

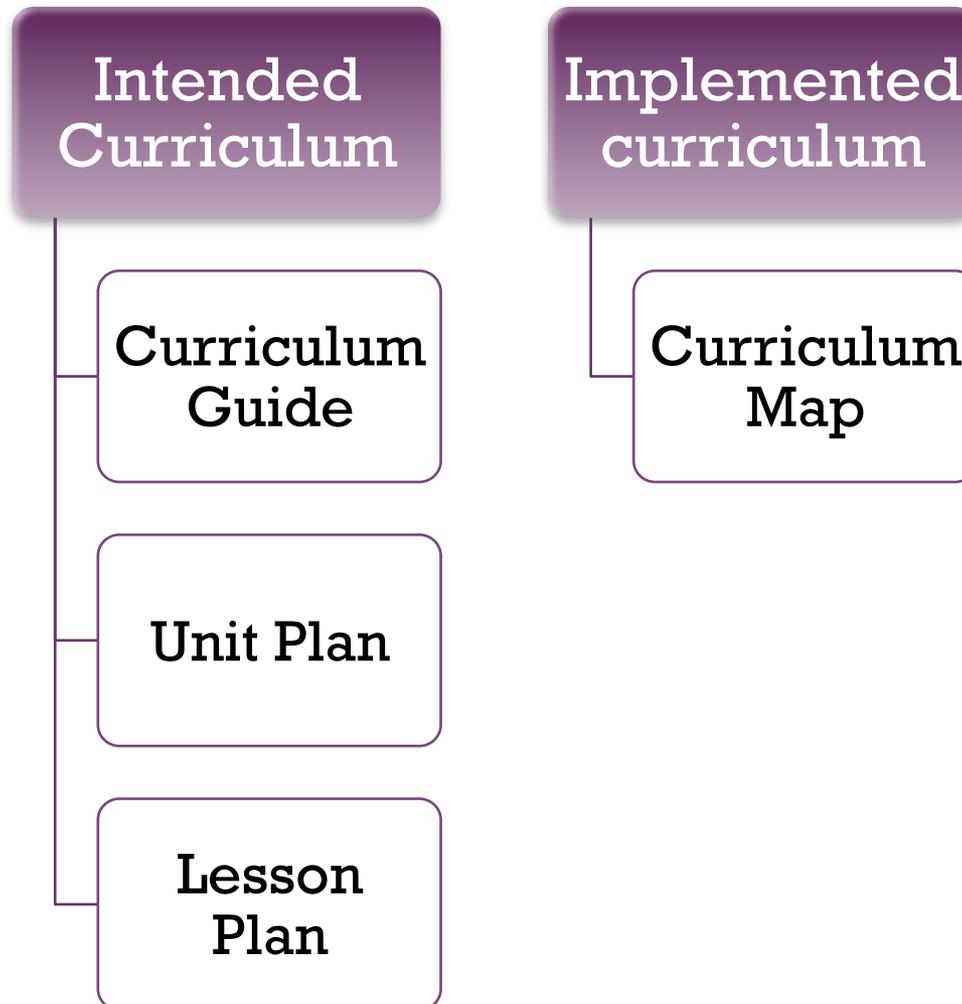
# Lesson Plan, Unit Plan and Curriculum Mapping Design for K-12 Chinese Classes

- taking *Easy Steps to Chinese* for example

# + Why do we need to know these things?

- An important way to communicate with language directors and district directors
- Make a practical and cost-saving plan for your classes

# + What is curriculum guide, unit plan, lesson plan, and curriculum mapping?

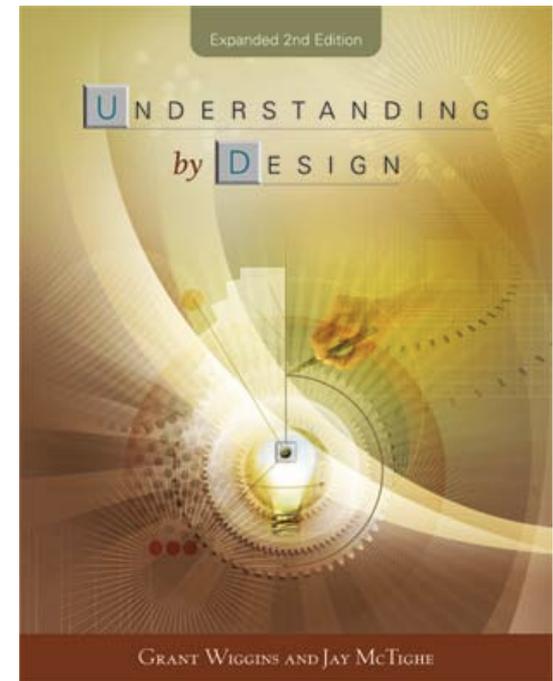


# + The Theory Behind These Designs

## ■ BACKWARD DESIGN

■ *Understanding by Design*, by Grant Wiggins & Jay McTighe 2005 by Pearson Education and the Association for Supervision & Curriculum Development.

