



外研社 “**教学之星**” 大赛

FLTRP Star Teacher Contest

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summary

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➤ Introduction

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新一代大学英语 English

综合教程 1 基础篇

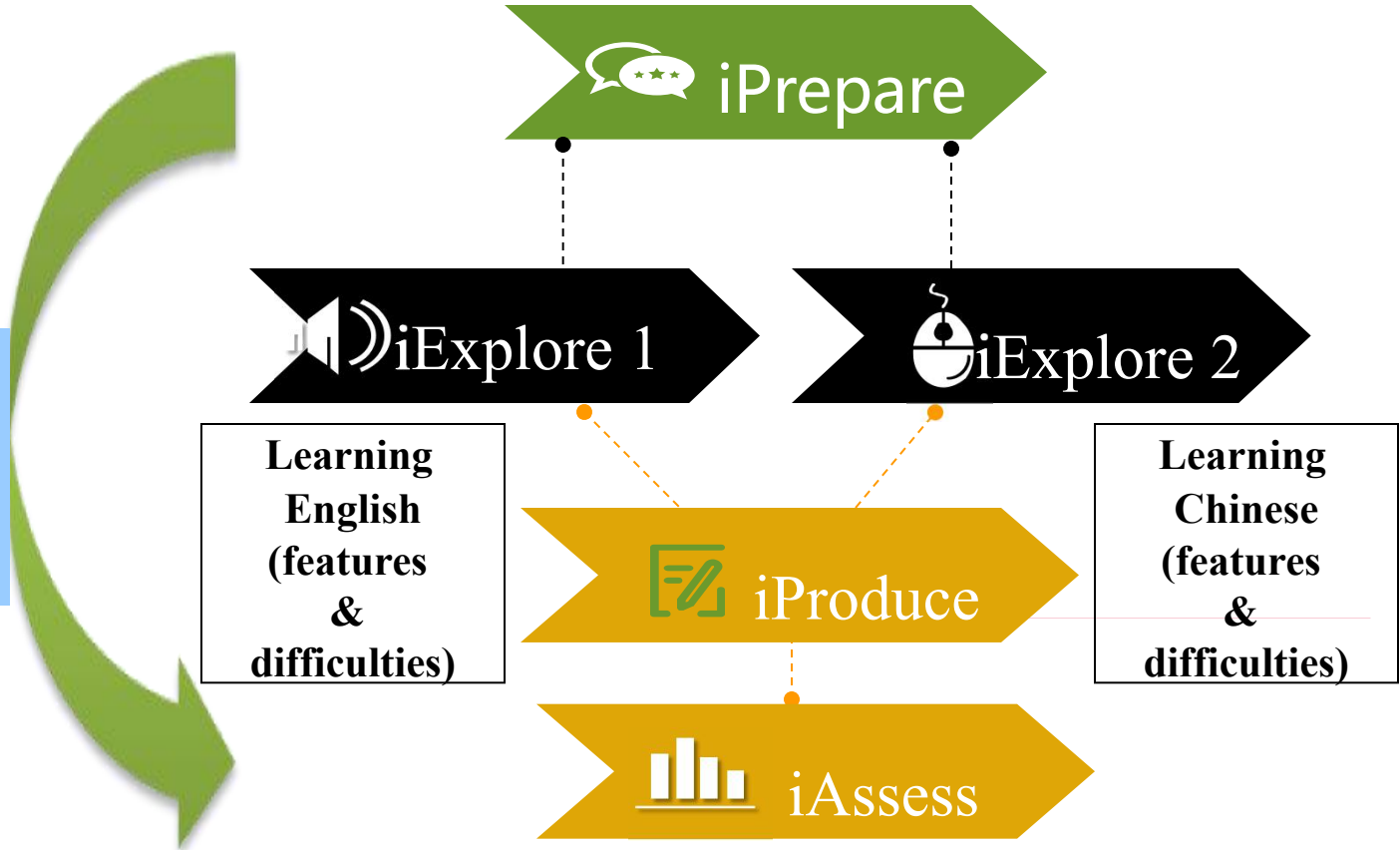
The magic of
words

2



Structure of the Unit

**output
oriented**



Teaching objectives

Upon completion of this unit, T is expected to enable Ss to:

