

# Lesson Plan

Teacher's name: Lin Pin-Shiu

Grade level: 2, 6, 7

Language level: novice

Lesson title: 除夕(chú xī) - Lunar New Year's Eve

Step 1—Desired Results
<b>Lesson goals</b> <i>What should students know, understand, and be able to do as a result of the lesson?</i> Students will be able to understand the concept of Lunar New Year. Students will be able to recognise the traditions people do on Lunar New Year's Eve.
<b>Essential Questions</b> <i>What leading questions can you ask of students to get them to understand the Big Ideas?</i> What is the story behind Lunar New Year? How do people with Mandarin speaking culture celebrate Lunar New Year? What is the importance of Lunar New Year's Eve?
<b>Lesson Objectives</b> Students will be able to recognise the traditions such as 除舊佈新 (chú jiù bù xī n), 年夜飯 (nián yè fàn), 辭歲 (cí suì), 壓歲 (yā suì) and 守歲 (shǒu suì). Students will be able to share the concept of 壓歲錢 (yā suì qián) with others.
Step 2—Assessment Evidence
<b>Performance task</b> — <i>What will students do to show what they have learned?</i> Students can understand and say happy new year (新年快樂 xīn nián kuài lè) in Mandarin before receiving 壓歲錢 (yā suì qián) from the teacher. Students are willing to put their 壓歲錢 (yā suì qián) under their pillows to show they understand the concept of 壓歲(yā suì). <b>Performance criteria</b> — <i>How good is good enough to meet standards?</i> Students can reach 90% correction when saying the term 新年快樂(xīn nián kuài lè) 50% of students show their interests of leaving 壓歲錢 (yā suì qián) under their pillows.
Step 3—Learning Plan
<b>Materials needed</b> Slides NTD play money Red envelopes Scissors
<b>Learning activities</b> <i>Step by step instructions from start to finish (including amount of minutes needed per activity), and detailed enough for another teacher to follow. What teaching methods/activities will you be using?</i>  <u>I Do</u> The teacher introduces the date of the following Lunar New Year, and explains the concept of lunar calendar. The teacher tells the story of monster Nian to show the origin story of Lunar New Year. The teacher introduces the concept of 除夕(chú xī) and the traditions on this day: 除舊佈新 (chú jiù bù xī n): out with the old, in with the new 年夜飯 (nián yè fàn): reunion dinner 辭歲 (cí suì): bid farewell to the outgoing year 壓歲 (yā suì): to suppress disaster brought by evil spirits 守歲 (shǒu suì): stay up late until the sun comes out

壓歲錢(y ā suì qián): the red envelop and the lucky money. To suppress disaster brought by evil spirits, people would keep it under your pillow for 15 days until Lantern Festival, which is the last day of Lunar New Year.

We Do

The teacher tells students that 8 is the lucky number because it sounds like prosperous in Mandarin. Students cut out 800 NTD play money.

You Do

Students say 新年快樂(xīn nián kuài lè) to the teacher, and receive the red envelop with both hands from the teacher.

**Step 4—Reflection**

*What happened during my lesson? What did my students learn? How do I know?  
What did I learn? How will I improve my lesson next time?*

100% of the students work hard on the pronunciation of 新年快樂(xīn nián kuài lè) in order to put their lucky money in the red envelop.

More than half of the students showed interests of leaving their red envelop under the pillows for good luck.