■ One starts with the end - the desired results (goals or standards) - and then derives the curriculum from the evidence of learning (performances) called for by the standard and the teaching needed to equip students to perform (Wiggins and McTighe, 2000, page 8).



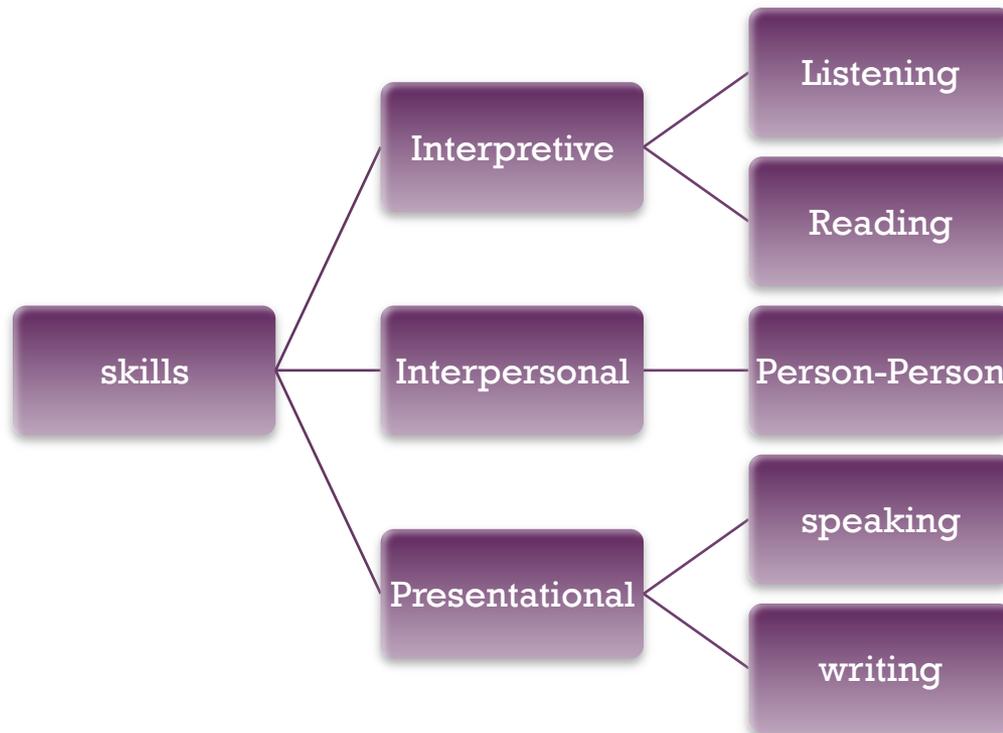


## ■ The Backward Design Process

- Identify desired results
- Determine acceptable evidence
- Plan learning experiences and instruction.

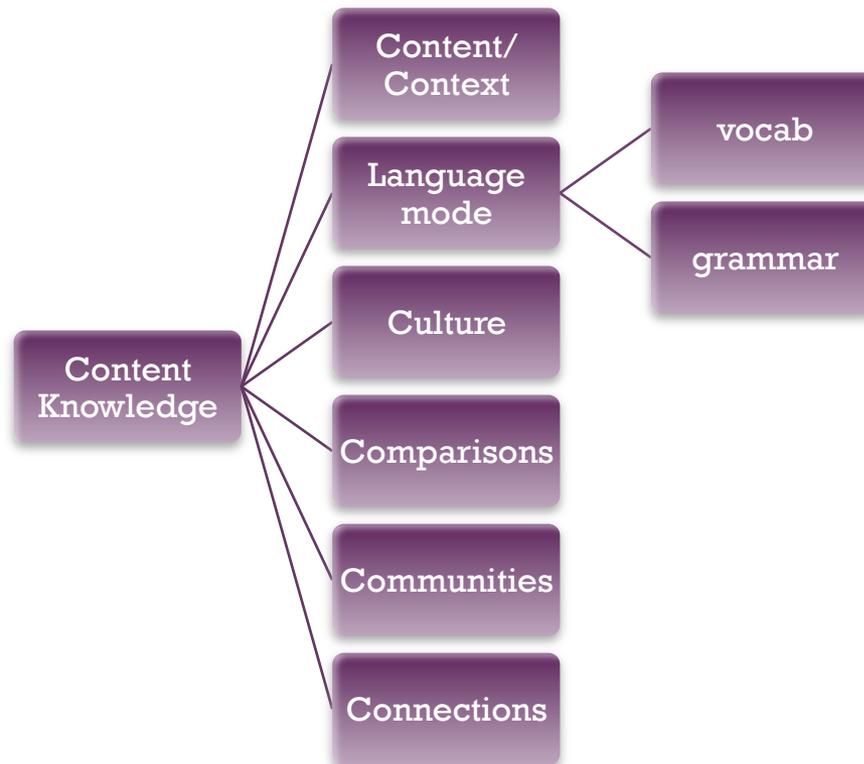
# + From UbD template to plans designed for languages

