elderly man's explanation of his condition would be expressed so they can save the life. This profound technology could have on overcoming language barriers in emergency situations.

Imagine further the experience of a Chinese traveler exploring a dangerous place like Mongolia, where language differences can turn a trip into a challenging trip. Because of Wi-Fi, normal translating apps on phone iPad watch become useless. However, with the translating earphone, communication becomes possible without relying on internet. This technology can don't rely on Wi-Fi or internet in no internet situation. With that you can solve many problems in unfamiliar place.

The design of the translating earphone. Makes from a mixture of nanofiber blend and titanium alloy, it can be auto transformed to fit in people's ear. There's more, when you are not using it, it could transform into a cool or beautiful ring, bracelet, or necklace, making it a tool and a fashion accessory.

This future invention helps peoples and societies in worldwide. It has the power to help understand, emergency responses, normal speaking. And upgrade the travel experience by eliminating language barriers. As we dream of this useful and awesome technology becoming a real, we are appreciating a community that can easily go over language problems. And have better connection in the whole world.

Modern Chinese Inventions

Shanghai Singapore International School, Yueng, Sum Yui Tiffany – 9

There are many spectacular inventions in ancient China, such as paper, gunpowder, and the compass. However, I am going to talk about a modern invention that is very popular in China. Now, let's stop and think what is the first app that you use every morning after you wake up? I believe it is WeChat. Since 2011, WeChat has developed the way Chinese people communicate and how they use digital devices. Let's check out how this APP grew to be one of the most popular social media platforms globally, soaring from 0 to more than over 1 billion users in just ten years!

Can you guess how many people were involved in this project? Just seven! The founder of WeChat, Allen Zhang, first had the idea in 2010 because there were a lack of communication tools in China. Back then people made phone calls and messages to communicate. Allen found it was inconvenient, as a result, he invited seven engineers to join his team. On January 21st, 2011, WeChat was officially launched in China as a simple messaging and photo-sharing app. At the beginning, not everyone knew WeChat or would like to try this new APP, but the team did not give up. Instead the challenge made them even more determined and put every effort to improve WeChat. Within ten years, WeChat appears in everyone's phone.

Today WeChat is not only a communication app, but also a lifestyle with numerous functions (as is described in its slogan). It is available to reserve hotels, book taxis, and buy tickets within the blink of an eye. In addition, WeChat has revolutionized itself by introducing mini programs. Providing official information and offering online stores in these mini programs makes WeChat even more competitive. Meanwhile, it changes people's lifestyle in various ways. You don't need to download other apps. Everything that you need can be done in WeChat.

Personally, I believe "Moments" is the best, because we can post our memorable daily life and share it with our friends. Also, you can comment each other's posts as a way of socializing. Another function that brings convenience to me is "Payments", as I don't have to count money when I am shopping, which is a waste of time. With WeChat, all I need to do is open the payment and scan the QR code. Done!

It is hard to imagine what WeChat will be like in the next ten years. However, I am looking forward to what it will bring to us in the process of innovating and responding to users' needs. In conclusion, WeChat is a fabulous and ubiquitous app already. With the drive of becoming the best tool and cultivating users' value, it will surely sustain its success.

The Invention of Paper

Shanghai Singapore International School, Zhang, Scarlett – 9

Do you know the source of the paper? It is one of the greatest invention of China. The four invention is the compass, the printing, the gunpowder and paper. In the ancient China, people write on bamboo or silk, but bamboo is too heavy and silk is too expensive, neither one is good for most of the people. He invented the paper at 58 to 75 AD. The invention of the paper affects the whole world, including the North Korea and Japan.

Cai Lun the Inventor of Paper

Cai Lun was born in Guiyang Commandery, which is now the Leiyang. His courtesy name is called Jingzhong. Cai Lun was born in Guiyang Commandery in the Eastern Han dynasty. Cai Lun's birth is unknown, many estimates around 50–62B.C. Legends suggest there was a pool near his home, south of which was a stone mortar that Cai Lun would later use for paper-making.

The Invent of Paper

Using bamboo or silk is hard, so Cai Lun wants to solve this problem. During his extensive research, Cai Lun discovered the potential of mulberry bark fibers, hemp, and other plant materials. He made these fibers into pulp and transformed into the shape like sheets. By macerating the fibers in water, he created a fibrous slurry that was spread onto a screen, pressed, and dried. After all the things Cai Lun done, it became a sheet of a paper.

