

## Topic 1: E-Life and Technology

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

<b>Speaking/ Listening</b> (interpersonal and presentational)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Students can talk about computer/information technology in some detail.</li> <li>● Students can discuss interesting everyday life occurrences.</li> <li>● Students can express some opinions about the contemporary life with some details.</li> </ul>
<b>Reading</b> (interpretive)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Students can read and understand online advertisements and warning signs.</li> <li>● Students can interpret messages on social media.</li> <li>● Students can read and understand the main ideas of some online news articles.</li> </ul>
<b>Writing</b> (presentational)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Students can send Chinese messages on a social media board.</li> <li>● Students can write their opinions about e-life.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;">Suggested characters for writing:</p> <p>电脑/计算机、互联网/网络、网站、下载、上网、电子邮件、智能手机、密码、登录            搜索、注册、安装、视频、谷歌教室</p>
<b>AP Theme</b>	Virtual World and Cyber Life
<b>Vocabulary</b>	<b>Phrases/Grammar</b>

<p>1. 电脑/计算机 computer</p> <p>2. 台式/手提/ 平板电脑 Desktop/Laptop/Tablet Computer</p> <p>3. 互联网/网络 internet</p> <p>4. 上网 go online</p> <p>5. 网上 online</p> <p>6. 网站 website</p> <p>7. 上传 upload</p> <p>8. 下载 download</p> <p>9. 电子邮件 E-mail</p> <p>10. 注册 register</p> <p>11. 用户名 user name</p> <p>12. 密码 password</p> <p>13. 登录 login/ log on</p> <p>14. 脸书 Facebook</p> <p>15. 科技 Technology</p> <p>16. 搜索 search</p> <p>17. 谷歌 Google</p> <p>18. 百度 Baidu</p> <p>19. 视频 video</p> <p>20. 音频 audio</p> <p>21. 智能手机 smart phone</p> <p>22. 手机应用程序 mobile application</p> <p>23. 安装 install</p> <p>24. 短信/简讯 Short Message Service</p> <p>25. 即时通讯 Instant Messaging</p> <p>26. 视频通话/视 讯电话 Video Call</p>	<p>1. 为什么人们离不开网络？ Why can't people stop using the Internet? 因为网络给人们提供了交流信息的平台，已经成为现代人生活的主要通讯工具，人们在网上可以查各种各样的信息。 This is because the Internet gives people a platform upon which they can interact and exchange news with others. It has already become an integral part of the modern person's means of communication, and people can search up all types of information online.</p> <p>2. 为什么越来越多的人喜欢智能手机，有的年轻人竟然“手不离机”？ Why do more and more people like smartphones, some younger people even to the point where they never seem to put down their phones? 智能手机已经成为我们生活中不可缺少的工具，因为它有很多功能，比如查天气，航班，聊天及购物等等，非常方便。 Smartphones have already become a tool for our lives that we must have because they have many functions. For example, they can be used to look up the weather, scheduled flights, to chat, or even to shop, etc. It is extremely convenient.</p> <p>3. 谷歌教室是远程教学的一种方法，如何登陆谷歌教室？ One method of distance teaching is by using Google classroom; how do you sign in to Google Classroom? 你必须用学校的电子邮件地址，注册用户名并设定密码，根据老师给的课堂编码，你才能进入你的中文课堂。 You must use your school email, register using your name and the preset password, and use the code given to you by your teacher to access your Chinese classroom.</p> <p>4. 远程教学需要哪些简单的设备？ What types of simple materials will you need to prepare for distance learning? 远程教学需要电脑，投影仪，耳机和麦克风（话筒）等等。 Distance learning requires a computer, a projector, earphones, and a microphone, among other things.</p> <p>5. 你通常用哪些社交网站和朋友联系？ What types of social media do you usually use to keep in touch with your friends? 我通常用脸书和微信与朋友联系。 I usually use Facebook and WeChat to keep in touch with my friends.</p> <p><b>Grammar:</b></p> <p>1. 自从... 以后 (from ...on, since) introduces a time phrase of a time clause. A past action or a point of time in the past is placed between 自从 and 以后 自从有了智能手机以后，我和在中国的朋友们的联系就更方便了。 Ever since I got a smartphone, I can communicate with my friends from China much more conveniently.</p> <p>2. 正好相反 (on the contrary) shows that is going be said is quite contrary to the condition or situation just described. 听说你昨天专程去电影院看了电影，正好相反，我在家通过网络看了电影。 I heard that you went to the movie theater just to watch a movie yesterday. I happened to do the exact opposite: I watched a movie at home using the Internet.</p>
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<p>27. 亚马逊 amazon</p> <p>28. 乃飞 Netflix</p> <p>29. 远程教学 Long-distance Learning</p> <p>30. 网上课程 online course</p> <p>31. 设备 equipment/device</p> <p>32. 耳机 earphone/headphone</p> <p>33. 麦克风（话筒） microphone</p> <p>34. 投影仪 projector</p> <p><b>Supplementary</b></p> <p>1. 指南针 Compass</p> <p>2. 全球定位系统 Global Position System GPS</p> <p>3. 虚拟 virtual</p> <p>4. 信息产业 IT</p> <p>5. 无线网络 Wi-Fi</p> <p>6. 多媒体 Multimédia</p> <p>7. 基于计算机的考试 CBT</p>	<p>3. 万一 (in case) is a conjunction that forms a conditional clause. It means "just in case" or "if by any chance"</p> <p>万一下雪了不能上学，老师们还可以通过网络教室继续教学。 Just in case it snows and we can't go to school, the teachers can still use the online classrooms to teach.</p>
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Planning for Instruction
What instructional activities will be used?
<p><b>Lesson 1 互联网</b></p> <p><b>Objective:</b> Students can understand and describe the basic function of the internet.</p> <p><b>Vocabulary:</b> 电脑/计算机、台式/手提/平板电脑、互联网/网络上网、网上、网站、上传、下载、电子邮件、</p>

