Mandarin 3 - Unit 2 - How do I get there?

Unit Focus

In Unit 2 of Mandarin 3, students will learn how to ask for and receive directions when walking and driving. They will be asked to express the purpose of visiting various locations, as well as consider safety concerns when navigating a new city.

Ultimately, students will provide directions for a friend who is visiting a city in China and provide directions for getting to various tourist attractions.

Stage 1: Desired Results - Key Understandings

Standard(s)

ACTFL World Readiness Standards for Learning Languages

- Interpersonal Communication: Learners interact and negotiate meaning in spoken, signed, or written conversations to share information, reactions, feelings and opinions (C.1.1)
- Interpretive Communication: Learner understand, interpret, and analyze what is heard, read, or viewed on a variety of topics (C. 1.2)
- Presentational Communication: Learners present information, concepts, and ideas to inform explain, persuade, and narrate on a variety of topics using appropriate media and adapting to various audiences of listeners, readers, or viewers (C.1.3)
- Acquiring Information and Diverse Perspectives: Learners access and evaluate information and diverse perspectives that are available through the language and its cultures (C.3.2)
- Language Comparisons: Learners use the language to investigate, explain, and reflect on the nature of language through comparisons of the language studied and their own. (C.4.1)
- School and Global Communities: Learners use the language both within and beyond the classroom to interact and collaborate in their community and the globalized world. (C.5.1)

Transfer

Students will be able to independently use their learning to...

T1 Initiate communication on and respond effectively to a given topic based on interactions/exchanges.

T2 Produce clear and coherent statements through attention to detail (e.g., purpose, task, audience, appropriate vocabulary, sentence structure)

Meaning

Understanding(s)

Students will understand that...

U1 Spontaneous and appropriate responses are vital to keep the discourse flowing around a common topic/goal. (Interpersonal)

U2 Effective communicators make linguistic choices about how to deliver their message. (Presentational Communication)

U3 One can use language skills to pursue personal interests and broaden his/her opportunities.

Essential Question(s)

Students will keep considering...

Q1 What am I trying to say and how do I say it?

Q2 How do I use my target language to work with others to achieve a common goal?

Q3 How do I find what I'm looking for?

Acquisition of Knowledge and Skill

Knowledge

Students will know...

K1 Vocabulary for walking directions:上 Shàng，中心zhōngxīn， 听说 tīng shuō，运 动 yùndòng，长 chang，旁边 pángbiān， 远 yuǎn，离 lí，近jìn， 活动 huódòng， 中间zhōngjiān， 书店 shūdiàn， 地方 dìfāng， 里边lǐbian

K2 Language structures for walking directions: Use of direction and location words. 上， 下， 前，后， 左，右， 南， 西， 北， 里，

Skill(s)

Students will be skilled at...

S1 Asking for and giving directions for walking

S2 Referencing landmarks and where places are located in relationship to other places

S3 Asking for and giving directions for driving

S4 Working together towards a desired goal

Stage 1: Desired Results - Key Understandings		
Madison Public Schools Profile of a Graduate • Analyzing: Examining information/data/ evidence from multiple sources to identify possible underlying assumptions, patterns, and relationships in order to make inferences. (POG.1.2) • Decision Making: Make responsible decisions, based on potential outcomes. (POG.4.2)	外， 旁， 边，面， 头 Comparative sentences with 没 （有）méi (yǒu) Indicating degree 那么 到dào + Place + 去 qù + Action **K3** Vocabulary for driving directions 过 guò， 中国城 zhōngguó chéng , 城 chéng， 地图 dìtú， 拿ná， 次cì， 从cóng， 一直 yīzhí， 往 wǎng， 南nán， 过 guò， 路口lùkǒu， 西 xī，拐guǎi， 哎 āi,， 东 dōng， 北 běi， 前qián， 红绿灯hónglǜdēng， 灯 dēng，右yòu，左zuǒ， 前面qiánmiàn， 日文 rìwén， 东京 dōngjīng， 日本 rìběn **K4** Language structures for driving directions: The dynamic particle 过 guò Reduplication of Verbs: 说说 shuō shuō， 看看kàn kàn， 用用 yòng yòng， 找找, zhǎo zhǎoResultative Complements 看完 kàn wán，找到 zhǎodào， 看见 kànjiàn， 做好,zuò hǎo etc. 一yī 。 。 。 就 jiù。 。 。 As soon as then	