

**CHINESE FLAGSHIP SECONDARY CURRICULUM  
AN INTERCONNECTED WORLD - Level 4  
Unit 5**

**Topic 1: The Chinese Speaking World**

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

<p><b>Speaking/ Listening</b> (interpersonal and presentational)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Students can introduce China’s basic geography and terrain.</li> <li>• Students can converse with a peer about traditional Chinese house structure and current changes.</li> <li>• Students can describe famous Chinese cuisines and their favorite Chinese foods</li> <li>• Students can interview native speakers and exchange information about different taboos from other cultures.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Reading</b> (interpretive)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Students can demonstrate their understanding of apartment or house ads</li> <li>• Students can read a conversation about basic Chinese geography</li> <li>• Students can interpret a housing ad.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Writing</b> (presentational)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Students can compose an article or journal entry, expressing if the Chinese courtyard house is worth saving or should be demolished.</li> <li>• Students can describe their needs and assist with their own problem solving</li> <li>• Students can compose an article that describes China’s geography and how that geography influences food and lifestyle.</li> </ul> <p><b>Suggested characters for writing:</b> 人口, 河流</p>
<p><b>AP Theme</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contemporary Life</li> <li>• Families and Communities</li> </ul>

Vocabulary	Phrases/Grammar
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 河流 river</li> <li>2. 地势 terrain</li> <li>3. 沙漠desert</li> <li>4. 沿海 along the coast</li> <li>5. 面积 area</li> <li>6. 人口population</li> <li>7. 位于lie in</li> <li>8. 麻辣 spicy</li> <li>9. 清淡 light in flavor</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 中国最长的河流是 长江和黄河 The longest river in China is the Yangtze river and the Yellow river.</li> <li>• 中国的地势西高东低。 China’s terrain is high in the west and low on the east.</li> <li>• 中国的人口集中在沿海一带。 The population of China is concentrated along the coast.</li> <li>• 中国的面积和美国差不多大约是960万平方公里，位于世界第</li> </ul>