The Affect to the World

Because of the war, this invention was taken to other countries. The Arabians opened the first paper factory in Samarkand, and then through Arabians, the invent of the paper was spread to Spain first, and Italy then and to the whole Europe. It replaced the expensive pergamyn in Europe. Also it has greatly promoted the popularization and dissemination of knowledge, thus more people can read and learn. In that way, it quickly provided the powerful tool for the Renaissance, and also created the good condition for the victory of the Renaissance movement. Obviously it affected the development process of the world civilization.

In modern days, The invent of paper makes reading and writing much easier, and now many people could use it as a daily necessity. Authors use it to write stories, painters use it to create paintings, designers use it to sketch and many other jobs need it too. Even for me, I can read as many as books I want. Cai Lun's invention of the paper makes our life easier and better.

The Birthplace for Innovation

St. Francis of Assisi's English Primary School, Chan, Tsz Yin – 10

From gunpowder to ketchup, China was the birthplace of many inventions of the past; but which of them affect us the most? Let's take a dive into this topic and look at some of the most famous inventions of the Chinese. We will explore inventions spanning the spectrum from soul-enriching whiskey to the awe-inspiring printing press.

Firstly, the first ever prototype of whiskey was believed to be made in the Tang Dynasty by poets Bai Juyi and Yong Tao, when it was mentioned in one of their poems. When the Song Dynasty came, the commerce and urbanisation had led to the increased popularity of alcohol in major Chinese cities. At this time, the prototype of whiskey already had 15% alcohol in it, but this is nowhere near the amount of alcohol that is put in whiskey in the present day. As the Yuan Dynasty came, Middle Eastern distillation processes spread to China, which improved the existing distillation techniques, and China was then able to make higher-degree distilled alcohol. During the Ming Dynasty, whiskey proceeded to become its modern form, and the rest is history.

Secondly, the wheelbarrow is an invention that was made in the Han Dynasty. It originally had a single wheel at the front of the load, and the operator holding the handles were carrying half of the weight. During the Shu Han Dynasty, a man called Zhuge Liang invented a new form of the wheelbarrow to be used as a form of military technology. He needed an efficient way for a single person to transport heavy amounts of food and munitions to the front lines, so he came up with the idea of using a 'wooden ox' with a single wheel. Another name for the wheelbarrow is the 'gliding horse'. The vehicle had a centrally mounted wheel, with loads carried pannier-fashion on either side and on the top. Using the wooden ox, a single soldier could easily carry enough food to feed four men for the entire month! As a result, the Shu Han tried to keep this technology a secret, as they wanted to win the war against the Cao Wei in the Three Kingdoms Period.

Thirdly, since the appearance of the first silk umbrellas in China, they represented true works of art and were, because of that, limited only to wealthy merchants, noble families, and royals. Created from frames of mulberry bark and bamboo that are at least five years old, Chinese workers painted the silk top with various designs of dragons, nature, landscapes, animals, figures, flowers, scenes from their mythology, and writings. Sometime in the first century BC, first paper umbrellas appeared and they very quickly found their way into the hands of wealthy females who by then accepted sun-shade umbrellas as an integral part of their fashion accessory. Even though carefully crafted and delicate, umbrellas made from paper and silk weighed only a few hundred grams, and they were capable of protecting their bearers from the rain because of a special process of applying oil on their cover. The umbrellas mounted on vehicles were also called San Gai, and the regular people did not have the authority to use them, and certainly could not afford them either.

Fourthly, ancient rockets consisted of four parts, the arrowhead, arrow barrel, arrow feather, and gunpowder tube. The gunpowder tubes, which were mostly made from bamboo tubes or paperboard, were filled with gunpowder, with one end closed and the other end open. A small hole was left for the blasting fuse. When ignited, the gunpowder would burn inside the tube, producing a large amount of gas, which, while shooting backwards at high speed, would produce enormous forward-propelling force. This was believed to be the embryonic form of modern rockets. The gunpowder tube compared well with the modern propelling system, and the sharp arrowhead, with its piercing power of destruction, compared favorably to the warhead of a modern rocket.

