

CHINESE FLAGSHIP SECONDARY CURRICULUM
AN INTERCONNECTED WORLD– Level 4
Unit 4: Chinese Performing and Visual Arts

Topic 1: Chinese Performing Arts

What will students be able to do by the end of the topic?

<p>Speaking/ Listening (interpersonal and presentational)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students can present and converse on the main roles, the meanings of theatrical facial colors, performing styles, etc. in Beijing Opera. • Students can give a cultural presentation and comment on characteristics of Chinese opera and folk music performance • Students can compare and contrast the similarities and differences between Chinese and Western theatrical performance, musical instruments and orchestra sectional arrangements
<p>Reading (interpretive)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students can read an introductory pamphlet issued by a museum or a performing art center or related passages about Chinese opera performance. • Students can read a conversation about Chinese music. • Students can grasp the key points in readings that discuss the challenges of traditional Chinese performing arts in the 21st century
<p>Writing (presentational and interpersonal)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students can write on a variety of text types (e.g., an email, short essay, speech, debate draft, etc.) expressing their opinions about Chinese performing arts. • Students can write a reflective passage after visiting a Chinese opera performance or a Chinese music concert • Suggested characters for writing 京剧、抽象、写实、夸张、脸谱、象征、人物、乐器、演奏、精彩、气氛、热烈、观众、传统、现代、津津有味、代代相传
<p>AP Theme</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beauty and Aesthetics

Vocabulary	Phrases/Grammar
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 京剧 Beijing opera 2. 形成 to form, take shape 3. 精彩 Brilliant 4. 情节 plot 5. 吸引 to attract 6. 舞台 stage 7. 津津有味 with great/ keen interest & pleasure 8. 角色、行当 roles and specific terms used in Beijing opera 9. 生旦净丑 four main roles in Chinese opera 10. 化妆 makeup 11. 脸谱 theatrical facial makeup or masks 12. 人物 figure, character 13. 象征 symbol; symbolize 	<p>Phrases :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * 京剧大约在1840年前后形成于北京。 * 无论是大人或小孩，中国人还是西方人，大家都喜欢看精彩的表演。 * 京剧以唱念做打为主要的表演方式。 * 一般说来，京剧是抽象化的表演艺术，但是西方戏剧比较生活化。 * 在化妆方面，五颜六色的京剧脸谱非常吸引人。 * 只要我们用心欣赏，就会发现传统表演艺术也很有意思。 * 传统国粹不但不会消失，反而会代代相传。 * 跟西方戏剧不一样，京剧的道具非常简单。 * 这场民乐音乐会以梁祝的故事来表现中国式的爱情，欢迎大家参加。 <p>Grammar and Pattern:</p> <p>Verb + 于</p>

14. 忠诚 loyal
15. 正直 upright & honest
16. 奸诈 cunning
17. 刚强 unyielding
18. 道具 stage props
19. 夸张 exaggerate
20. 抽象 abstract
21. 写实 realistic
22. 生活化 of life
23. 通俗 popular, common
24. 唱念做打 singing, reciting, acting, & acrobatic fighting – the four major acting modes in Beijing Opera
25. 观众 audience
26. 气氛 atmosphere
27. 热烈 ardent, enthusiastic
28. 民乐 Chinese folk music
29. 乐器 musical instruments
30. 演奏 play/perform music
31. 二胡 Chinese violin
32. 弹拨 pluck (instrument)
33. 打击 percussion
34. 锣鼓 gong and drum
35. 吹拉弹打 the four modes in playing Chinese musical instruments
36. 传统 tradition, traditional
37. 现代 modern
38. 消失 disappear
39. 刻板印象 stereotype
40. 代代相传 pass on from generation to generation

Supplementary

1. 生：老生、小生、武生
2. 旦：青衣、花旦、旦、武旦、刀马旦
3. 净：花脸
4. 神怪：神仙、妖怪 celestial being and devilish creatures
5. 古典 classic
6. 独奏、重奏、合奏 solo, duet, group – forms of performing instruments

- * 京剧大约在1840年前后形成于北京。
- * 戏曲起源于原始歌舞，是一种综合的舞台表演艺术。
- * 齐白石出生于1864年，去世于1957年，一共活了93岁。

无论... 都 (regardless)

- * 无论是大人或小孩，大家都喜欢看精彩的表演。
- * 无论在东方还是西方，每个文明都有它们独特的表演艺术。
- * 无论你喜欢还是不喜欢，做学生都得用功学习。

以... [verb phrase] (regard ... as...)

