

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

UNIT 4 Map: Chinese Performing and Visual Arts

ENDURING UNDERSTANDING:	ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS :	AP Theme
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students recognize the impact and value of Chinese arts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How does language and culture affect the arts? What are the major performing arts in China? What are the major visual arts in China? What are the significance of many visual and performing arts? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Beauty and Aesthetics

What will students be able to do by the end of this unit:

Speaking/ Listening (interpersonal/ presentational)	<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 compare and contrast the similarities and differences between Chinese and Western musical instruments and orchestra sectional arrangements. Students can describe the main categories, styles, and important elements of classical Chinese paintings. Students can talk about the significance of learning calligraphy in Chinese culture.
Reading (interpretive)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students can read an introductory pamphlet issued by a museum or a performing art center regarding the specific exhibition or art performance. Students can read articles regarding Chinese performing and visual arts.
Writing interpersonal/ presentational	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students can write emails exchanging their opinions about Chinese performing and visual arts. Students can write a reflective blog after visiting an Chinese art and/or calligraphy exhibition, watching a Chinese theatrical play, or a Chinese folk musical concert. <p>Suggested characters for writing: 京剧、抽象、写实、夸张、脸谱、人物、乐器、精彩、文房四宝、国粹、写意、意境、书法、印章、书法</p>

Topic 1: Chinese Performing Arts

Duration: About 15 hours

Vocabulary	Phrases/Grammar
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 京剧 Beijing opera 形成 to form, take shape 精彩 Brilliant 情节 plot 吸引 to attract 舞台 stage 津津有味 with great/ keen interest & pleasure 角色、行当 roles and specific terms used in Beijing opera 生旦净丑 four main roles in Chinese opera 化妆 makeup 	<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>11. 脸谱 theatrical facial makeup or masks</p> <p>12. 人物 figure, character</p> <p>13. 象征 symbol; symbolize</p> <p>14. 忠诚 loyal</p> <p>15. 正直 upright & honest</p> <p>16. 奸诈 cunning</p> <p>17. 刚强 unyielding</p> <p>18. 道具 stage props</p> <p>19. 夸张 exaggerate</p> <p>20. 抽象 abstract</p> <p>21. 写实 realistic</p> <p>22. 生活化 of life</p> <p>23. 通俗 popular, common</p> <p>24. 唱念做打 singing, reciting, acting, & acrobatic fighting – the four major acting modes in Beijing Opera</p> <p>25. 观众 audience</p> <p>26. 气氛 atmosphere</p> <p>27. 热烈 ardent, enthusiastic</p> <p>28. 民乐 Chinese folk music</p> <p>29. 乐器 musical instruments</p> <p>30. 演奏 play/perform music</p> <p>31. 二胡 Chinese violin</p> <p>32. 弹拨 pluck (instrument)</p> <p>33. 打击 percussion</p> <p>34. 锣鼓 gong and drum</p> <p>35. 吹拉弹打 the four modes in playing Chinese musical instruments</p> <p>36. 传统 tradition, traditional</p> <p>37. 现代 modern</p> <p>38. 消失 disappear</p> <p>39. 刻板印象 stereotype</p> <p>40. 代代相传 pass on from generation to generation</p> <p>Supplementary</p> <p>1. 生：老生、小生、武生</p> <p>2. 旦：青衣、花旦、旦、武旦、刀马旦</p> <p>3. 净：花脸</p> <p>4. 神怪：神仙、妖怪 celestial being and devilish creatures</p> <p>5. 古典 classic</p> <p>6. 独奏、重奏、合奏 solo, duet, group – forms of performing instruments</p> <p>7. 琵琶</p> <p>8. 古筝</p> <p>9. 阮</p> <p>10. 柳琴</p> <p>11. 饶舌</p> <p>12. 说唱</p> <p>13. 嘻哈</p> <p>14. 摇滚</p>	<p>Grammar and Pattern:</p> <p>Verb + 于</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * 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。 <p>无论... 都 (regardless)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * 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。 <p>以... [verb phrase] (regard ... as...)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * 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。 <p>Noun/Adj. + 化 (...ized, to change)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * 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。 <p>在...方面 (in terms of; on the aspect of)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * 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。 <p>只要...就... (as long as ... then...)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * 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。 <p>不但不... 反而 (on the contrary, conjunction that indicates adversative relationship)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * 他不但不觉得京剧无聊，反而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，反而会代代相传。
<p>AP Theme</p>	<p>Beauty and Aesthetics</p>

