

Lesson Title: Review Tones, Family members (Day II)

Learning Targets: (I can statements)

→ I can name some members of my family (mother, father, brother, sister, etc.)

Material and Resources:

Teacher: Resource on Schoology and Google Drive

Display/ Presentation Resources: Schoology

Activity materials needed:

- Hello Family Song Lyrics
- Listening Activity sheet

Student Handouts:

- ❖ Quizlet- Chinese Family members
- ❖ Writing activity sheet

Instructional Plan and Pacing Guide:

1. Watch the video about family members. Have students repeat with the video.
2. Watch the video about the “ Hello Family” Song. Hand out the song lyrics for students to follow. Have students sing along. Repeat several times.
3. Go over Quizlet flashcards to have students see the pictures and repeat .
4. Handout the Listening Activity. The teacher should say the number and a family word. Repeat the word slowly and at normal speed. The students should circle the picture of the family member that is called out. Go over the answers at the end.
5. Then hand out the writing activity and the Quizlet list for family members. Students should write the name of a family member in the appropriate blank. If a student does not have a little brother, then leave it blank.
6. If you have time, students could share the names of their family members.

Lesson Title: Food and Festivals (Day 12)

Learning Targets: (I can statements)

→ I can talk about Festivals in China.

Material and Resources:

Teacher: Resource on Schoology and Google Drive

Display/ Presentation Resources: Schoology

Activity materials needed:

- materials

Student Handouts:



Instructional Plan and Pacing Guide:

1. Harbin International Ice and Snow Sculpture Festival -- The annual Harbin International Ice and Snow Sculpture Festival is an annual winter festival that takes place with a theme in Harbin, Heilongjiang, China, and now is the largest ice and snow festival in the world. [Wikipedia](#)
2. Mid-Autumn Festival -- Falling on the 15th day of the 8th month according to the Chinese lunar calendar, the Mid-Autumn Festival is the second grandest festival after the Spring Festival in China. It takes its name from the fact that it is always celebrated in the middle of the autumn season. The day is also known as the Moon Festival, as at that time of the year the moon is at its roundest and brightest.
3. Double Seventh Day -- The Double Seventh Festival (Qixi Festival) is one of Chinese traditional festivals, and also known as a Chinese Valentine's Day. It falls on the seventh day of the seventh Chinese lunar month. In 2016 it falls on August 9th. There is no public holiday for this festival.
4. Hungry Ghost Festival -- Like people all over the world, the Chinese have special customs regarding dead people and their ghosts that are thousands of years old. When the ghosts visit in the seventh month of the lunar calendar, special precautions and ceremonies are necessary. The Hungry Ghost Festival is the most important festival of Hungry Ghost month.

Lesson Title: Paper Cutting (Day 13) REVISED

Learning Targets: (I can statements)

→ I can tell you about paper cutting and its history in China.

Material and Resources:

Teacher: Resource on Schoology and Google Drive

Display/ Presentation Resources: Schoology

Activity materials needed:

- Paper Cutting and Image Gallery (on Schoology)
- Scissors for each student
- Origami paper (1-2 per student)

Student Handouts:

- ❖ Copies of the paper cutting templates

Instructional Plan and Pacing Guide:

1. Read about the history and uses of paper cutting in China on Schoology. Ask students if they have ever seen or heard of papercutting. Ask about cutting snowflakes.
2. Show the elaborate images of paper cutting in the image gallery. Click on an image and it will become a slide show. Talk about the skill involved to make such beautiful work. You only need scissors and paper, but the skill takes practice.
3. Hand out scissors, templates and paper. Have students look at how to fold the paper for their design. They can then use the white paper or cut out the template to use the origami paper after it is folded.
4. Let students cut out 1-2 designs. If you have leftover templates, they can cut out the designs on the white paper or take some home to share with their families.

Lesson Title: **Optional Day**: Traditional Chinese Food (Day 14)

Learning Targets: (I can statements)

- I can name some traditional Chinese Dishes
- I can use chopsticks more effectively.