- * 京剧和歌剧都是以唱为主的表演艺术。
- * 京剧演员以抽象但夸张的方式表现出各种动作。
- * 我想以三个例子来说明京剧和歌剧的不同。

Noun/Adj. + 化 (...ized, to change)

- * 京剧是抽象化的表演艺术。
- * 一般说来，西方戏剧的内容比较生活化。
- * 一般认为现代艺术的特点就是通俗化。

跟...一样/不一样 (like.../unlike ...) [review]

- * 跟西方戏剧一样，京剧演员也在舞台上表演精彩的故事。
- * 跟西方歌剧一样，京剧表演也有大量的唱腔。
- * 跟西方戏剧不一样，京剧的表演方式比较夸张，道具也比较简单。

在...方面 (in terms of; on the aspect of)

- * 在化妆方面，京剧的脸谱独具特色。
- * 在道具方面，京剧的道具比西方戏剧的简单很多。
- * 在表演方式方面，京剧以唱念做打为主。

只要...就... (as long as ... then...)

- * 只要你肯来这场音乐会，你就会发现民乐很有意思。
- * 只要你愿意学习，你就会觉得京剧并不无聊。
- * 只要你用心观察，就可以找到很多有用的东西。

对... (adv.) 感兴趣 (be interested in...) [review]

- * 我对民乐不感兴趣。
- * 小张对京剧的表演艺术非常感兴趣。

7. 琵琶 8. 古筝 9. 阮 10. 柳琴 11. 饶舌 12. 说唱 13. 嘻哈 14. 摇滚	* 他 <u>对学习不感兴趣</u> ，可是 <u>对上网聊天或玩电脑游戏很感兴趣</u> 。 不但不... 反而 (on the contrary, conjunction that indicates adversative relationship) * 他不但不觉得京剧无聊， <u>反而</u> 非常享受京剧的表演 非常精彩。 * 民乐和京剧都是中国的国粹，不但不会消失， <u>反而会</u> 代代相传。
AP Theme	Beauty and Aesthetics

Planning for Instruction

What instructional activities will be used?

Lesson 1: 中西方戏剧的共同点

Objective/s:

- Students will develop a general framework of comparison that conceptualize similarities and differences between Chinese and Western performing arts
- Students will be able to use the new words and patterns “无论…都” and “verb + 于” in formulating their arguments in speaking and writing

Vocabulary:

1. 京剧 Beijing opera
2. 形成 to form, take shape
3. 精彩 brilliant
4. 情节 plot
5. 吸引 to attract
6. 舞台 stage
7. 津津有味 with great/ keen interest & pleasure

Grammar/Patterns:

* Verb + 于

京剧形成于北京。由于北京是中国的京城，所以被称为“京剧”。

他出生于上海，去世于北京。

* 无论…都

无论是东方还是西方，每个文明都有它自己的表演艺术。

无论是大人还是小孩，大家都喜欢看精彩的表演。

Teach Vocabulary:

- * [Lesson 1 vocabulary PPT](#)

Activity 1: 中西方戏剧表演的比较—比较架构的建立

- * Conceptualize Chinese and Western Theatrical Performance
- * [Activity instruction](#)
- * [Activity appendix](#)

Activity 2: 生词综合练习活动

- * Comprehensive Vocabulary Practice Activity – matching, listening, speaking, and writing
- * [Activity instruction](#)

Activity 3: 造句练习与说故事 – 认读及说写的练习

- * Sentence Making and Storytelling
- * [Activity instruction](#)