Fifthly, there had been two main printing techniques in East China, those being woodblock printing and moveable type printing. In the woodblock technique, ink is applied to letters carved upon a wooden board, which is then pressed onto paper. With the moveable type, the board is assembled using different letter-types, according to the page being printed. Wooden printing was used in the East from the 8th century onwards, and moveable metal type came into use during the 12th century. The oldest extant evidence of woodblock prints created for the purpose of reading are portions of the Lotus Sutra discovered at Turpan in 1906. They have been dated to the reign of Wu Zetian using character form recognition. The oldest text containing a specific date of printing was discovered in the

Mogao Caves of Dunhuang in 1907 by Aurel Stein. This copy of the Diamond Sutra is 14 feet long and contains a colophon at the inner end.

Lastly, paper-making, one of the Four Great Inventions of China, was invented in the Western Han Dynasty and improved in the Eastern Han Dynasty. In particular, the paper-making technique improved by Cai Lun brought a revolution in writing. The paper that Cai Lun made was easy to carry, and incorporated many different raw materials and promoted the cultural development of China and even the whole world. Before paper was invented, people throughout the world wrote on many different kinds of natural materials. Hemp fiber and silk were also used to make paper, but the quality was far from satisfactory. By the Han Dynasty, due to its rapid economic and cultural development, oracle bones, bamboo and silk were far from adequate to meet people's needs, which resulted in the improvement of a writing medium.

Out of all of these inventions of the past, which one do you think is the most helpful in modern day?

Drilling for Humanity

St. Francis of Assisi's English Primary School, Kwok, Cheuk Hei – 10

Paper. Umbrella. Chess. Ketchup. What do they have in common?

They're all Chinese.

China is famous for inventing many extraordinary and amazing inventions that shaped the world into what it is now. Without these inventions, the world would be very different. Do away with paper, we would still be carving our homework in stone. Without an umbrella, we would be drenched in rain for the better part of autumn. Had chess not been invented, generations of people would have been utterly tormented by boredom and idleness; and military strategists would have been deprived of some of their best strategies in battlefield. Eating French fries without ketchup is almost as unimaginable as breathing without air. These are just a few of the multitude of inventions that are rightfully credited to China. If you ask someone to name some of China's inventions, it would be incredible if they could not name at least five. Looking at all the ingenious inventions over its 5,000 year history, one could scarcely contain the profound feelings of wonder, amazement and pride welling up in our minds.

However, there is one invention that has quietly, but profoundly, revolutionised the world. Its impact reverberates farther than the explosive power of gunpowder; its scope more transcendent than the mystifying accuracy of the compass; and its nature more pervasive than the universality of paper.

It is the seed drill.

Readers are understandably shocked by this choice, which is why it is important to write about it in detail, for fear it might disappear as a footnote history.

The seed drill is a very innovative machine that was invented in the 2nd century BCE, which is a very long time ago. Existing at a time where there was no electricity or transportation, this invention was life-changing for the people who lived in the past, especially for farmers. Even 2200 years ago, it was miles ahead of its time.

A seed drill, or to use its Chinese name "Lou-che", is a vehicle that is animal powered, consisting of an ox and a carriage behind it. The carriage at the back had three feet, thus the name "Three-legged Lou-che". Though it was certainly quite primitive by modern standards, it is hard to overemphasise how impressive it was at that time. Although this may look like an ordinary vehicle consisting of an animal at the front and a carriage for the operator at the back, this vehicle was specially designed. But how is it special? Well, those three legs were very useful as the three legs had ditch diggers under it for sowing purposes. The ditch diggers digs a ditch in the flattened soil, sows the seeds, covers the soil, and presses the land flat *all within one rotation*. This machine can also toss a handful of seeds on fresh soil. Although in the beginning, only 4 to 5 of 30 seeds successfully developed, this problem was quickly solved as farming techniques improved dramatically. The machine was proven to be convenient, effective and efficient.

So, who was the ingenious inventor who had the intellect to conceptualise this machine and the will to execute his vision to fruition. This machine was invented by a Chinese agronomist named Zhao Gao, who was an official in charge of agricultural production during the reign of Han Wudi in the Han dynasty. His job was to plan, organise and control the operation of the system of farms over time through the use of economics and science. You might think that this is an easy job and that there is no stress involved. After all, China has long established itself as an agricultural powerhouse. But, the reality is that the job was extremely challenging, as it was imperative that the country maintained high agricultural productivity, which is a key part of food security. Millions of people depended on his plans to succeed. If the agricultural output is low, that means the food prices will skyrocket and become overpriced, which is not ideal for anyone.

