Unit #6 - Hobbies — 爱好

Content Area: **World Language**
Course(s): **Chinese 1**
Time Period: **Semester 2**
Length: **3 Weeks**
Status: **Published**

Standards

7.1.NM.IPRET.1	Identify familiar spoken and written words, phrases, and simple sentences contained in culturally authentic materials and other resources related to targeted themes.
7.1.NM.IPRET.2	Respond with actions and/or gestures to oral and written directions, commands, and requests that relate to familiar and practiced topics.
7.1.NM.IPRET.3	Identify familiar people, places, objects in daily life based on simple oral and written descriptions.
7.1.NM.IPRET.4	Report on the content of short messages that they hear, view, and read in predictable culturally authentic materials.
7.1.NM.IPERS.1	Request and provide information by asking and answering simple, practiced questions, using memorized words and phrases.
7.1.NM.IPERS.3	Express one's own and react to others' basic preferences and/or feelings using memorized, words, phrases, and simple memorized sentences that are supported by gestures and visuals.
7.1.NM.IPERS.4	Give and follow simple oral and written directions, commands, and requests when participating in classroom and cultural activities.
7.1.NM.IPERS.5	Imitate gestures and intonation of the target culture(s) native speakers when greeting others, during leave-takings, and in daily interactions.
7.1.NM.PRSNT.1	Present basic personal information, interests, and activities using memorized words, phrases, and a few simple sentences on targeted themes.
7.1.NM.PRSNT.2	State basic needs on very familiar topics using words, phrases, and short memorized, formulaic sentences practiced in class.
7.1.NM.PRSNT.3	Imitate, recite, and/or dramatize simple poetry, rhymes, songs, and skits.
7.1.NM.PRSNT.5	Present information from age- and level-appropriate, culturally authentic materials orally or in writing.

Enduring Understanding

1. Discover proper approaches to convey one's own hobbies and inquire other people's favorite pastimes ***FL.NL.7.1.NL.IPERS*** - *Interpersonal Mode of Communication- [Core Idea] - Interpersonal communication is the exchange of information and the negotiation of meaning between and among individuals.*

2. Understand how to arrange weekend activities for friends to get together***FL.NL.7.1.NL.PRSNT*** - *Presentational Mode of Communication- [Core Idea] - Presentational communication involves presenting information, concepts, and ideas to an audience of listeners or readers on a variety of topics.*

Essential Questions

1. How do you describe your own hobbies?

2. How do you inquire about other people's favorite pastimes?

3. What elements can you integrate when you want to enhance the context of your favorite events?

4. How do you invite people out based on their favorite activities?

5. What is the most efficient way to arrange to do some activities together with friends on the weekends?

6. What is the proper way to convey your opinion about an upcoming event that you feel is not interesting?

7. What are some traditional Chinese pastimes?

8. How do Chinese and American pastimes differ?

Knowledge and Skills

The Performance Expectations for this unit are:

INTERPERSONAL MODE

- engage in the oral exchange of information, options, and ideas in a variety of time frames in formal and informal situations. FL.AL.7.1.AL.IPERS.1
- engage in the oral exchange of information and to clarify meaning by using a variety of strategies. FL.AL.7.1.AL.IPERS.2
- state and support opinions in oral interactions. FL.AL.7.1.AL.IPERS.3
- use a variety of vocabulary, including idiomatic and culturally appropriate expressions on a variety of topics. FL.AL.7.1.AL.IPERS.5

PRESENTATIONAL MODE

- engage in the written exchange of information, opinions, and ideas in a variety of frames in formal and informal situations. FL.AL.7.1.AL.PRSNT.2
- write formal and informal correspondence in a variety of media using appropriate formats and conventions FL.AL.7.1.AL.PRSNT.3
- uses a variety of vocabulary, including idiomatic and culturally appropriate expressions on a variety of topics. FL.AL.7.1.AL.PRSNT.4
- self-monitor and adjust language production. FL.AL.7.1.AL.PRSNT.35

INTERPRETIVE MODE

- demonstrate comprehension of content from authentic audio, audiovisual, and visual resources. FL.AL.7.1.AL.IPRET.2
- demonstrate comprehension of a variety of vocabulary, including idiomatic and culturally authentic expressions. FL.AL.7.1.AL.IPRET.1
- identify the distinguishing features of authentic audio, visual, and audiovisual resources. FL.AL.7.1.AL.IPRET.3
- demonstrate and understand the features of target cultures and communities. FL.AL.7.1.AL.IPRET.4

Students will have knowledge of

1. Word Order in Chinese - Subject + Time expression + Adv + Verb + Object - 王朋週末常常看电影。

2. tone change – use hobbies –爱好 àihào as an example

3. 周末 zhōumò – weekend 週 (周)– week/cycle = 星期; 末 – end -expressions for weekdays and weekend

4. The expression of 你週末喜欢做什么？ What do you like to do on the weekends?

5. 看 kàn – to see/watch/read； 电視（电视）diànshì – TV； 电 diàn – electricity 視 shì – vision

看电視 – to watch TV. Students translate and review A-not-A and 幾 as the question word.

