



Mandarin 3 - Unit 1 - What's in the Forecast?

Unit Focus

In Unit 1 of Mandarin 3, students will learn how to discuss the weather and reflect upon the impact that weather has on our daily lives. In particular, students will learn to make plans with consideration to various weather forecasts, and adjust plans if the weather changes. They will also learn how to offer alternative ideas in a polite fashion.

Ultimately, students will take on the role of an aspiring meteorologist who has prepared a weather forecast for a job interview.

Stage 1: Desired Results - Key Understandings

Standard(s)	Transfer	
ACTFL World Readiness Standards for Learning Languages <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interpersonal Communication: Learners interact and negotiate meaning in spoken, signed, or written conversations to share information, reactions, feelings and opinions (C.1.1) Interpretive Communication: Learner understand, interpret, and analyze what is heard, read, or viewed on a variety of topics (C. 1.2) Presentational Communication: Learners present information, concepts, and ideas to inform explain, persuade, and narrate on a variety of topics using appropriate media and adapting to various audiences of listeners, readers, or viewers (C.1.3) Relating Cultural Practices to Perspectives: Learners use the language to investigate, explain, and reflect on the relationship between the practices and perspectives of the cultures studied. (C.2.1) Language Comparisons: Learners use the language to investigate, explain, and reflect on the nature of language through comparisons of the language studied and their own. (C.4.1) Cultural Comparisons: Learners use the language to investigate, explain, and reflect on the concept of culture through comparisons of the cultures studied and their own. (C.4.2) 	<i>Students will be able to independently use their learning to...</i> T1 Compare and contrast cultures to make connections, recognize patterns, and/or develop generalizations. T2 Initiate communication on and respond effectively to a given topic based on interactions/exchanges.	
	Meaning	
	Understanding(s)	Essential Question(s)
	<i>Students will understand that...</i> U1 Effective readers/ listeners/ viewers examine the linguistic choices that the author/ speaker/ producer made that affect interpretation and comprehension. (Interpretive Communication) U2 Spontaneous and appropriate responses are vital to keep the discourse flowing around a common topic/goal. (Interpersonal) U3 Comparison of cultural products and practices with our own creates opportunities to better understand and appreciate each culture and its people.	<i>Students will keep considering...</i> Q1 What does the source or text say? What does it mean? Q2 What am I trying to say and how do I say it? Q3 How do cultural products and practices reflect the beliefs and values of a people?
	Acquisition of Knowledge and Skill	
	Knowledge	Skill(s)
	<i>Students will know...</i> K1 Vocabulary relating to weather: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 天气 Tiānqì weather 比 bǐ for comparison 下雪 xià xuě snow 约 yuē to make an appointment 公园 gōngyuán park 	<i>Students will be skilled at...</i> S1 Describing the current and predicted weather S2 Making plans with consideration to anticipated weather conditions S3 Making comparisons S4 Politely clarifying plans

Stage 1: Desired Results - Key Understandings

Madison Public Schools Profile of a Graduate

- Design: Engaging in a process to refine a product for an intended audience and purpose. (POG.2.2)
- Product Creation: Effectively use a medium to communicate important information. (POG.3.2)

- 滑冰 huábing to ice skate
- 会 huì will
- 刚才 gāngcái just now; a moment ago
- 网上 wǎngshàng on the internet
- 预报 yùbào to forecast
- 更 gèng even more
- 暖和 nuǎnhuo warm
- 办 bàn to handle; to do
- 不但... 也... bùdàn... yě... not only... but also
- 冷 lěng cold
- 碟 dié disc; small plate, dish, saucer

K2 Language structures for comparisons and weather forecasts:

- Comparative sentences with 比
- Particle 了 le as a sentence final particle
- Verb 会 huì will
- Adj+一点儿 yīdiǎnr

K3 Vocabulary relating to weather, part 2:

- 那么 nàme (indicating degree) so, such
- 好玩儿 hǎowánr fun, amusing, interesting
- 出去 chūqù to go out
- 非常 fēicháng very, extremely, exceedingly
- 糟糕 zāogāo in a terrible mess: how terrible
- 下雨 xià yǔ to rain
- 又 yòu again
- 面试 miànshì to interview; interview
- 回去 huíqù to go back; to return
- 冬天 dōngtiān winter
- 夏天 xiàtiān summer
- 热 rè hot
- 春天 chūntiān spring
- 秋天 qiūtiān fall autumn
- 舒服 shūfú comfortable
- 加州 jiāzhōu California

K4 Language structures for offering alternative ideas:

- Adverb 又 yòu again
- Adj/V+是 shì Adv/V+可 kě

S5 Working together towards a desired goal