If not for the existence of this device, the farmers would have had to plant the seeds by hand, which is extremely labour-intensive and tiresome, and results in high levels of wastage and uneven growth. It would be next to impossible to maintain a consistent and reliable food supply for one of the most populous and advanced civilisations on Earth. Countless generations of farmers have Zhao Gao to thank for their abundant haul every year. Although much is still not unknown about the past, it is quite amazing how China manages to invent these game-changing machines and things.

Three thousand years later, the fire still burns.

The Story of Paper

St. Francis of Assisi's English Primary School, Ng, Sheung Man – 11

China has invented a lot of new things that have impacted the world. Paper, gunpowder, printing – they all came from China.

In fact, most inventions still affect us now.

You want to write a diary to journal everything you do. You use paper. If paper had never been manufactured, books would have been made from rocks, animal skin or bamboo strips! People would only write few pages since writing too many pages would make the book too heavy to pick up and read. Can you imagine borrowing a Russian novel from a library. I would need a truck!

So who was it who took action and invented a marvellous thing called paper?

Cai Lun was writing a journal about his daily life as an official. But it started to get heavier and heavier every day, since it was made out of bamboo strips. So he tried to find something lighter and easier to carry to write on. He went looking for materials the first things that came to his mind was to make it out of string.

“String is light and flexible,” he thought.

He tried tying it up into a rectangle. It was hard to write on, as it was not flexible at all and did not meet his standards. The strings were too tight to bend.

There goes his first option.

Another thought hit him. “What about fishing nets? It is flexible and won’t be too stiff to bend!” he thought. And although the fishing net was very easy to bend, it didn’t fulfil a standard high enough to be written on. It was hard to even make it into a flat and smooth surface. After multiple attempts, it was deemed not suitable to write on and would be too hard to manufacture.

Well, he should have other options that should work, right?

He did have other options, but none worked. He tried cutting the bamboo into thinner sheets. He couldn't form a page successfully. He tried mixing the nets and animal skin soaked in water. It attracted flies and was a waste of food and was too cruel for him.

Rubber, leaves, beaten metal...he tried it all. And the result was that nothing would work. That was, until he saw some people cutting trees

That was, until he saw some people cutting trees.

What does cutting wood have to do with the invention of paper?

No, it's not the trunk.

No, it's not the leaves.

It is the tree bark.

He saw the tree bark. It was not a smooth surface to write on, but it was flexible. So all he had to do was to make it a flat and suitable surface to write on.

But how?

He first cut off the skin and made it thinner than your hair. Then he soaked it in water, then dried it. At last, he used a rock to smoothen it out. And, *voilà*, it was done. So he tried writing some words. The ink could be written on the surface easily. He tried bending it. It was very flexible. He tried tearing it. It was easy to tear, but didn't break easily either. It was very light – he could take a hundred pieces of paper without getting tired. It was definitely much lighter than bamboo strips.

It was just...perfect. He was totally flabbergasted. He had made a new and cheap material to write on. It was quite like silk, just easier, cheaper and thinner. He showed this invention to the Emperor, and just any other person who had seen and used it. He was absolutely amazed. From that moment on, bamboo strips were useless. Paper had beaten bamboo strips in every way.

And China kept this invention to itself. It was way too precious. That was, until some overseas merchants came to trade. They saw a poem written on paper. So they asked the people what the poem was written on. The people told them, but did not tell them how to make it nor allowed them to be exported anywhere else.

Then how was the world introduced to paper-making?

They spied on China.

It was very crafty, but it worked.

The merchants took a few pieces of paper and gave it to their ruler. After examining it, the ruler ordered a few spies to see how paper was made. And they saw and wrote down everything that they did. Every. Single. Thing.

And, as if that was not enough, they kidnapped one of the paper makers and took him back home.

Once home, the king ordered the merchants to “persuade” (*ahem*) the papermaker to show them how paper was made. The servants quickly copied his methods. The king, taking a completely different route, told everyone he knew how it was made.

But nothing always goes perfectly. It never does and the word spread back to China of all countries.

The king was furious! He called Cai Lun to come over to the palace.

“What have you done?”

“I did nothing to offend you, your majesty! What happened?”

“Why do the foreigners have paper? Explain to me NOW!”

“I...I don't know why!”

“Liar! You will suffer for the rest of your life!”

And all that was next was a shriek that echoed through the palace.