- How to adapt the 5Cs and language mode into plans and curriculum mapping?



# + From UbD template to plans designed for languages

- How to adapt the 5Cs and language mode into plans and curriculum mapping?



# + Terms and where to find corresponding contents

- Enduring Understanding – big picture
- Essential Questions
- National Standards – the 5Cs
- Content Knowledge – students will know
- Assessment
- Essential Materials/Resources
- Skills – students will be able to – ACTFL Can-Do Statements



# Bloom's Taxonomy Action Verbs

Definitions	Knowledge	Comprehension	Application	Analysis	Synthesis	Evaluation
<b>Bloom's Definition</b>	Remember previously learned information.	Demonstrate an understanding of the facts.	Apply knowledge to actual situations.	Break down objects or ideas into simpler parts and find evidence to support generalizations.	Compile component ideas into a new whole or propose alternative solutions.	Make and defend judgments based on internal evidence or external criteria.
<b>Verbs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Arrange</li> <li>• Define</li> <li>• Describe</li> <li>• Duplicate</li> <li>• Identify</li> <li>• Label</li> <li>• List</li> <li>• Match</li> <li>• Memorize</li> <li>• Name</li> <li>• Order</li> <li>• Outline</li> <li>• Recognize</li> <li>• Relate</li> <li>• Recall</li> <li>• Repeat</li> <li>• Reproduce</li> <li>• Select</li> <li>• State</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Classify</li> <li>• Convert</li> <li>• Defend</li> <li>• Describe</li> <li>• Discuss</li> <li>• Distinguish</li> <li>• Estimate</li> <li>• Explain</li> <li>• Express</li> <li>• Extend</li> <li>• Generalized</li> <li>• Give example(s)</li> <li>• Identify</li> <li>• Indicate</li> <li>• Infer</li> <li>• Locate</li> <li>• Paraphrase</li> <li>• Predict</li> <li>• Recognize</li> <li>• Rewrite</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Apply</li> <li>• Change</li> <li>• Choose</li> <li>• Compute</li> <li>• Demonstrate</li> <li>• Discover</li> <li>• Dramatize</li> <li>• Employ</li> <li>• Illustrate</li> <li>• Interpret</li> <li>• Manipulate</li> <li>• Modify</li> <li>• Operate</li> <li>• Practice</li> <li>• Predict</li> <li>• Prepare</li> <li>• Produce</li> <li>• Relate</li> <li>• Schedule</li> <li>• Show</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Analyze</li> <li>• Appraise</li> <li>• Breakdown</li> <li>• Calculate</li> <li>• Categorize</li> <li>• Compare</li> <li>• Contrast</li> <li>• Criticize</li> <li>• Diagram</li> <li>• Differentiate</li> <li>• Discriminate</li> <li>• Distinguish</li> <li>• Examine</li> <li>• Experiment</li> <li>• Identify</li> <li>• Illustrate</li> <li>• Infer</li> <li>• Model</li> <li>• Outline</li> <li>• Point out</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Arrange</li> <li>• Assemble</li> <li>• Categorize</li> <li>• Collect</li> <li>• Combine</li> <li>• Comply</li> <li>• Compose</li> <li>• Construct</li> <li>• Create</li> <li>• Design</li> <li>• Develop</li> <li>• Devise</li> <li>• Explain</li> <li>• Formulate</li> <li>• Generate</li> <li>• Plan</li> <li>• Prepare</li> <li>• Rearrange</li> <li>• Reconstruct</li> <li>• Relate</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Appraise</li> <li>• Argue</li> <li>• Assess</li> <li>• Attach</li> <li>• Choose</li> <li>• Compare</li> <li>• Conclude</li> <li>• Contrast</li> <li>• Defend</li> <li>• Describe</li> <li>• Discriminate</li> <li>• Estimate</li> <li>• Evaluate</li> <li>• Explain</li> <li>• Judge</li> <li>• Justify</li> <li>• Interpret</li> <li>• Relate</li> <li>• Predict</li> <li>• Rate</li> </ul>