Objectives	
talk about their experiences of language learning using new vocabulary and express their regrets, complaints, gratitude, etc. accordingly	Scenario: You are invited to give a presentation to some overseas students who are learning Chinese in your university.
learn about transition words and use them correctly in their writings	
explain some unique features and usages of the English language	
<u>have a better understanding of the difficulty in learning the Chinese language for a non-native learner</u>	
explain the features of the Chinese language and discuss how to learn it well	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Understanding the text (iExplore 2)• Building your language (iExplore 2)• Unit project (iProduce)

iExplore 2

An open letter to the Chinese language

Stage		Main Tasks
Before Class		Students do an interview about their own student's experience of learning Chinese.
During Class	Lead-in	
	Pre-reading task	Students share their own experience of learning Chinese.
	While-reading task	Language and opinion in the text.
	Post-reading task	Experience sharing: My experience of learning ...
	Assessment	Student's evaluation + Teacher's evaluation
After Class		Prepare for iProduce

Let's share

Let's imitate

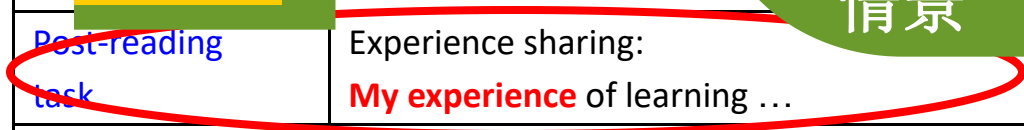
Let's talk

Let's hear

引入
真实
情景

真实
交际
活动

interesting



Assessment

互评

CHECKLIST

OK Need

improvement

- 1. The narration of my partner's experience is informative and complete.
- 2. The description of his/her experience is detailed and with examples.
- 3. His/her voice is loud enough.
- 4. He/she tries to use some useful expressions from the text.
- 5. He/she has maintained eye contact with the audience.
- 6. His/her presentation is fluent.

	Criteria	Rank				Score
		A	B	C	D	
教师 评价	information and completion	10	8	6	4	
	organization	10	8	6	4	
	fluency and accuracy	10	8	6	4	
Improvement		Total				



➤ Demonstration

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Proof of Technology's
at Kansas Air Library

Experience sharing:

My experience of learning _____ (language)





Life is too short to learn Chinese well.



Let's hear



Let's talk



1. **What kind of difficulties did you come across when studying Chinese / English?**



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CHINESE

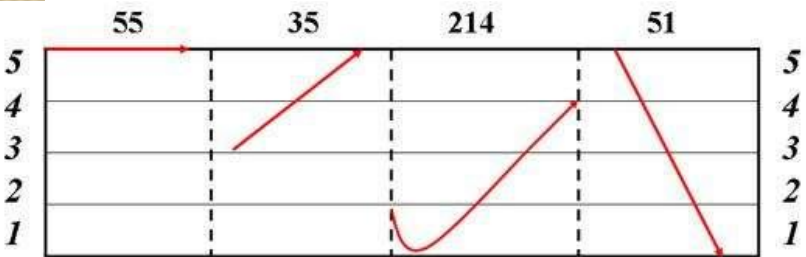
1. A tonal language

Four tones & neutral tone

Chinese is a tonal language in which the tones convey differences in meaning.

e.g.

bā (八) , bá (拔) ,
bǎ (靶) , bà (爸)



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2. Chinese characters

Chinese characters originated from **hieroglyph**.



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CHINESE



2. Chinese characters

It is written by combining various kinds of **strokes**.





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CHINESE

2. Chinese characters

One character in Chinese can represent a “**concept**” that will manifest itself in a huge number of multi-syllable words.

e.g. **工**---representing the idea of work appear in other words such as

工作、**工**作场所、**工**匠、**工**艺、**工**业

.....



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3. Pinyin

The **written form** of Chinese is not directly related to its **pronunciation**.

A syllable in Chinese usually consists of an **initial** and a **final**.