Material and Resources:

Teacher: Resource on Schoology and Google Drive

Display/ Presentation Resources: Schoology

Activity materials needed:

- Chopsticks for each student
- bag of beans

Student Handouts:

- ❖ Handout for how to hold and use chopsticks correctly

Instructional Plan and Pacing Guide:

1. Have students brainstorm about American breakfast foods.
 - a. Make a list on the board or Venn diagram.
 - b. Look at the Traditional Breakfast page and read the short paragraph for/with the students. Put these items on the other side of the Venn diagram.
 - c. Have students compare and contrasts the breakfasts (grains, breads, cereals...in common)
2. Then have students think about Chinese food and their favorite dishes.
 - a. Show the media page of Traditional Chinese dishes and read the descriptions. Ask if students have tried these dishes. Can you get these dishes here in American Chinese restaurants?
3. How to Use Chopsticks -- watch the video about how to put chopsticks in your hands.
 - a. Then hand out the chopsticks, one pair per person and watch the video again.
 - b. Give each student 3-5 beans and let them try to pick them up.
 - i. Have students compete with their partner to see who can get their beans to a designated place first (like into or out of a bowl or cup or a square on paper)
 - ii. Time students to see how many they can move into a designated place in that amount of time.

Lesson Title: Spring Festival and PPT (Day 15)

Learning Targets: (I can statements)

→ I can talk about the Spring Festival in China.

→ I can give reasons/benefits to continue to study World Languages.

Material and Resources:

Teacher: Resource on Schoology and Google Drive

Display/ Presentation Resources: Schoology

Activity materials needed:

- materials

Student Handouts:



Instructional Plan and Pacing Guide:

Chinese New Year, also called Spring Festival, has more than 4,000 years of history. Being one of the traditional Chinese festivals, it is the grandest and the most important festival for Chinese people. It is also the time for whole families to get together, which is similar to Christmas Day to the westerners. Originating during the Shang Dynasty (about 17th - 11th century BC), it celebrates the reunion of family and the advent of spring with flowers blossoming. It is full of colorful activities. People from different regions and different ethnic groups celebrate it in their unique ways.

Chinese New Year Food

Mention Chinese New Year Food, dumplings, fish and a reunion dinner may come into mind; however, these are not the only foods associated with the abundant New Year Food– a symbol of Chinese food culture. Every dish has its background deeply rooted in Chinese culture. Different kinds of food have different meanings, which express people's good wishes for a new year.

Nowadays, dumplings are the major food on the New Year's Eve and the first meal on the first and the fifth day of New Year.

Fish is an indispensable dish on the reunion dinner, because Chinese people give it many kinds of meanings. Fish has its Chinese pronunciation as 'Yu', which means having more than just a basic need each year.

New Year's Dinner

Also being called Reunion Dinner, it is very large and sumptuous and includes meat and fish as well as all kinds of vegetables. The pronunciation of fish makes it a homophone for 'surpluses' and the fish is not eaten completely, as the Chinese phrase "may there be surpluses every year" sounds the same as "let there be fish every year" in Chinese pronunciation. Sweet food is also necessary in the wishing of a luscious life in next year. The number of dishes also important, the number is always six, eight or ten, which means smooth, getting prosperous and perfect respectively. Now more and more people choose to have the reunion dinner in restaurants instead of cooking on themselves.

Spring Roll

It was first eaten on fourth day of February in Eastern Jin Dynasty (317 – 420). Fresh vegetables or ingredients in spring time are wrapped inside and people eat it to welcome a new spring. Now it has also become a dessert in some places in the reunion dinner, which contain people's wish to welcome a new start.

New Year Cake

Glutinous New Year Cake was originally used to worship the gods and ancestors during this festival. In the south of China, it is customary to make and eat it during the happy event. The Chinese pronunciation of the Cake (Niangao) has a homophonous meaning of 'increasingly prosperous year after year', which gives people new hope. The cake is made of glutinous rice powder and can be cooked by frying, steaming, stir-frying or boiling.

Learning Targets: (I can statements)

→ I can name some common pets.

Material and Resources:

Teacher: Resource on Schoology and Google Drive

Display/ Presentation Resources: Schoology

Activity materials needed:

- Pets (on Schoology)

Student Handouts:

- ❖ Quizlet -- Common Pets in China

Instructional Plan and Pacing Guide:

Pets in China

1. Use the Quizlet list to introduce pets in Chinese. Have students repeat the names of the pets. Ask students what pets they have at home and have them answer in Chinese. Ask how many and have students use numbers in Chinese along with the hand gesture.
2. Talk about the Pet craze of dyeing dogs' fur to look like other animals. Show the media file.