



## CHINESE LANGUAGE LESSON PLAN 3

**Chinese Level(s):** Chinese I

**Topics Covered:** Modern and traditional Chinese family, family vocabulary, general vocabulary

**Materials Used:**

- Far East Chinese for Youth: Level 1
- Internet material

**Lesson Overview:**

- I taught the students about the family. To start, I found some cultural information about the Chinese family and compared the differences between modern families in China and the traditional Chinese families. I taught them how to say different members of the family in Chinese, and let them draw a family tree in Chinese using the words we have already learned. Later, I had them draw pictures of their own families. We learned how to say wo you (I have) and wo mei you (I don't have). I also taught them how to say the different occupations in Chinese. We played a word game to practice these, and I discovered that the students became quite interested.
- **Game Format:**
  - 1) Write the words on the board.
  - 2) Let students work in pairs, with one person sitting with the back towards the board, the other standing facing the board
  - 3) The teacher points to the words on the board that the class has learned
  - 4) The student facing the board must describe the word being pointed at to his partner. The student, however, cannot actually say the word itself either in Chinese or English.
  - 5) The person sitting in the chair must then guess what the word is.
- **Example:**
  - When I pointed at the word *xiào zhǎng* (school principal), the student described Dr Thomsen [principal at Milwaukee School of Languages]. The other student immediately guessed what the word was, and said: *xiào zhǎng*.
  - I also taught them the different descriptive words, such as *měi* (beautiful), *chòu* (smelly), *pàng* (fat), *shòu* (skinny), *yán* (strict), and *huài* (bad). I let them look up the words in the dictionary so they could discover the meanings of the words in Chinese. I then provided the students an opportunity to practice them. I drew figures on the blackboard, including a very short person and a very tall person. By drawing pictures, I got students to learn how to compare the different things, and make sentences in Chinese using *bǐ*. Example: "Ms. Smith *bǐ* Mr. Hamm *ǎi* " Mr. Hamm *bǐ* Ms Du *gāo* "
  - Besides the language, I also gave the students some cultural information about China's one-child policy (I found it on Google.), the position of women in Chinese society, and *kǒng róng ràng lí* (a story to show that the Chinese tradition to respect the old and the young.) In short, I spent the month teaching topics that all had to do with family.