

TEKS: Chinese Level 1 Unit 7 – Making Appointment	TEKS:	Specifications:
<p>INTERPRETIVE COMMUNICATION In the interpretive mode of communication, students demonstrate understandings of spoken and written communication within appropriate cultural contexts. Examples of this type of “one-way” Reading or listening include but are not limited to comprehension of digital texts, as well as printed, audio, and audiovisual materials.</p> <p>C2: Interpretive Communication: reading and listening. The student comprehends sentence-length information from culturally authentic print and digital materials and audio and audiovisual materials as appropriate within contextualized situations and sources. The student uses the interpretive mode in communication using appropriate and applicable grammatical structures and processes at the specified proficiency levels. The student is expected to:</p>	<p>a) demonstrate understanding of culturally authentic print, digital, audio, and audiovisual materials in everyday contexts;</p> <p>b) identify key words and details from fiction and nonfiction texts and audio and audiovisual materials;</p> <p>c) infer meaning of unfamiliar words or phrases in highly contextualized texts, audio, and audiovisual materials; and</p> <p>d) identify cultural practices from authentic print, digital, audio, and audiovisual materials.</p>	<p>Throughout all listed below, students will draw inferences and make connections to their own life and own culture.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● C2: C: read and respond to a daily schedule ● C2:C: watch videos and respond to questions ● C2:A, C2:B, C2:C, C2:D: listen to, reflect on, and respond to Chinese native speakers making appointments
<p>INTERPERSONAL COMMUNICATION In the interpersonal mode of communication, students engage in direct oral or written communication with others. Examples of this “two-way” communication include but are not limited to conversing face-to-face, participating in digital discussions and messaging, and exchanging personal letters.</p> <p>C1: Interpersonal Communication: speaking and writing. The student negotiates meaning through the spoken and written exchange of information in rehearsed and unrehearsed situations in a variety of contexts. The student uses a mixture of words and phrases and some simple sentences with appropriate and applicable grammar structures and processes at the specified proficiency levels. The student is expected to:</p>	<p>a) ask and respond to questions about everyday life in spoken and written conversation:</p> <p>b) express and exchange personal opinions or preferences in spoken or written conversation</p> <p>c) ask and tell others what they need to do, should, or must do in spoken or written conversation</p> <p>e) participate in spoken conversation using culturally appropriate expressions, register, and gestures; and</p> <p>f) participate in written conversation using culturally appropriate expressions, register, and style.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● C1: A, C1: B, C1: E, C1:F : ask questions to each other and respond to one another, express and exchange opinions and preferences about getting together to do something/making an appointment ● C1:A - E : participate in a phone conversation to make an appointment with their teacher using culturally appropriate expressions and register

PRESENTATIONAL COMMUNICATION

In the presentational mode of communication, students present information, concepts, and ideas in spoken or written form to an audience of listeners or readers with whom there is no immediate interaction. Examples of this “one-to-many” mode of communication include but are not limited to a presentation to a group; creating and posting digital content; or writing reports, compositions, or articles for a magazine or newspaper.

C3: Presentational Communication: The student will present information orally and in writing using a mixture of words and phrases and some simple sentences with appropriate and applicable grammar structures and processes at the specified proficiency levels. The student is expected to:

a) state and support an opinion or preference orally and in writing; and

b) describe people, objects, and simple situations orally and in writing using a mixture of words, phrases and simple sentences.

- C3: B: make a plan to study together in Chinese using key words and phrases from the unit

Unit 7 – Making Appointment	Approximate Time: 6 weeks
Unit Overview	<p>We text or call friends all the time for many different reasons - hanging out, going to a movie or studying together. Sometime we just want to ask for help.</p> <p>How do you make or answer a call in Chinese? What is the first word you should say over the phone? How do you ask a favor or set up an appointment over the phone? How do you address people appropriately? What you should say when you leave a message?</p> <p>In this unit, you will learn new vocabulary, expressions, and grammar that will enable you to ask for a favor over the phone. You will apply new and previously learned vocabulary and grammar to understand and respond to a phone or text message from your friend asking for help or doing someone a favor.</p> <p>By the end of this unit, you will have acquired the language skills necessary to communicate over the phone to set up an appointment.</p>
Enduring Understandings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Language proficiency fosters personal connections. ● Correct grammar and vocabulary use is necessary for effective communication.
Conceptual Lens	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Understanding, Responding to, and Producing Language <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Inquiring about or confirming someone’s identity over the phone ○ Asking about or stating the purpose of a call ○ Setting up an appointment or negotiating the time ○ Hanging up ● Using Language in Cultural Contexts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Phone Etiquette
Guiding Questions	<p><u>Vocabulary</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What do you say when you first pick up a phone? 2. How do you say last or next day / week / month? 3. How do you identify who is calling in a polite formal way or an informal way? 4. How do you ask someone to refrain from doing something? 5. How do you ask for a favor? 6. How do you request for a call to be returned? 7. How do you express that action happened after a certain time?

	<p><u>Grammar</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Where should a prepositional phrases be in a sentence in Chinese? 2. How do you express a future commitment? 3. What are the differences between Chinese and English when expressing time (last/next)? 4. How do you express “having to do something”? 5. What is directional complement? <p><u>Culture</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How do students address their teachers in your country and in China? 2. What do you say to ask for a favor? 3. What are the most popular methods of communication?
<p>Learning Targets (Based on ACTFL Proficiently Guideline)</p>	<p>Proficiency Learning Targets The student will be able to correctly...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● answer a phone call and initiate a phone conversation. ● confirm the caller’s name. ● ask what someone’s reason is for calling. ● set up an appointment and negotiate a time. ● ask for a favor politely. ● ask for a call to be returned. ● end a conversation. <p>Grammar Learning Targets The student will be able to correctly...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● say a sentence that includes a prepositional phrase. ● place the time expression in a sentence. ● use the modal verb 要 to indicate a future action. ● use the adverb 别 to advise someone not to do something ● use directional complements to indicate the direction of an action. ● Use the modal verb 得.
<p>Assessments</p>	<p>Formative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Unscrambling text ● Dubbing dialogues ● Backwards translation <p>Summative:</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <u>Interpretive</u>: listening and reading quizzes ● <u>Interpersonal</u>: making appointments over the phone ● <u>Presentational</u>: report one's typical school day
TEKS Addressed	See TEKS matrix above.
Unit 7 – Making Appointment	<p>Sections and Contexts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Dialogue I: Calling One's Teacher ● Dialogue II: Calling a Friend for Help <p>Culture:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Chinese phone etiquette ● Chinese phone numbers ● The names for the Chinese language
Facts	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. When the modal verb 要 is used to indicate a future action, its negative form is 不+verb. 2. Prepositional phrases generally appear before verbs as adverbials. 3. Time sequencing words (last, this, next) are ordered vertically in Chinese. (上, 下) 4. Directional complements are used after verbs or adjectives to indicate the action's direction.
Language of Instruction	Directional complements Modal verbs adverbs Time expressions Imperative sentences Prepositional phrases Question words Radicals Pronunciation Measure words
List of Authentic Resources	