<p>10. 油腻 oily</p> <p>11. 味精 MSG</p> <p>12. 过敏 allergy</p> <p>13. 味道 flavor</p> <p>14. 咸 salty</p> <p>15. 素食 vegetarian</p> <p>16. 吃荤 eat meat</p> <p>17. 四合院 courtyard house</p> <p>18. 公寓 apartment</p> <p>19. 别墅 Villa</p> <p>20. 特别的 special</p> <p>21. 郊区 suburb</p> <p>22. 特色 characteristics</p> <p>23. 公共设施 public facility</p> <p>24. 卫生设备 sanitary equipment</p> <p>25. 精美图案 exquisite design</p> <p>26. 随处可见 can be seen everywhere</p> <p>27. 区别 distinguish</p> <p>28. 遗产 inheritance</p> <p>29. 建议 to suggest</p> <p>30. 改建 to rebuild with modifications</p> <p>31. 禁忌 taboo</p> <p>32. 吉利 lucky</p> <p>33. 贵族 royalty</p> <p>34. 去世 pass away</p>	<p>三位</p> <p>China's area is similar to the U.S., about 9.6 million km<sup>2</sup>; 3rd largest country area in the world</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 在台湾可以尝到不同的传统小吃。 You can taste various traditional snacks in Taiwan.</li> <li>● 基于健康的理由，现在已经有很多人只吃素不吃荤了。 For health reasons, a lot of people have become vegetarians.</li> <li>● 看到菜单里有不同口味的菜，我都快流口水了。 Seeing various food on the menu, makes my mouth water.</li> <li>● 西南的菜系是麻辣为主，东北却是以鲜嫩。 Food from the Southwest is typically spicy, but food from the northeast is focused on freshness</li> <li>● 北京的四合院是北京的特色跟西方的大楼比起来有很大的区别 Courtyard style houses in Beijing are very different from western style high-rise buildings.</li> <li>● 在农村的公共设施是需要改善的。 Rural areas need to improve public infrastructure.</li> <li>● 你有什么吃东西的禁忌吗？ Do you have any taboos about eating?</li> <li>● 传统的建筑上，精美的图案是随处可见的。 There are a lot of delicate patterns on traditional buildings.</li> <li>● 我对清淡的菜没有兴趣，反而对油腻的菜特别感兴趣。 I am not interested in light food, However, I am more interested in fried food.</li> <li>● 这个说话南腔北调的人，不适合当律师 A person with a strong accent is not suitable as a lawyer..</li> </ul> <p><b>Grammar:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 至于 (preposition) as for</li> </ul>
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<p>35. 死 die</p> <p>36. 谐音 Homophonic</p> <p><b>Supplementary</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 鲁, 湘, 川, 闽, 浙, 苏, 徽, 粤</li> <li>2. 菜系cusin series</li> <li>3. 平方公里 square- kilometer</li> <li>4. 地形 terrain</li> <li>5. 阶梯 stair</li> <li>6. 自然条件 natural condition</li> <li>7. 味道 flavor</li> <li>8. 民以食为天 Hunger breeds discontent</li> <li>9. 苦 bitter</li> <li>10. 酸 sour</li> <li>11. 口味 taste,dietary preference</li> <li>12. 流口水 mouth watering</li> <li>13. 传统小吃 traditional snacks</li> <li>14. 少数民族 minority</li> <li>15. 名胜古迹Points of Interest</li> <li>16. 咸淡适中 Brackish moderate</li> <li>17. 原汁原味 authentic</li> </ol>	<p>我喜欢麻辣的四川菜, 至于我的妈妈她喜欢吃甜一点的上海菜</p> <p>.</p> <p>I like spicy Sichuan food. As for my mother, she likes to eat sweet Shanghai food.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 再也不...了not any more 我家人 再也不吃荤了。 My family doesn't eat meat anymore.</li> <li>● V 起来 : seems to 这道菜尝起来有点儿苦 This food tastes a little bitter.</li> <li>● 要是 : If 要是你去过云南石林, 你会想再去的。 If you have ever been to Yunnan Stone forest, you will want to visit again.</li> <li>● 最adj 不过了 none can surpass 这件衣服对你来说最合适不过了。 These clothes are the most suitable for you.</li> <li>● 呢 : use in sentences suggestig contrast 西北呢, 沙漠多, 自然条件不好 In the Northwest,there are many harsh deserts.</li> <li>● 要不然,otherwise 请你做菜时不要放味精, 要不然我会过敏的。 Please do not prepare my food with MSG, because I am allergic to it.</li> </ul>
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<p>18. 小区 community</p> <p>19. 南米北面 southern rice; north flour</p> <p>20. 坐南朝北 located on south;facing north</p> <p>21. 南甜北咸 southern sweet northern salty</p> <p>22. 南腔北调 different accent</p> <p>23. 四季如春Mild weather</p> <p>24. 人山人海 packed people</p> <p>25. 空调 air conditioner</p>	
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## Planning for Instruction

### What instructional activities will be used?

#### Lesson 1

##### Objective:

- Students can describe Chinese general terrain
- Students can describe basic Chinese geographical knowledge

##### Vocabulary:

- |         |                   |
|---------|-------------------|
| 1. 河流   | river             |
| 2. 地形   | terrain           |
| 3. 沙漠   | desert            |
| 4. 沿海   | along the coast   |
| 5. 自然条件 | natural condition |
| 6. 面积   | area              |
| 7. 人口   | population        |
| 8. 位于   | lie in            |

**Grammar:**

呢 : Use in sentences suggesting contrast  
西北呢, 沙漠多, 自然条件不好

In the northwest, there are many deserts with unfavorable conditions.

*Teach Vocabulary:* [L4U5T1 PPT](#) : Lesson1 (S4-S10S)

**Activity 1:**

- [Conversation Article](#) - Reading Comprehension

**Activity 2:**

- [Introduce China](#) - Oral presentation

**Lesson 2****Objective/s:**

- Students can describe their favorite Chinese cuisine.
- Students can express their needs when they are at the restaurant.