And that's how it went. Cai Lun was sent to life in prison. After spending 30 years in prison, he was finally gone. That was the life of one of the most famous men in the history of China.

Compass: An Autobiography

St. Francis of Assisi's English Primary School, Wu, Pak Hei – 10

About Me

Hello everyone! Nice to meet you all here at the Hong Kong Palace Museum. Let me introduce myself first. I am a 2000-year-old compass from the Han Dynasty. I am currently on display at an exhibition entitled “Millenniums of Scientific and Technological Innovation in China”. This is my first time travelling to Hong Kong from my permanent home at the Palace Museum in Beijing. I had been sleeping underground for almost 2000 years before people unearthed me 50 years ago in a construction project in Xi-An, which used to be the capital of Western Han Dynasty.

So that's how I came here. I travelled through time to meet you now in 2023. Bravo! Right? Because of my seniority and pricelessness, the organiser put me in a transparent bullet-proof glass box, so no one can harm me. I feel very safe and warm.....Oh no! Even hot, to be honest, because of the spotlights on me. I should not complain though, as I have long been retired. People said I am too precious to be exposed to any potential risks if they use me for finding directions or other purposes. So I am glad to be given a second life retiring in museums, definitely a comfortable one.

My Components

Do come to visit me if you have time. The exhibition is temporary and will end soon. In case you don't have time to meet me before I return home, let me describe how I look. I am composed of two main components — a magnetic spoon and a square bronze plate. The handle of my spoon has been pointing south since I was born, because the magnetic properties of lodestones from which my spoon was made from align with the magnetic field of the earth. Just imagine the earth as a gigantic bar magnet. Wherever you go and however you put me, my spoon always points north and my handle is always south-facing. You know what magnetism in physics is about better than me! Apparently, people back then did not fully understand the mechanism behind this phenomenon but they were ingenious enough to have created me to help them in their daily living. That's how I was born into this world, definitely with a mission. Let me tell you more about it later.

Name

People all over the world call me “compass” nowadays but in ancient China, I had a different name — “South-governor”. Whenever I heard visitors asking why compass is called “South-governor” in Chinese, whereas all my modern counterparts are north-pointing, how I hope I could explain to them the history and customs related to my name! Well, it was because ancient Chinese considered south as “Yang” and north as “Yin”, and “Yang” was regarded as more vibrant than “Yin”, so it was more auspicious to call me a south-governor.

Use in Feng-shui And Navigation

I am known as a device for direction finding in modern times. Little did people know I had been used for Feng–shui and fortune–telling long before my modern family members are used for navigation. You can't find cardinal points like north and south, east and west engraved on my body because ancient Chinese had a different terminology to express directions. Instead, Feng–shui–related terms unknown to ordinary people were used to denote directions. This represented how your wise ancestors understood the world and the universe at that time. They used me when they needed to choose an area suitable for building houses, planting crops or burying the dead. Feng–shui epitomised how ancient Chinese tried to harmonise with their environment to live a happy life.

So apart from helping people live a good life, another mission of mine was accomplished in Song Dynasty by my offsprings in the compass family. It was not until the early 12th century that we were widely used for navigation in the sea. With our assistance, voyages in the sea became much safer and easier, especially when the weather was foggy or cloudy. In times of extreme weather, I was a reliable helper for sailors because there was no way they could navigate by observing the stars in the sky at night.

In the early 15th century, 80 years before Columbus discovered America, Zheng He, a navigator of Ming Dynasty, embarked on the world's largest navigation journey at that time. From 1405 to 1433, he led a massive fleet comprising of 240 ships and over 27,000 sailors to explore India, Arabia and East Africa in seven voyages. This was marvellous and unprecedented, wasn't it? What an honour to be part of the compass family that contributed to the enormous success of this groundbreaking navigation project. Hurray!

Glorious Moments In Our Family History

Originating in China and spread to the rest of the world, our compass family grew bigger and bigger. We have been a beacon of light in the darkness of the stormy sea. We encouraged mankind to step out of their comfort zones to venture into the unknown and explore new frontiers. In 1492, we aided Italian navigator Christopher Columbus to discover America. We also facilitated Ferdinand Magellan, the Portuguese explorer, to sail around the world for the first time in human history from 1519 to 1521. This was such a glorious past that I cannot help but boast. As you know, discovery of the New World changed the course of history in the early modern period. I can't help but wonder without us, would humans still be living in a world without the Americas? What human civilisation would have been like if I had not been born?