Topic 2: Chinese Visual Arts

Duration: About 15 hours

Vocabulary	Phrases/Grammar
1. 视觉艺术 visual arts 2. 甲骨文 oracle-bone scripture 3. 方块字 square characters 4. 演变和发展 evolution and development 5. 必备品 essentials 6. 文房四宝 four treasures of the Chinese study 7. 笔、墨、纸、砚 writing brush, ink, rice paper, ink stone 8. 书法 calligraphy 9. 书法家 calligrapher 10. 内容 content 11. 作品 works 12. 国粹 the quintessence of Chinese culture; national essence 13. 印章/篆刻 seal / seal cutting 14. 享受 enjoy; enjoyment 15. 欣赏价值 value of appreciation 16. 收藏价值 value of collection 17. 擅长 be good at 17. 注重 lay stress on 18. 素描 sketch 19. 水墨画 ink painting 20. 油画 oil painting 21. 工笔画 painting or drawing made with (工笔) fine, delicate strokes; meticulous fine brushwork; traditional Chinese realistic painting	<p>Grammar:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * 像...一样 * 不仅... 而且... * ..., 为的是... * 尽管..., 但是... * 只要....., 就..... * 不但.....还..... *之一 * 越来越..... + adj. or v. <p>Phrases:</p> <p>像...一样 (look the same as...) * 齐白石画的虾像真的一样。</p> <p>不仅...而且... (not only... but also...) * 国画不仅是画画, 而且包含了篆刻和书法艺术。</p> <p>尽管..., 但是... * 尽管书法很难, 但是学习这项传统文化还是很值得的。</p> <p>..., 为的是... (..., for the purpose of) * 我勤学苦练书法, 为的是把毛笔字学好。 *</p> <p>只要....., 就..... 只要明天不下雨, 我们就去爬长城。</p> <p>不但.....还..... not only... but also... 欣赏精彩的表演, 漂亮的书法, 有意境和神韵的绘画, 不但是一种享受, 还令人难忘。</p> <p>.....之一 one of... ... noun + one of 他是我们班上最不爱运动的人之一。</p> <p>越来越..... + adj. or v. the more the ... 他写的字越来越好看。</p>

characterized by fine brushwork and close attention to the details (Chinese realistic painting Opposite to the freehand brushwork in ...)

22. 风格 style (画风)

23. 写实 Traditional Chinese painting that focuses on being realistic

24. 写意

freehand brushwork in traditional Chinese painting

25. 意境

artistic conception

26. 神韵romantic charm

27. 恒心persistence

28. 勤学苦练

study and train hard

29. 勤能补拙

make up for lack of natural talent by hard work

30. 熟能生巧

skill comes from practice

31. 栩栩如生true to life

32. 令人难忘

make one unforgettable

33. 家喻户晓

make known to every family

34. 陶冶性情

mold a person's Temperament

35. 材料material

36. 雕刻 carve

37. 阳文 the characters on the seal is protruding

38. 阴文The character on the seal is concave

49. 信物 A thing we give to others or receive from others that represent our relationships

Supplementary

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. 金文2. 篆书3. 隶书4. 楷书5. 草书6. 行书7. 字如其人The style is the man. | |
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CULTURAL CONNECTIONS

Students can compare and contrast the differences between Chinese and American paintings, orchestra, theater, etc.
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Adapted from Jefferson County Public Schools, KY, 2011