**Vocabulary:**

1. 麻辣 spicy
2. 清淡 light in flavor
3. 油腻 oily
4. 味精 MSG
5. 过敏 allergy
6. 味道 flavor
7. 咸 salty
8. 素食 vegetarian
9. 吃荤 eat meat

**Grammar:**

- 至于 (preposition) as for

我喜欢麻辣的四川菜, 至于我的妈妈她喜欢吃甜一点的上海菜.

I like spicy Sichuanese food, as for my mother, she likes to eat sweetened Shanghainese food.

- V 起来 : V+alike

这道菜尝起来有点儿苦

This food tastes a little bit bitter.

- 要是 : If

要是你吃过那家的四川菜, 你会想再去的.

If you have eaten Sichuan food at that restaurant, you will want to go again.

*Teach Vocabulary:* [L4U5T1 PPT](#) : Lesson2 (S 11-S19)

*Activity 1:*

- [Chinese province](#) - Understanding Chinese province abbreviations

*Activity 2:*

- [Sing a song](#) - The specialty of Chinese food

*Activity 3:*

- 4 picture [Story](#) -Describe the pictures

### Lesson 3

**Objective/s:**

- Students can know various Chinese living styles
- Student can compare American and Chinese housing styles

**Vocabulary:**

1. 小区 community
2. 四合院 courtyard house
3. 公寓 apartment
4. 别墅 Villa
5. 特别的 special
6. 郊区 suburb
7. 特色 characteristics
8. 公共设施 public facility

**Grammar:**

最adj 不过了 none can surpass.

*Teach Vocabulary:* [L4U5T1 PPT](#) : Lesson· 3 (S21-S31)

*Activity 1:*

- [Look for an Apartment](#) -Interpretive reading & presentation

*Activity 2:*

- [My Place to Stay](#) - interpersonal Communication

### Lesson 4-四合院

**Objective/s:**

- Students can understand Chinese traditional house structure

- Student can compare the modern living and traditional living

**Vocabulary:**

1. 卫生设备 sanitary equipment
2. 精美图案exquisite design
3. 随处可见 can be seen everywhere
4. 区别 distinguish
5. 遗产 inheritance
6. 建议 to suggest
7. 改建 to rebuild with modifications

**Grammar:**

再也不...了not any more

我家人 再也不住市区了。 My family will not live downtown anymore.

*Teach Vocabulary:* [L4U5T1 PPT](#): Lesson 4 (S32-S37)

*Activity 1:*

- [Create a courtyard model](#) -Presentational

*Activity 2:*

- [Be a reporter](#) -Interpersonal Communication

*Activity 3:*

- [Learning about a Chinese courtyard house](#): Interpretive Listening

**Lesson 5**

**Objective/s:**

- Students can understand Chinese taboos and apply them to their social lives and further their culture awareness

**Vocabulary:**

1. 禁忌 taboo
2. 吉利 lucky
3. 贵族 royalty
4. 去世 pass away
5. 死 die
6. 谐音Homophonic

**Grammar:**

要不然, otherwise

请你让我父亲住四号房间, 要不然他会很生气的。

Please do not give # 4 room to my father, otherwise he will be mad at you.

*Teach Vocabulary:* [L5U5T1 PPT](#) : Lesson 5 (S38-S42)

*Activity 1:*

- [谐音游戏](#)- Homophone activities

*Activity 2:*

- [Compare research](#) - Compare Chinese and American taboos

*Activity 3:*

- [What should I do?](#) - Replying email

**Culture Presentation/Activity:**

1. Visit local Chinese restaurants and order Chinese food.
2. Write an article about how China's geography influences food and housing designs.
3. Make your favorite Chinese food and write a recipe.
4. [Make a Chinese geography 3D model](#)
5. Watch [四合院](#)1 & [四合院](#) -2 films

1. Students can compare and contrast the differences between Chinese and American food.
2. Students can describe the differences between Chinese and American philosopher
3. Students can compare the geographic influence on Chinese and American food, ethics group and house building.

Reference videos:

[8 cuisines](#) 1; [8 cuisines](#) 2

[舌尖上的中国](#) series

[饮食男女](#)-片头

[炸鱼块](#)

*Adapted from Jefferson County Public Schools, KY, 2011*