6. **VO** = V+ O verbs – verb + Object actions/activities –

打球 dǎqiú – to play ball; 打 – to hit; 球 (王 求) – ball. 看电視 – to watch TV. 看 kàn – to see/watch/read；电視（电视）diànshì – TV

唱歌 chànggē – to sing 唱 to sing _ ; 歌 song 跳舞 tiàowǔ – to dance 跳 to jump _ 舞 dance _

听音乐 listen to music; 聽（听）tīng to listen/hear音乐

7. The combination of "some" 有的 yǒu de some and 时候 （时）shíhòu moment/time/a duration of time =

"sometimes" - 有的时候 yǒu de shíhòu = sometimes (Time Exp as adv)

8 The application of 常常 chángcháng often (adv); 我週末常常看电影。sub + time exp + adv + VO(action

9. the function of "series comma" – using 和 一 你、我和他。中国、美国、英国和法国。For a series of verbs or adjectives 一我常常打球、唱歌、跳舞。

10. The application of Chinese Word Oder – Subject + Adv (Time words/manners….)+Verb+Oject

11. The function of conjunction 那 - Connects two sentences - 那 一 as "in that case, then" which links the sentences by two speakers

A). Subject is often omitted in Chinese.

B). Pivotal sentence – when the object of the first verb also serves as the subject of the second verb.

C). Brief introduction of the function of a “help verb” such as “want to” plus the VO structure.

12. The expression of 去看一哥外国电影。去 qù – to go 去看 go (and/to) see; 一个 一 quantity + measure word; 外国 wàiguó – foreign country

13. 请客 qǐngkè invite/treat someone to ….; play host 客 (宀 各) kè guest 客人

我请客。I play host = my treat 你请客？你请客（嗎）？ 是不是他請客？是小王請客嗎？

14. 昨天 zuótiān yesterday (日 乍 作 / 怎 / 昨); Yesterday/today/tomorrow昨天/今天 / 明天; last year/this year/ next year 去年 今年 明年

15. 所以 suǒyǐ so/therefore conj 因為/所以 because/therefore;

16. 好吗？Is that OK? - to solicit someone’s opinion after giving a suggestion =好不好?

17. The expressions of “Long Time No See” 好久不見 and 你好吗？不错 búcuò not bad/pretty good

18. The modal verb想 xiǎng （木 目 心） To think/have a desire to/want to/would like to - 想做什么？

19. 想xiǎng VS喜欢 一想 xiǎng - would like to; have a desire to VS喜欢 – to like to; to be fond of

20. 觉得 觉 jué de to feel/to think; to have an opinion (about……) -

21. 意思 yìsi meaning noun - 意 (立日心) 思 (田 心); 有意思 interesting adj & 沒有意思 not interesting/boring adj

22. 算了 suànle never mind/forget it；找 zhǎo 扌 戈 to look for；别人 biérén other people/person 别(的) other adj 我们点别的菜。

23. Applications of only - 只 zhǐ ; 算了 suànle never mind;

Cultural Note: Chinese people's best pastimes such as "Majiang", "Xiangqi". "Weiqi"

Transfer Goals

Chinese 1 learners will be able to talk about pastimes and show interest in other people's hobbies.

Chinese 1 learners will be able to accept or decline an invitation to a recreational activity.

Resources

1. Textbook - Integrated Chinese; Videos and images for Cultural notes - https://ic.cheng-tsui.com/

2. Friends https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6lbPgfKK7m4

3. Secret https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WaBFXQU8HDQ

Assessments

https://docs.google.com/document/d/1lo2AIasvf4HI9gJfGI60hDv57y4d5XKz4Hmy8MukXIQ/edit

Modifications

https://docs.google.com/document/d/1cUIE1QRfV7jJNjgU2NdcW1x91UAyDENe/edit