Lesson 2: 京剧的特点—行当与化妆

Objective/s:

- Students will identify and discuss the main characteristic of Beijing opera
- Students will identify the symbolic meanings in a variety of Beijing opera facial paintings and apply this knowledge to their familiar stories
- Students will be able to use the new vocabulary words and patterns “以…为” and its extended form “以…+ verb phrase” in formulating their discourses

Vocabulary:

1. 角色、行当 roles and specific terms used in Beijing opera
2. 生、旦、净、丑 the four main roles in Chinese opera
 - 生: 老生、小生、武生
 - 旦: 青衣、花旦、老旦、武旦/刀马旦
 - 净: 花脸
 - 丑: 小花脸
3. 化妆 makeup
4. 脸谱 theatrical facial makeup or masks
5. 人物 figure, character
6. 象征 symbol; symbolize
7. 忠诚 loyal
8. 正直 upright & honest
9. 奸诈 cunning
10. 刚强 unyielding

Grammar/Patterns:

- * 以…为

通常京剧以生旦为主，以净丑为辅。

有时候我们也可以看到以“净”为主角的剧目，如《霸王别姬》。

* 以… + verb phrase

京剧的脸谱以不同颜色象征不同人物的个性。

京剧以五颜六色的脸谱闻名于世。

Teach Vocabulary:

* [Lesson 2 vocabulary PPT](#)

Activity 1: “京剧的角色与脸谱” – 阅读、表达、与讨论

* “Characters and Facial Makeups in Beijing Opera” – Reading and Speaking Practice

* [Activity instruction](#)

Activity 2: 说脸谱、唱脸谱、学脸谱

* Let's talk and sing Beijing opera facial masks!

* [Activity instruction](#)

Activity 3: 角色分析—当西方与东方相遇…

* Character analysis – When the West Meets the East

* [Activity Instruction](#)

Lesson 3: 从京剧的特点比较中西方戏剧的异同

Objective/s:

- Students will be able to discuss the props and performing styles in Beijing opera.
- Students will be able to present the a coherent speech introducing similarities and differences between Chinese and Western theatrical performance in speaking and writing
- Students will be able to use the new vocabulary words and patterns “跟…一样/不一样” and its extended form “在…方面” in formulating their arguments

Vocabulary:

1. 道具 stage props
2. 夸张 exaggerate
3. 抽象 abstract
4. 写实 realistic
5. 通俗 popular, common
6. 生活化 of life
7. 唱、念、做、打 singing, reciting, acting, & acrobatic fighting: 4 major acting modes in Beijing opera
8. 观众 audience
9. 气氛 atmosphere
10. 热烈 ardent, enthusiastic

Grammar/Patterns:

* Noun/Adj. + 化

京剧是高度抽象化的表演艺术。

一般来说，西方戏剧的内容比较生活化。

不过京剧里也有一些通俗化的故事，像西游记就是很受欢迎的题材。

* 跟…一样/不一样

跟西方戏剧一样，京剧演员也在舞台上表演精彩的故事。

跟西方歌剧一样，京剧表演也有大量的唱腔。

跟西方戏剧不一样，京剧的表演方式比较夸张，道具也比较简单。

* 在…方面

在化妆方面，京剧的脸谱十分特别。

在道具方面，京剧的道具非常简单。

在表演方式方面，京剧以唱念做打为主。

* 以… + verb phrase [review]

京剧以唱念做打为主要的表演方式主。

京剧演员以夸张的动作表现各种抽象的概念。

Teach Vocabulary:

* [Lesson 3 vocabulary PPT](#)

Activity 1: 你怎么说? 阅读和口语练习活动

* What Do You Say? A Reading and Speaking Activity

* [Activity instruction](#)

Activity 2: 阅读到表达 (口语及写作) - 京剧和西方戏剧的比较

* Reading to present: comparison between Beijing opera & Western theatrical performance

* [Activity instruction](#)

* [Activity appendix](#)

Lesson 4: 民乐的特点

Objective/s:

- Students will be able to discuss the major characteristics of Chinese traditional music.
- Students will be able to identify the major instruments in Chinese and Western orchestras and present their similarities and differences in speaking and writing
- Students will be able to use the new vocabulary words and patterns “对…(adv.)感兴趣” and 只要…就 in formulating their comments on Chinese traditional music performance.