发展汉语 声韵搭配 Combinations of Initials and Finals (1)

	an	en	in	ang	eng	ing	ong
b	ban	ben	bin	bang	beng	bing	
p	pan	pen	pin	pang	peng	ping	
m	man	men	min	mang	meng	ming	
f	fan	fen		fang	feng		
d	dan			dang	deng	ding	dong
t	tan			tang	teng	ting	tong
n	nan	nen	nin	nang	neng	ning	nong
l	lan		lin	lang	leng	ling	long



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4. Crazy expressions

Words / expressions **seemingly opposite** in meaning but referring to the same thing:

e.g. 了得=了不得

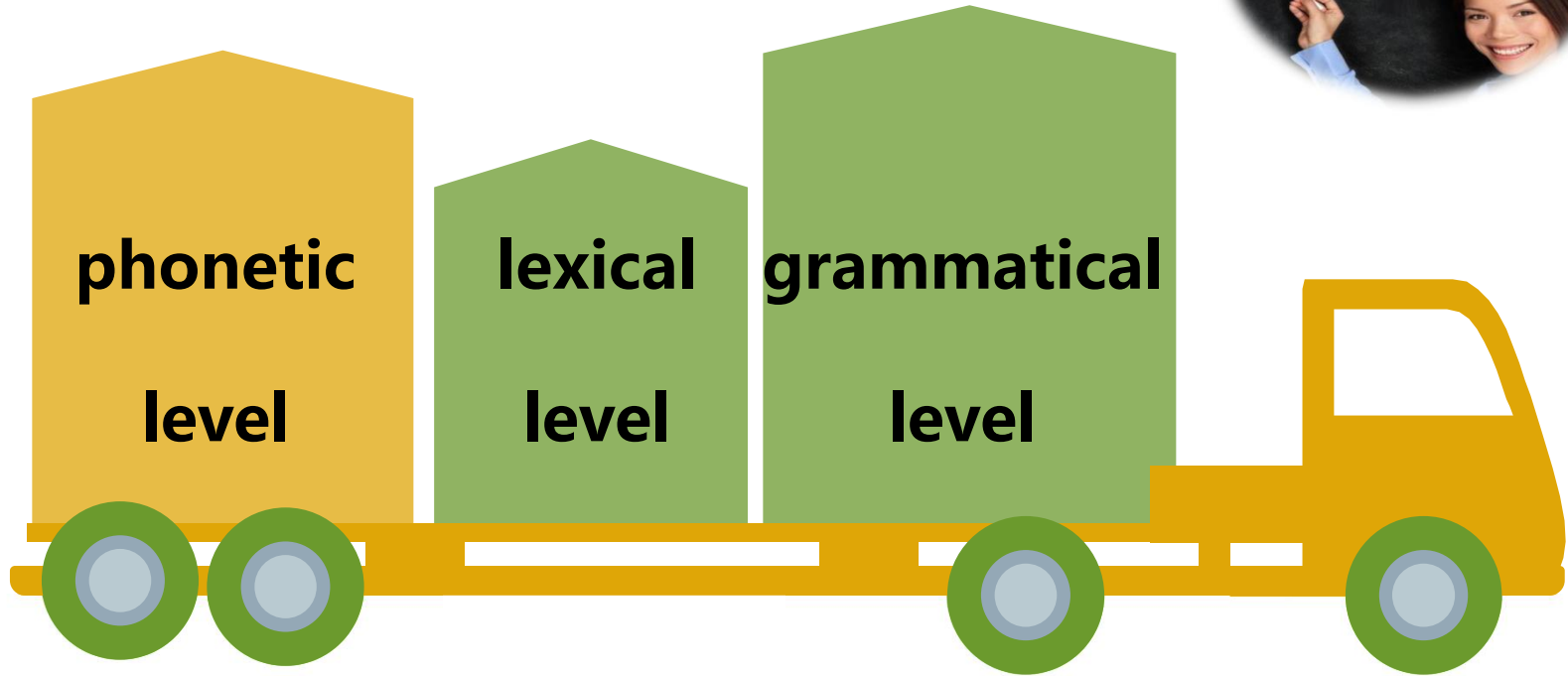
结婚前=没结婚前

好热闹=好不热闹

差点摔倒=差点没摔倒

小心着凉=小心别着凉

蜀军大败曹军=蜀军大胜曹军



Let's talk

2. What are the different features between English and Chinese?



Reference:

1. English is a **stress-based** language, while Chinese is a **tonal language**. There are four tones, and different tones indicate different characters and meanings.
2. English **emphasizes the structure and grammar**, while Chinese **focuses on the meaning**.
3. Chinese grammar **lacks morphological changes** in person, tense, gender, and number in the strict sense.
4. In English the **passive voice** is very commonly-used. Unlike English, Chinese usually uses the **active voice**.
 - Tea is drunk widely all over the world. 世界各地人们都喝茶
 - It must be pointed out that... 必须指出.....



practice



Ways to learn a language



Immersion

Scriptorium

Drown yourself
to swimming

Mnemonics

shadowing

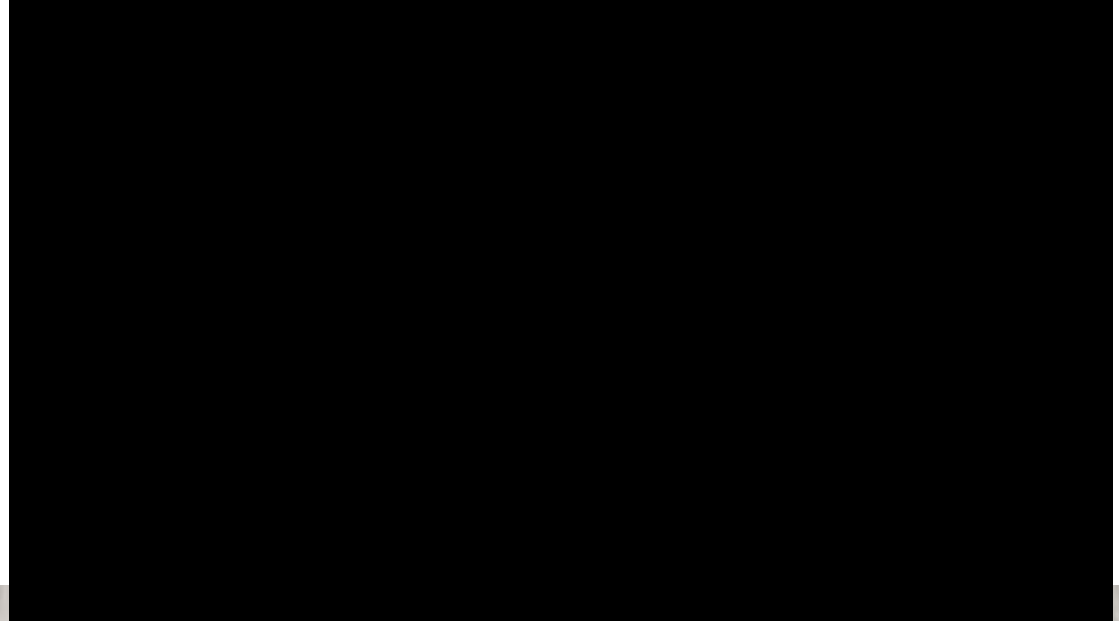
Tech and apps

Study-buddy

Let's imitate



What does Nathalie say about her experience?



Let's imitate



Outline

Opener

e.g. *I'm here to talk about a bit about my experiences of learning ...*
/ I would like to talk about ...

Body

- How did you get the chance to learn ...?
- What did you find difficult in learning ...?
- What do you think is the most important when it comes to learning ...?
- What things are going to help?

Let's share

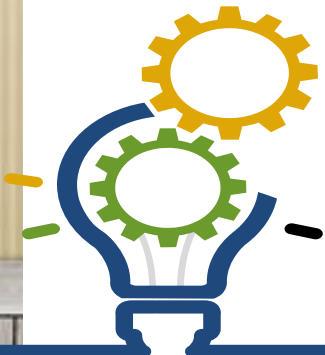


Get ready for iProduce

With the discussion of two texts, you have not only learned about the special usages in English, but also understood the difficulties non-native learners might face when learning Chinese. Suppose you are going to **give a 10-minute presentation about the Chinese language** to some overseas students who are learning Chinese in your university.

You should cover the following two parts in your presentation:

1. What are the **features** of Chinese language?
2. How do you **suggest** a non-native speaker to learn Chinese well?



THANKS!

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