Unit #7 - Visiting Friends □ □□□

Content Area: **World Language**
Course(s): **Chinese 1**
Time Period: **Semester 2**
Length: **4 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.2	Share basic needs on very familiar topics using words, phrases, and short memorized, formulaic sentences practiced in class.
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.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.4	Copy/write words, phrases, or simple guided texts on familiar topics.
7.1.NM.PRSNT.5	Present information from age- and level-appropriate, culturally authentic materials orally or in writing.

Enduring Understanding

1. Culture plays an important role when learning to host a person or group of people.***WL.NL.7.1.NL.IPRET*** *- Interpretive Mode of Communication- [Core Idea] - Learning a language involves interpreting meaning from listening, viewing, and reading culturally authentic materials in the target language.*

2. Cultural practices influence grammatical structures. ***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 welcome a guest into your house?

2. How do you offer your guests drinks?

3. What are some culturally acceptable forms of entertainment?

4. How do you give a compliment in Chinese?

5. What is the proper way to respond to a compliment?

6. What are the key elements for narrating a series of events?

7. What do you have to apply in order to indicate "tenses" in Chinese ?

8. What is a "Dynamic" particle? What is a "Suggestive" particle?

9. How do you "soften" your tone when asking a question or making an imperative statement?

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. "the functions/roles of Chinese Particles", the "interjectory particle" 呀 as in 谁呀?; 呀is used to soften the tone of a question

2. Other mood; tone; dynamic; sentence-ending particles such as呢 ne 吗 ma 么 me 喔 o 呀 ya 了le 吧 ba 啊 a 啦 la

3.How to apply还 in different ways -是我，王朋，(It) is I/me, Wang Peng. 还有李友, also have Li You.

还(also/still) 你明天还请谁?

还有(still have) 你下午还有课吗? 还有 (also/in addition to) 我有中文课，还有英文课。

还是 (still to be)我弟弟今年还是小学生。還是(or)你昨天吃了中国菜还是美国菜?

4. New phrases -请进 qǐng jìn – please come in; 快 kuài - fast/quickly – adv/adj;

進來 进来 jìnlái – to come in. 進 jìn（隹辶） to enter; 來 lái（人 木） to come; 进來 VS 进去 (come in VS go in)

5.The verb – Introduce介紹and the tone softener -一下 - #5 介绍 Jièshào – to introduce介绍 一下 yíxià – once, a bit (n+mw). 來，我介绍一下，Come, I introduce once

6. The function and application of一下 yíxià & （一）点兒 – Following a verb, both are used to soften the tone of an imperative sentence or a question to make it more polite.

7. 认识你 - to be acquainted with you 高兴 gāoxìng – happy, pleased; 漂亮 piàoliàng – pretty adj

8. The concept of "When an adjective functions as a predicate" ***Not preceded by to be 是***Usually modified by 很 or other adv

我今天很高兴。 她妹妹很漂亮。那个外国电影很好看。 你做的中國、国菜很好吃。

9. 是吗? In this case, is not a question - It means "Is that so? / you don't say!/ Really?" as a mild expression after hering something unexpected.

10.请坐 qǐng zuò please have a seat坐 (人人土) two people sitting on the ground sit - verb 请坐一下。请 + verb - 请进。请坐。请你（obj & subj）吃饭。请客

11.在 zài at/on/in(very important prep.) 哪儿 nǎ er where - qpr ? 工作 gōngzuò work/do job –Verb

在哪儿? At what place/where? □ + 那 = 那你在哪儿工作? Were do you work?/ At what place do you work?

12. The importance of Chinese word order - **Word Order : Sub + Time exp/(adv) + place + Action**

13. 学校 xuéxiào school noun - 在学校 at school 在学校工作 work at school - **prep+place+verb** 我在学校工作。I at school work. I at school work = I work at school.

14. 在 + a noun = location, When this phrase is placed before a verb/action, it indicates the location of the action.

15. 喝 hē to drink verb 点儿 diǎn (e)r mw a little/a bit/ some **To soften the tone**

你们想喝点儿什么？You guys want to drink a little bit of what? (What do you guys want/would like to drink?)

16. 茶 chá tea (艹人 木) 喝茶 咖啡 kāfēi coffee 喝咖啡 (咖 □ 力 □) (啡 □ 非) 喝茶还是喝咖啡？Drink tea or drink coffee?

17. 吧 ba mood particle as a sentence-final "suggestion" particle, and is often used to at the end of an imperative sentence to soften the tone.

