

Story Telling /by Frances Fu / 07-19-2020

Title of story: [抬驴](http://www.viewpure.com/RWpqbOt_tOo?start=0&end=0) http://www.viewpure.com/RWpqbOt_tOo?start=0&end=0

Can Do Statement: Student can describe the plot and scenario of the story using complete sentences

Vocabulary/Phrase (Select 10-15 as essential words depends on different proficiency levels)

1. 爷爷 n. grandpa	2. 孙子 n. grandson	3. 驴 n. donkey	4. 玉米  n. corn	5. 农场 n. farm	6. 有道理 make sense	
7. 规矩 n. rule	8. 桥 n. bridge	9. 扇子 n. fan	10. 休息 n./v. rest	11. 凉亭 n. pagoda	12. 害臊/害羞 n./v. feel ashamed	
13. 罪过 n. fault	14. 宝贝 n. treasure, darling	15. 可怜 adj. pitiful	16. 爱惜 n./v. to value	17. 赶集 go to fair/farm market	18. 奇怪 adj. strange	
19. 傻瓜 n. fool	20. 天地之间 长辈为尊 respect elder					

7 Question Words / Keep asking questions by using **"Circling" technique**)

	谁? who	做什么?说什么 what	什么时候? when	哪里? where	为什么? why	怎么了? what happened?	怎么办? how to do?
	爷爷	走路/骑驴		在路上			
	孙子	走路/骑驴		在路上			
	驴	走路/休息		在路上			
	路人	看/说话		在路上			
	学者	看/说话					

	老太太	看/说话					
	农人	看/说话					
	大家	看/说话		在农场			

Make sentence 造句

	T+S+P+VO	
		1.
		2.
		3.
		4.
		5.
		6.
		7.
		8.
		9.
		10.

Suggested sentences for Teacher :

1. 有一天爷爷/孙子/驴想要到农场去买东西。(和/一起)(到+place+去+VO)
2. 可是, 驴不想去。怎么办?(喜欢/吃/玉米/)(一...就...)
3. 他们走路去农场。
4. 有一个路人看了说: _____。(傻瓜/笨蛋)
5. 爷爷觉得路人说的话对/有道理。
6. 因为_____所以孙子骑驴,爷爷走路,他们一起去农场。
7. 有一个学者看了说: _____。(尊敬老人)
他还说: _____。
8. 爷爷觉得_____说的话对/有道理。(学者/书)
9. 因为_____所以爷爷骑驴孙子走路,他们一起去农场。
10. 有一个老太太看了说: _____。(爱惜小孩)
11. 爷爷觉得_____和_____说的话都对/有道理。
12. 因为_____所以他们一起骑驴,一起去农场。

13. 有一个农人看了说: _____。(爱惜动物)
14. 驴累了, 驴不想走路。(而且/再说/一点儿也不)
15. 最后, 爷爷和孙子一起抬驴去农场。

“Circling” technique by Susan Gross

Learners need a LOT of meaningful repetition to acquire something,

1. Start with a sentence—e.g. 爷爷孙子和驴要去农场。make sure kids understand it.
2. Ask a yes question—爷爷孙子和驴要去农场吗?—and class answers Yes. Restate sentence.
3. Ask a no question—爷爷孙子和驴要去飞机场吗?— and class answers no. Restate sentence.
4. Ask an either/or question—爷爷孙子和驴要去农场还是飞机场?— and class answers 农场。 Restate sentence.
5. Ask an “adding detail” question where kids have input-爷爷,孙子,和驴要去纽约的农场。— and when they suggest something interesting, add that to the sentence, e.g. 爷爷,孙子,和驴要去纽约我们学校HM的农场。
6. Now, circle the new detail, always restating the sentence s.l.o.w.l.y. 爷爷,孙子,和驴要去纽约我们学校校长家的农场。

If you want to add details, “with whom?” and “where?” questions are best, as these add details without adding new vocab. The circling keys to success are:

- go s.l.o.w.l.y
- keep it 100% comprehensible
- go slow enough to be understood, and fast enough to not be boring.
- use parallel characters (or sentences) so you don't beat your questions to death.
- DO NOT CIRCLE EVERYTHING! You only need to (mainly) circle new-ish stuff.