Epilogue

Alas! People nowadays use satellite for navigation. My dear friends, when you use the GPS (Global Positioning System) on the electronic map for orientation, please stop for a moment to think of its prototype, me and my compass family. Don't forget the contribution we have made in advancing human civilisation in the long course of history!

Come visit! See you soon!

Steeped in History, Blended for Tomorrow: The Ever-Evolving World of Tea

The International School of Macao, Chan, Austin – 11

“Tea is the taste of my land: it is bitter and warm, strong and sharp with memory. It tastes of longing. It tastes of the distance between where you are and where you come from.” – Eavan Boland

People all over the world are usually stuck in between making decisions about their choices of drinks. With a myriad of options, tea is one of the top three that is chosen. Tea is not only healthy but it has a lot of benefits and it has played a big role in shaping not only people’s culture, tradition, and celebration but also their manner of life. Surprisingly, the roots of tea stretch as far back as the time of the great pyramids, woven into a legend that spans over six thousand years. In this essay, we will discover the fascinating attributes that tea has to offer.

Our journey through the story of tea begins in ancient China with Shen Nung. While resting beneath a tree, his servant boiled water, inadvertently introducing leaves from the tree into the mix. Curiosity led Shen Nung to taste the concoction, revealing a surprising and delightful difference. Seizing the opportunity, the emperor explored the accidental blend, marking the birth of tea. The emperor found the flavor to be enjoyable and had begun exploring the flavor. However, tea was originally enjoyed by others for medicinal benefits. From then on towards the coming centuries, the popularity of tea in China has grown into different reliefs such as pleasure and refreshment.

Fast forward to a monk's visit to China, carrying tea seeds to Japan. This marked the beginning of a unique Japanese tradition: Matcha. Through the use of a stone grinder to shred the tencha leaves into fine powder, liquid, either water or milk is added, creating a ceremonial beverage that became integral to Japanese culture. This ceremony is a ritual of intention, quiet reflection, harmony and inner peace, which are important factors of Japanese culture. First, the host will invite people to the ceremony, then, the host will prepare the matcha and use the bamboo whisk and scoop; finally, the host will bring out the matcha for the guest to drink with wagashi, a Japanese traditional sweet. Matcha has played an important role in traditional Japanese ceremonies which is a vital part of their culture and heritage. It is a way of celebrating hospitality, respect, and consciousness.

While the Japanese were crafting matcha, the Indians made milk tea, traditionally they used milk from the water buffalo to make their tea. The idea of pouring milk into tea reached India because of the Silk Road, which was an ancient 7,000-kilometer trade route spanning from China to the Mediterranean Sea that lasted from about 100 B.C. until the Middle Ages. People used camels for transporting a plant called *Camellia Sinensis*, which was the origin of black, oolong, green, and white tea, during this journey. The popularity of milk tea eventually reached the United Kingdom. The British, captivated by milk tea, adopted it as an everyday beverage, eventually coining the term "English breakfast tea," served in mugs with milk and sugar.

Furthermore, the difference between Matcha and Milk Tea is that Indians adapted the recipes and added spices to their tea. The spice mixture, Karha, is made out of ground ginger and green cardamom pods. Cinnamon, star anise, fennel seeds, peppercorn, nutmeg, cloves, cardamom seeds, ginger root, honey, and vanilla are a few of the other ingredients they have in their milk tea. Masala Chai, originating in western India which often excludes cloves and black peppercorn, became a global favorite.

As we explore the diverse evolution of tea, a glance into the future reveals exciting possibilities. For instance in Malaysia, there is this drink called Crème Brûlée Milk Tea, which took the milk tea dessert to a whole new level, combining two different sweets in one item. Another interesting combination is found in Taiwan, the idea of mixing oatmeal and milk tea together took the country by surprise. Who would have thought grains could add an interesting flavor and texture with tea. On the other hand in Singapore, there is this unique drink that people invented with a flower called Asian Pigeonwings which possesses a large range of healthy elements that includes antibiotics and muscle relaxing properties which was used long before for several diseases. It also changes color when you add hot water which turns your drink into a light blue color, adding not just health but also aesthetic appeal.

There is no end to tea's experimentation nor will it ever stop brewing, from different innovations and techniques. Tea has become a lifestyle choice that is earning strength from impactful growing trends such as yoga, fitness tracking or even a simple aesthetic instagram post for their feed.

