

## OLP 2023 - Hands On Activities for Badge/CEU Credit

### 3-day Chinese Online Language Pedagogy (OLP) summer workshop

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### Hands On Activities for Badge/CEU Credit

**Please read the page 2-7,thank you 😊**

#### Instructions:

As we move through our discussions this week, we will create a lesson for our students to reinforce what we have learned and create activities and materials that we can use with students in our own classrooms to help them become more proficient in Mandarin Chinese.

**Your lesson will need to include a resource component, an interactive activity and some form of assessment to cover each of the three areas addressed in our webinar series.**


**Here are some guiding questions to consider when creating your lesson:**

1. What area(s) or concept(s) do students in my class often struggle with?
2. How can I implement what we are learning about in the workshop series to help my students experience greater academic success?
3. Are the online resources I'm exploring going to help the students succeed? Please provide an example online resource you are considering.
4. Is there a way to make this more fun or engaging for students?
5. Based on the questions I've answered above, what type of assessment would best help the students master my area of focus?


## Activity 1: Using Resources to Teach Mandarin Chinese Online

Your lesson will need to include a resource component, an interactive activity and some form of assessment to cover each of the three areas addressed in our webinar series.

Activity 1: Using Resources to Teach Mandarin Chinese Online	
Student type : Beginners who would like to know useful conversational phrases and words	
<div data-bbox="207 674 375 751">  </div> <p>Resource</p>	<p><a href="https://takelessons.com/language/chinese-lessons/videos/6593766173b644edaf22f72ecb64ec80">https://takelessons.com/language/chinese-lessons/videos/6593766173b644edaf22f72ecb64ec80</a> (I created this video myself and there are no copyright issues.)</p> <p>There is a short video that features the top 6 useful words and phrases in conversational Chinese.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.This video is ideal for online classes and can be watched with students. It only takes 5 minutes to complete, and all of the words can be easily incorporated into small scenarios.</li> <li>2.This makes it convenient for students to review and practice independently by watching and repeating after class.</li> <li>3. Additionally, the video is readily available and easy to share online.</li> </ol> <div data-bbox="402 1241 1317 1730">  </div>
Interaction	In the visual resource, there is a useful and practical grammar structure that is great for interactive online class activities.

	<p>For instance, it can be utilized to place drink orders by utilizing the provided words on the Jambord with accompanying pictures.</p> <p>Participants can interactively drag the flashcards while verbalizing the corresponding sounds, either matching them with the pictures or vice versa. This engaging activity adds an element of enjoyment.</p> <p>我要这个，这个多少钱？ Wǒ yào zhè gè , zhè gè duō shǎoqián</p> 
Assessment Can-do assessment	<p>1. During a <b>pronunciation assessment</b>, we focus on both individual words and the flow of speaking. By doing so, we can identify areas where students may need improvement and provide real-time targeted verbal feedback.</p> <p>2. A <b>key grammar assessment</b>, which involves comparing Chinese and English grammar structures. In Chinese, the grammar structure is "<b>Subject/Noun + how much?</b>" while in English it is "<b>How much is + Subject/Noun?</b>" This comparison helps students understand the differences between the two languages and avoid common mistakes.</p> <p>3. Emphasize <b>appropriate word usage in different scenarios</b>. For instance, in Chinese, there are different ways to say "Excuse me" depending on the situation. "对不起" can be used to say "Excuse me" or "sorry" and is used to get someone's attention. On the other hand, "借过" is only used to say "Excuse me" when someone needs to pass through.</p>
	Thank you!

## Activity 2: Creating an Interactive Experience in the Online Environment

Resource	<a href="https://takelessons.com/provider/live/content/videos/edit/a9ff8de041d54796bdcc5ffdb68690c4?service=chinese">https://takelessons.com/provider/live/content/videos/edit/a9ff8de041d54796bdcc5ffdb68690c4?service=chinese</a> ( I created this video myself and there are no copyright issues.)
Chinese Numbers 1-10 and their Gestures	
Interaction Activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Learn about numbers culture in China while watching different gestures in the video to remember the sounds of numbers 1-10 in Chinese.</li> <li>2. Enhance the sound of each individual number by practicing dictation of telephone numbers.</li> <li>3. Discuss different schedules by combining the clock and calendar.</li> </ol>
	Assessment & feedback through exercises
Assess Ment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Receive real-time verbal feedback on pronunciation.</li> <li>2. Use visual aids such as photos with a calendar and clock to practice telling time.</li> <li>3. Watch a short video related to scheduling.</li> </ol>
2 parts	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4. Engage in <b>self-assessment</b> to enhance mastery of language points.</li> </ol>
	Thank you!