用户名、密码、登录。

**Grammar:**

要想…… 就得…… (in order to ..., you need/have to ...)

*Teach Vocabulary:*

[L4 U2 T1 PPT \(S2-S17\)](#)

*Reading Material:*

[L4 U2 T1 Reading Material](#) : 互联网

*Activity 1:*

[L4 U2 T1 L1 Activity1 Interpretive Reading](#)

*Activity 2:*

[L4 U2 T1 L1 Activity2 Listening Rejoinders](#)

**Lesson 2 搜索引擎**

**Objectives:**

Students can understand the characteristics of Google and Baidu.

Students are able to describe the advantage and disadvantage of their system respectively.

**Vocabulary:**

科技、谷歌、百度、搜索、脸书、视频、声频。

**Grammar:**

正好相反 on the contrary

*Teach Vocabulary:*

[L4 U2 T1 PPT \(S18-S29\)](#)

*Reading Material:*

*Activity 1:*

[L4 U2 T1 L2/L3 Reading Material](#)      [Jigsaw Reading Instructions](#)

*Activity 2:*

[L4 U2 T1 L2 Activity2 Interpersonal Speaking](#)

*Activity 3:*

[L4 U2 T1 L1 Activity2 Email Response](#)

### Lesson 3 手机应用程序

**Objectives:**

Students can understand some mobile apps' functions and features.

Students can introduce and explain how to use some very popular mobile apps.  
(such as WeChat)

**Vocabulary:**

智能手机、手机应用程序、安装

**Grammar:**

自从... 以后( from ...on, since)

*Teach Vocabulary:*

[L4 U2 T1 PPT \(S30-S51\)](#)

*Reading Material:*

[L4 U2 T1 L2/L3 Reading material](#)

*Activity 1:*

[L4 U2 T1 L3 Activity1 Speaking Presentation](#)

*Activity 2:*

[L4 U2 T1 L3 Activity2 Story Narration](#)

*Activity 3:*

[L4 U2 T1 L3 Activity 3 Wechat](#)

### Lesson 4 互联网时代的生活 E-Life

**Objective:**

Students can demonstrate understanding of using some applications such as Text Messaging, Instant Messaging, and Video Call.

**Vocabulary:**

短信/简讯、即时通讯、视频通话/视讯电话

专有名词：亚马逊、乃飞

**Grammar:**

别看... 可是 ... (even though..., but...)

*Teach Vocabulary:*

[L4 U2 T1 PPT \(S52-S62\)](#)

*Reading Material:*

[L4 U2 T1 L4 Reading material](#)

*Activity 1:*

[L4 U2 T1 L4 Activity1 Listening Rejoinders](#)

*Activity 2:*

[L4 U2 T1 L4 Activity2 Picture Talk and Write](#)

## Lesson 5 远程教学

**Objectives:**

**Students can understand the function of the long distance learning.**

**Students know how to navigate Google Classroom and can explain whether or not they like Google Classroom.**

**Vocabulary:**

远程教育、网络课程、耳机、话筒、投影仪、谷歌教室

**Grammar:**

万一 (in case)

*Teach Vocabulary:*

[L4 U2 T1 PPT \(S63-S82\)](#)

*Reading Material:*

[L4 U2 T1 L5 Reading material](#)

*Activity 1:*

[L4 U2 T1 L5 Activity1 Speaking Presentation](#)

*Activity 2:*

[L4 U2 T1 L1 Activity2 Email Response](#)

## CULTURAL CONNECTIONS

1. **宋词**：《青玉案-元宵》 众里寻他千百度，蓦然回首，那人却在灯火阑珊处。

2. **俗语**：秀才不出门、便知天下事！内问百度、外问谷歌。

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

