



Mother's Day Party



Introduction:

Thank you so much for being here and for supporting Vilingo so early. This little community means the world to me. Every packet is created with care for our tiny learners – something fun, simple, and meaningful that families can enjoy together. I hope each drop brings a little joy into your home and helps your child feel proud of learning Vietnamese in their own way.

Your encouragement and patience as I build all of this truly keeps me going. I'm grateful for every family in the Village.

🌸 **This Month's Packet: Mother's Day with Rusi**

This special drop is all about celebrating moms. In this story, Rusi is hosting a Mother's Day party for all of his students, and the activities in this packet follow along with the fun. Inside, you'll find a simple story, vocabulary cards, a worksheet, and a sweet craft little ones can make for Mom.

I hope you and your child enjoy this month's packet as much as I loved creating it.

♥ Tyler,

Vilingo Village



Vocab

| Word | Meaning | Why We Use It in the packet | Notes for Parents / Adult Usage |
|---------------------|-----------------------|---|--|
| bông | flower | More natural, cute, and common in Southern speech, especially with kids | Adults often use hoa in formal or adult-to-adult contexts. Both are correct. |
| bình bông | flower vase / bouquet | Very common Southern phrase; easy for kids to say | Adults may also say bình hoa . Both are correct. |
| mấy | a few / some | Southern, warm, kid-friendly way to refer to a group | Adults might use các in formal or instructional settings. |
| mấy học viên | the students | Matches Southern casual speech; friendly tone; (grade schoolers) | các học viên is more formal (teacher → parents). |
| bữa tiệc | party | Standard across all regions | No regional difference — universally correct. |
| bông của con | my flower | Very natural for kids | Adults might say bông của tôi or hoa của tôi , but kids rarely use “tôi.” |
| về nhà | go home | Simple, high-frequency verb phrase | Same in all regions; no change. |
| cho | give | Core verb in the story | Same everywhere; no regional variation. |
| thầy giáo | teacher (male) | Rusi is the teacher in the story | cô giáo for female teachers. |
| vườn | garden | Used when Rusi plants the flower | Standard across all regions. |
| làm | to make / to do | We include làm because it’s one of the most common verbs children will see in stories and daily speech, meaning “to make” or “to do,” | A core everyday verb used in many contexts. In the story, it appears in phrases like “làm bông,” “làm đồ,” or “mấy bé đang làm cái gì đó.” Very common in Southern Vietnamese speech. |



*****In this packet, you may see different Vietnamese words for “student,” because Vietnamese changes terms based on age and setting. The word *bé* is a warm Southern way to refer to little ones, like saying “the kids” or “the babies.” The word *học sinh* is used for elementary-school students and older. In Rusi’s world, we use *học viên* because it means “learner” in a structured class or program—similar to students in a language center—which fits the style of Vilingo’s little classroom. We include all three so families can get familiar with how Vietnamese naturally shifts depending on context.

** Don’t forget to check out the pronunciation guide on the blog.



Instructions:

This packet includes everything you need for a wonderful **ngày mẹ** (Mother's Day) activity set. Inside, you'll find a story, flashcards, and a hands-on craft designed to help your child learn Vietnamese in a fun, meaningful way.

Below is the **Table of Contents** so you know exactly what's included.

Note: A pronunciation guide is available on the corresponding blog to help you read the Vietnamese words with confidence.

Table of Contents

| | |
|----------------------------|----|
| Mother's Day Party | 1 |
| Introduction:..... | 2 |
| Vocab | 3 |
| Instructions: | 5 |
| Story Assembly..... | 5 |
| Flashcards | 7 |
| Craft Instruction..... | 9 |
| ♥ Thank You..... | 13 |

Story Assembly

Materials Needed

- Printed booklet pages
- Scissors
- Stapler **or** hole punch + yarn
- Laminator (optional but recommended)
- Laminating sheets (if laminating)



How to Assemble Your Mini Story Booklet

1. **Print the booklet pages.** The pages may look out of order – this is normal. Once folded, they will fall into the correct sequence.
 - *Printing has been adjusted for printers with automatic double-sided printing.*
2. **Locate the title page.** You should see the **title page in the lower-right corner** of the printed sheet. This is **Page 1** of the booklet.
3. **Stack both printed sheets together.** Keep them **in the exact order they came out of the printer**. This ensures the story pages stay in the correct sequence after folding.
4. **Fold the stacked pages in half (hotdog style).** Long edges meet.
5. **Fold the booklet again (hamburger style).** Short edges meet. After this fold, the **free edge of the booklet will be in the lower-right corner**.
6. **Cut the top seam of the booklet.** This is the folded edge **opposite the spine**. Cut along the seam until you reach the spine. This frees the inner pages.
 - *Optional: Mark the top seam first, unfold, then cut along the line.*
7. **Bind the spine.** Staple along the fold **or** use a hole punch with yarn to tie the booklet together.

Optional: Laminate for Durability

For long-term use, especially with young children:

- **Follow the instructions first until it is time to bind.** Then undo the folds to run through the laminator.
- After laminating, re-fold and bind the booklet. Enjoy!



Flashcards

Materials Needed

- Printed flashcard sheet
- Scissors
- Laminator + laminating sheets (optional)
- Small bag, envelope, or binder ring for storage

Preparing the Flashcards

1. **Print the flashcard sheet.** The layout is adjusted for printers with **automatic double-sided printing**, so pages should align correctly.
2. **Cut out each card** along the edges. Clean cuts help the cards last longer.
3. **Optional: Laminate the cards for durability.**
 - **Cut the cards first**, then laminate to protect the **rounded edges**.
 - Trim the laminated edges afterward. Laminating helps the cards survive little hands, spills, and repeated use.
4. **Store the cards** in a small pouch, envelope, or on a binder ring so they're easy to grab anytime.