### Activity 3: Creating an Assessment with Feedback in the Online Environment

Resource  
Text Book  
Of

生词	拼音	Vocabulary
1. 健身房	jiànshēn fáng	Gym
健身	jiànshēn	to work out; fitness
2. 运动	yùndòng	to do sports; sport
3. 次	cì	... (number)... time(s)
4. 从不	cóngbù	never
5. 为什么	wèishénme	why
6. 因为	yīnwèi	because
7. 空气	kōngqì	air
8. 通常	tōngcháng	usually
9. 公园	gōngyuán	park
10. 跑步	pǎo bù	to jog; to run
跑	pǎo	to jog; to run
步	bù	step
11. 有时候	yǒushíhou	sometimes
12. 打	dǎ	to play (games); to do... (sports)
13. 太极	Tàijí	Taichi
14. 很少	hěnnǎo	seldom; not very often
15. 下次	xià cì	next time


This textbook is based on real-life situations in China and is designed to reflect modern daily life.

The vocabulary list follows the dialogue and in my class, I help students learn these words in a sequential manner.

I also group related words together for more effective practice.

Interaction:	Please Identify all of the words & Highlight Time-related Words		
Ask the students to identify all the words by adding their English translations and then highlight the words related to time.	1.健身房 健身 2.运动 3.次 4.从不 5.为什么 6.因为	1. Jiàn shēn fáng Jiàn shēn 2. Yùn dòng 3. Cì - verb + Jǐ cì 4. Cóng bù 5. Wèi shén me 6. Yīn wèi	1. Gym, to do fitness 2. Sports / to do sports 3. How many times? 4. Never 5. Why? 6. Because
	7.空气 8.通常 adv 9. 公园 办公室 10. 跑步 verb/noun 我们去跑步吧! 跑+30 分钟 11. 有时候 VS 有时间 12.打：hands action 13.太极 14.很少 15.下次+verb	7. Kōng qì 8. Tōng cháng 9. Gōng yuán Bàn gōng shì 10. Pǎo bù Pǎo + 30 fēn zhong Verb +how long 11. Yǒu shí hòu VS Yǒu shí jian 12. Dǎ 13. Tài jí 14. Hěn shǎo+verb 15. Xià cì +verb	7. Air 8. Usually 9. Park Office 10. Run Run for 30 minutes 11. Sometimes Have time 12. To do (hand action) 13. Taichi 14. Few/rarely 15. Next time



<p>Assess-ment</p> <p>Can-do Assess-ment</p>	 <p>The image shows a digital flashcard set titled "Lesson 1 Time Words". The instruction says "Please mark tones &amp; organize those time words with example sentences". The cards are arranged in a grid. The first row contains: 通常 (tong chang), 有时候 (you shi hou), 从不 (cong bu), 很少 (hen shao), and 上午 (shang wu). The second row contains: tong chang, you shi hou, cong bu, hen shao, and 中午 (zhong wu). The third row contains: 几次? (ji ci), 下次 (xia ci), 经常 (jing chang), and 下午 (xia wu). The fourth row contains: ji ci, xia ci, and jing chang. There are also some partially visible cards on the left side like 会 (hui) and 路 (lu).</p>
	<p><b>Can-do assessment &amp; Feedback</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Conduct a can-do assessment and provide feedback on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Recognizing Chinese characters and accurate tones</li> <li>- Using time words correctly in various grammar structures</li> <li>- For example, some learners get confused when to use "多少" and "几". Usually, "几" is used for a few of something, while "多少" is used for an amount of something. We can use Q&amp;A to practice these time-related words.</li> </ul> </li> <li>- Teach interpersonal and presenting skills by having students present like instructors. This can give them a sense of accountability and motivation to do well.</li> <li>- Encourage self-assessment by having students write their own reviews to enhance their memory of the words learned. This is also a friendly and timely way to identify mistakes and fix them.</li> </ul>
	<p>Thank you!</p>