高小音：喝茶还是喝咖啡？王朋：我喝茶。 VS 我喝茶吧。

I drink or want tea. VS I'll have tea please. More examples – Have coffee, would you? 你喝咖啡吧。Come in, please. 请进来吧！Let's dance, shall we? 我们跳舞吧

18. I want a bottle of Coke, May I? 我要一瓶可樂，可以嗎？瓶 píng MW for bottles 可樂(可乐) Kělè Coke/cola 可以 kěyǐ can/may – mv

19. The expression of "May/Can I?" - I want a bottle of Coke, May I?? 可以 kěyǐ can/may – mv

可以吗？= May I? = Is it OK? In English. Not exactly equal to 好吗？ In tis case 可以 as mv = modal verb- expressing grammatical mood. 我可以去洗手间吗？你現在可以来我家吗？

20. Sorry, our home does not have coke(s). #21 对不起 duìbùqǐ sorry 我们家 – our home as the subj

In that case, give me a cup of water please. #22 給 gěi to give #23 杯 bēi mw for cup and glass #23/1 水 shuǐ water.

21. 玩(儿) wán(e)r - to have fun/play. Phrases with (兒) we have learned so far : 有事儿；一点儿；玩儿；聊天儿；

22. 了 le "dynamic particle" & #31 認識了／认识了 rènshìle got acquainted with/got to know

*Stress the facts that -了(for a completed action) and 了(**NOT** an indicator for past tense)

*We got to know (be acquainted with) Dr. Li and Lawyer Wang last night at Xiao Gao's.

昨天晚上我们在高文中家认识了王医生和李律师。

23. 圖書館／图书馆 túshū guǎn library - 圖 tú (□ □ □) picture/chart/drawing; 書／书 shū book(s); 館／馆 guǎn (飠官) place or building. 飯館／饭馆 restaurant; 茶館／茶馆 tea house

24. 一起 yìqǐ together as an **adv.** Other terms with 起 - 起 to rise 起来 to rise up 对不起 sorry

25. the structure of 一起 + Verb - do an activity together. Revist "Word Order" – **subj + time Exp + Adv + location + action.**

26. 聊天儿 liáotiān(e)r to chat 聊 liáo to chat 天 tiān sky/day - to chat about anything under the sun/sky

27. 才 cái adv not….until; only then 我昨天晚上七点半请王小姐吃饭，可是她八点才來

28. 回家 huí jia to go home 回 to return 家 home 回來 to come back 进來 to come in 回去 to go back 进去 to go in

29. Apply 了 to signify an action occurred the past. 王朋喝了兩杯茶。WP drank two cups of tea.

30. The structure of 不….., 只…….- not……, only 李友不喝茶，只喝了一杯水。LY does not drink tea, only drank a cup of water. 只喝了= only drank as an action completed in the past. 喝 as the transitive verb needs to be followed by a specific drink unless it was

previously indicated.

31.The roles of 了- the dynamic particle –

＊NOT an indicator or marker of past tense – it signifies competed action in the past (认识了、喝了)or to be completed in the future (明天我们吃了饭去看电影。).

＊Usually follows a verb and often has a specific TIME Word in the sentence.

＊the structure of V 了 O＋去 V(O) - Depict a sequence of two actions/events. Regardless these two actions take place in the past or in the future. 明天我们吃了饭去看电影。

V 了 O＋去 V(O)

＊the structure of V (O) 了吗? ＝ V (O) 了沒有?

你吃饭了吗?＝你吃饭了沒有? (Did you eat yet?) 你昨天听音乐了吗?＝你昨天听音乐了沒有? (Did you listen to music yesterday?)

To say an action did NOT take place – use 沒有, not不

32. The role of才cái adv not….until; only then –

a). The occurrence of the action/event is **later than** the speaker may have expected.

b). **Never** takes the particle 了, whether it pertains to a past action or not.

*Students are called to translate by applying才cái

I invited Ms. Wang to dinner tonight at 7:30, but she did not come until 8:00. 我今天晚上七电半請王小姐吃饭，可是她八电才來。

Last night, Xiao Wang and Xiao Gao went to see a movie together, did not come home until 12:00.
昨天晚上小王和小高一起去看电影，十二点才回家。(past action, NO 了)

Xiao Li and Xiao Bai often chat together at night, therefore do not go to bed until very late everyday.小李和小白晚上常常一起聊天儿，所以天天都很晚才睡觉。

Cultural Note

1. The culture of "tea drinking", the art of "tea cooking" and the "tea house"

2. The invasion of Starbucks & Coffee

Transfer Goals

Chinese 1 learners employ various language particles to indicate the dynamics of an event.

Chinese 1 learners will be able to soften or moderate tone to achieve a socially acceptable format.

Resources

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

2. Making your own Mother's Day Card - https://www.lovepop.com/collections/mothers-day-greeting-cards

3. How many kinks of Chinese drinks can you buy with the limited amount of money you have? - https://insanelygoodrecipes.com/chinese-drinks/

Assessments

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

Modifications

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