Vocabulary:

1. 民乐 Chinese folk music
2. 乐器 musical instruments
3. 演奏 play/perform music
4. 吹拉弹打 the four modes in playing Chinese musical instruments

5. 二胡 Chinese violin
6. 弹拨 pluck (a way of playing certain instruments)
7. 打击 percussion
8. 锣鼓 gong and drum

Grammar/Patterns:

- * 对…(adv.) 感兴趣 [Review]
我对民乐不感兴趣。
小张对京剧的表演艺术非常感兴趣。
他对学习不感兴趣，可是对上网聊天或玩电脑游戏很感兴趣。
- * 只要…就…
只要你肯用心观察，你就会发现京剧是很有意思的表演艺术。
只要你上网查一查，就可以找到很多关于民乐的视频。
只要你来这场音乐会，你就会学到很多新鲜的东西。

Teach Vocabulary:

- * [Lesson 4 vocabulary PPT](#)

Activity 1: 中西乐器的编制与比较

- * Categorization and Comparison: Musical Instruments and Corresponding Sections
- * [Activity instruction](#)
- * [Activity appendix \(graphic organizers\)](#)

Activity 2: 中西音乐比较欣赏

- * Comparative Appreciation of Chinese and Western Music
- * [Activity instruction](#)

Activity 3: 关于民乐—阅读与对话的练习

- * About Chinese Music ... Reading and Conversation Practice
- * [Activity instruction](#)

Activity 4: 电邮写作练习

- * Email Responses about Chinese Music
- * [Activity instruction](#)

Lesson 5 中华传统表演艺术的未来

Objective/s:

- Students will be able to discuss some challenges traditional performing arts are facing in the modern world.
- Students will be able to present their opinions on and suggest how the traditions of Chinese performing arts would be carried on in the long term.
- Students will be able to use the new vocabulary words and patterns “不但不…反而” in formulating their comments on modern challenges of Chinese traditional performing arts.

Vocabulary:

1. 现代 modern
2. 传统 tradition, traditional
3. 消失 disappear
4. 刻板印象 stereotype impression
5. 代代相传 pass on from generation to generation

Grammar/Patterns:

- * 不但不…反而 (on the contrary, conjunction that indicates adversative relationship)

他不但不觉得京剧无聊, 反而非常享受京剧的表演。

民乐和京剧都是中国的国粹, 不但不会消失, 反而会代代相传。

Teach Vocabulary:

- * [Lesson 5 vocabulary PPT](#)

Activity 1: 当传统走进现代 — 民乐篇

- * When Tradition Walks into Modernity – Chinese Music
- * [Activity instruction](#)

Activity 2: 当传统走进现代 — 我是文化大使

- * When Tradition Walks into Modernity – I am a Cultural Ambassador
- * [Activity instruction](#)

Activity 3: 当传统走进现代 — 辩论

- * When Tradition Walks into Modernity – A Debate
- * [Activity instruction](#)

Culture Presentation (and resources):

文化演讲 (prompt)

Choose one aspect of Chinese traditional performing arts, such as Beijing opera, Chinese music, martial arts, etc. In your presentation, describe this specific form of art performance, and discuss the significance of performing arts in Chinese culture.

- * “京剧”八集纪录片 (央视)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=piTtjJfCTks&list=PLodP2yDwGRJFXAILB4SuYHRz6C-EPxBpm>

- * 认识京剧英文版

Part 1: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Vy9b3oQa7Pg>

Part 2: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=w5kUe9gmw5c>

- * History of Chinese musical instruments: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lfumRt38H4M>

- * 中央民族乐团演奏约翰施特劳斯之《拉德斯基进行曲》

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=M13e1M76SqM>