# + How to save efforts?

- 1) Find the right textbooks!
  - Systematically designed
  - With learning objectives
  - With activities
  - With teacher's handbooks and workbooks

# + How to save efforts?

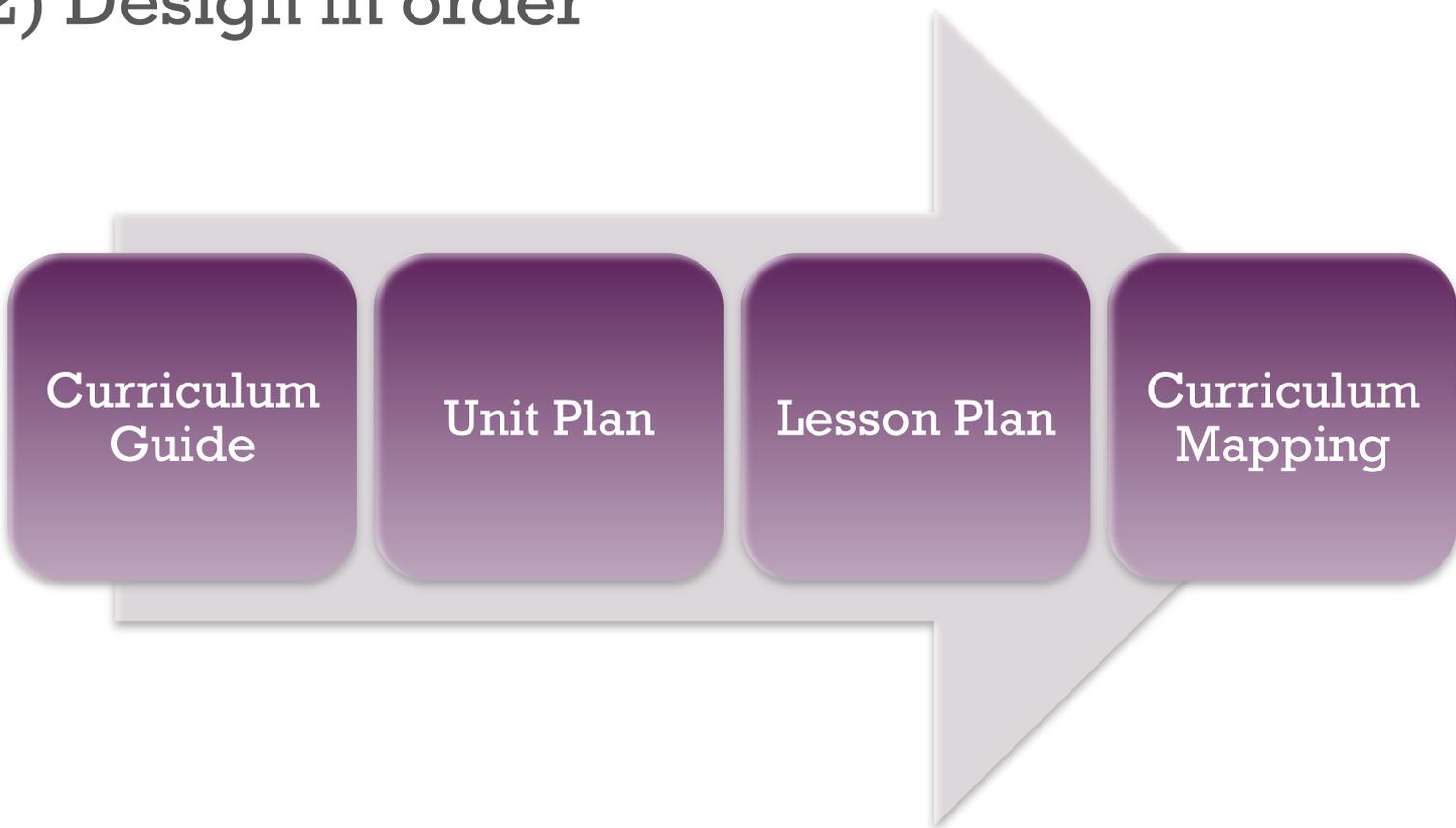
## ■ 2) Design in order

Curriculum  
Guide

Unit Plan

Lesson Plan

Curriculum  
Mapping



# + Some Useful Tips

- Include enough specifics to make it useful (so it “tells” you something upon reflection)
- Use specific vocabulary vs. vague/generic terms
- Don’t write too much!
- No need to write out complete activities
- Your curriculum map reflects what actually occurs in your classroom.
  - Reality is “messy”
  - May not be a “pretty” document
  - That’s ok!

# Thanks!

+ Xiwen Lu  
Brandeis University  
xiwenlu@brandeis.edu