Therefore, this makes me think that anything can be added into drinks, especially tea. It is an ingredient that is versatile and adaptable. It is also a healthy drink but if you would like to satisfy your sweet cravings, you can also find something mixed with tea. There may be some other things you can find tea in like medicine and perfume. But I enjoy consuming it the most! Which is why there is more than just drinking tea, there is a whole world to explore about it. So go ahead, see for yourself how something that came from mother nature could be so special and impactful that even to this day it is being celebrated, used, invented, and added into almost everything that makes us who we are and everything we need.

New Tales of China's Inventions

The International School of Macao, Chao, Chloe – 11

The Chinese have developed many things in the past, such as gunpowder, paper, ketchup and the compass, but they are still inventing many more objects which prove to be very useful to the world. Such as Tik Tok, WeChat, and Electric cars. This is what I think might happen in the future with Electric cars, in a far time ahead.

Transformer:

In the future, Electric cars might be able to reconstruct itself into different forms like the toy transformer. For example, Electric cars with several pushes of a button might be able to transform into an intricate bag, which will house many needs and vanities. It might also be able to change its texture, from hard metal to the soft felt or fabric so it will ensure the user is comfortable when transforming the Electric car. Besides from that, an Electric car can make a house, and again can change its texture from steel to wood. It will have all the necessities of a proper house with whatever size possible. The Electric car in the future might be also able to transform into a robot to help people move and carry bags or children, with strong arms holding up to 91 kg or 201 pounds. It will also be able to help you with injuries and wounds.

AI driving:

In the future you might not need a driver to move your car, using an AI generated control software, you are able to inform the AI where you want to go. It is also able to sense cars and sense red lights. As well as sensing a suitable parking lot or space. The AI driver can be used to transport kids or elderly or anyone in general to wherever they need to go. The AI driving, to make sure you are going to your correct destination, will take the shortest route and the route with less traffic, so it will make sure you will get there as fast as possible at the appropriate speed. The AI Driving will also tell you the duration of the drive, the details of the place and it will also tell you the length of the drive. To guarantee you are truly safe, you will be required to wear seat belts and the AI will be trained so there will be a slim chance that there will be a car crash or any other type of accidents.

Tailoring:

Electric cars in the future are able to change your car based on your needs. If you want you could change in a fair amount of colors. You can type some words and the surface of the car can turn to whatever color. They also are able to have designs or other prints on the surface of the car, but to ensure the safety of children and different people, if it is not age-appropriate for everybody will be detected by the AI and will generate a proper warning to your use of this ability. People will also have the ability to change the inside texture based on what they like to ensure a comfortable ride, it can change to different kinds of fabrics and incorporate different designs or prints, again like the surface. How the tailoring works is that you can install a computer in your car where you can press multiple buttons for the choice for your print or design of your car.

Teleporting

In the future I think that people will be able to go to far away places by flying through space and time so in a matter of minutes, you are able to go to any far away places whether it is across the world or hundreds or miles away. (In the future people might be able to make portals able to wrap into time and space, the portal will also have a scenic view of where you are intending to go, to make sure you are going where you want to go and the place you want to go will not be able to be mixed up with some place similar. The transporter, unlike some airplanes or jets, is silent so you can easily slip away without the need to disturb other people, which is very useful. But if the teleport detects illegal acts or it is asking to go to top secret places or going to places with crime or hideouts for criminals, then the teleport will generate a warning and disable the portal from traveling to that specific place.

Sending Mail:

In the future, people will be able to have the ability to send packages. For example, one might have the ability to send packages from a push of the button and it will be transmitted to the one receiving the package. I think there will be a compartment about the size that could be large enough to fit a tv package at most, or even bigger. You will press a specific button to open the compartment, after that you will place the package in it, then the user using this feature will type some important information and the technology the the car is used to operate, and will transmit the package based on the information you have given. After the information is valid enough, they will run through the checks that the package or mail you are sending is not harmful in any way. Then after the checks the technology operating the car will make the package into another compartment in which the package will be cushioned so there will be no such way of any damaging of the package by robotic hands. Then the package will be slid underground the moment the package is detected above the gateway. So no matter how fast you go, the package will be able to be dropped under ground and in which the package will be moving at extreme speed so it will be able to reach the destination of which it is intended.