Using the Flashcards at Home

These cards are designed to help your child learn Vietnamese vocabulary in a fun, natural way. Here are some simple activities you can do together:

1. Picture First

Show your child the picture and ask: **“Con thấy gì đây?”** (What do you see?) Then read the Vietnamese word together.

2. Matching Game

Lay out the cards face-up. Ask your child to match:



- picture → picture
- picture → word
- word → word

You can also mix in objects from around the house to match with the cards.

3. Memory Game

Turn all the cards face-down. Take turns flipping two cards at a time to find a pair. This builds vocabulary *and* memory skills.

4. “Find the Word” Game

Place several cards on the table and say a Vietnamese word. Ask your child to point to the correct card. Switch roles and let your child be the “teacher.”

5. Daily Review

Choose 3–5 cards each day. Short, consistent practice helps the vocabulary stick.



Craft Instruction

For this craft, you will create a little bình bông, like in the story.

What's included in the set

| <i>Piece count</i> | <i>Piece</i> |
|--------------------|---|
| 1 | Bình hoa |
| 3 | Stems |
| 3 | Flowers sets <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 1 beginner flower (2 pieces: Flower, 1 Disc)• 1 medium flower (3 pieces)• 1 difficult flower (1 piece) |
| 6 | leaves |

Materials Needed

- Printed craft template (vase, stems, leaves, and flower pieces)
- Scissors
- Glue stick or liquid glue (tape works too)
- Coloring tools: crayons, markers, or colored pencils
- Craft stick or straw (optional for extra support)
- Background paper (for mounting the finished vase)
- Laminator + laminating sheets (optional)

Before You Begin

- **Color all pieces first** before cutting or assembling.
- Younger children may need help with cutting and rolling.

Step 1 – Prepare the Vase

1. Cut out the **paper vase**.



2. On the vase, you'll see **three cut-line guides**. Carefully cut along these lines to create **slits** where the flowers will slide in later.
3. Set the vase aside.

Step 2 – Make the 3D Stems

1. Cut out the **three long rectangular strips**.
2. Roll each strip **lengthwise** to create a long tube (this makes the stems "3D").
3. Glue or tape the edge to keep the roll closed.
4. If a stem feels wobbly, you can:
 - roll it **around a craft stick**, or
 - roll it **around a straw** for extra stability.
5. **Flatten the bottom end** of each stem slightly – this helps it slide through the vase slits more easily.

Step 3 – Add the Leaves

1. Cut out the **leaf sets** (there are 6).
2. Each leaf has a **small slit guide**.
3. Cut the slit, then slide the leaf **up the stem** to the height you like.
4. Adjust the slit size if needed – every child's stem will be slightly different.

Step 4 – Choose Your Flower Style

Your child can pick **one of three flower activities** – or mix and match!

Option 1 – Simple Flower (Beginner)

1. Cut out the **base flower** and the **circle center**.
2. There is a **slit** on the base flower – slide the stem through it.
3. Glue the **circle center** on top to "sandwich" the stem between the two pieces.



Option 2 – Layered Lotus Flower (Intermediate)

1. Cut out the **base flower** and the **smaller lotus layers**.
2. Slide the stem through the slit on the base flower.
3. Stack the lotus layers on top, largest to smallest.
4. Glue each layer down to create a **3D stacked flower**.

Option 3 – Lavender-Style Fringe Flower (Advanced)

1. Cut out the **long rectangle** labeled for the lavender flower.
2. Fold it **hotdog style** (long edges together).
3. Inside the rectangle, you'll see **"Do Not Cut"** sections running lengthwise.
4. Cut **perpendicular to the fold** to create fringes – **Do not cut through the seam** unless you glue or tape the two "Do Not Cut" areas together first.
5. Add a line of glue along the folded edge.
6. Wrap the fringed strip **around the top of the stem**, pressing as you go. This creates a fluffy lavender-like bloom.

Step 5 – Assemble the Vase

1. Insert each finished flower stem into the **slits on the vase**.
2. Adjust the height of each flower.
3. Glue or tape the **stems to the back of the vase** to keep them in place.

Step 6 – Mount Your Artwork

1. Glue the completed vase onto a **background sheet** for stability.
2. Let everything dry completely.
3. **If laminating:**
 - Wait until **everything is fully assembled**.



- Laminate the entire finished artwork.
 - This protects the delicate edges and keeps the flowers secure.
4. Optional: **Frame the artwork** for display – it makes a beautiful keepsake!

Optional Creative Ideas

- Use **tissue paper + food dye** to make watercolor-style flowers (*let everything dry fully – this method is delicate*)
- Cut the templates from **construction paper** for bold colors
- Add **glitter**, stickers, or sequins
- Use **paint** instead of crayons
- Mix flower styles to create a unique bouquet



♥ Thank You

Thank you so much for taking the time to learn, create, and play with us. Every activity you do – every story you read, every flashcard you practice, every craft you make – helps your child build confidence, language, and joy.

Your support means the world to us. Vilingo was created for families just like yours, and we're so grateful you're here in these early stages, helping us grow and shape this experience.

We hope these activities bring laughter, connection, and meaningful moments into your home. From our family to yours – **cảm ơn bạn thật nhiều** for being part of the Vilingo community.

