Culture Activity Set

<u>Target students:</u> High school second-semester Chinese learners in U.S. high school settings <u>Objectives:</u> The students will be able to compare and contrast McDonald_is in both U.S. and China. They will also learn and practice the vocabulary related to the food items on the menu of McDonald_is in China. They will finally be able to use Chinese to order food from McDonald_is.

Activities

- 1. Students will watch a video titled *McBeijing* from Youtube (http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SDphEl1v1_k). After watching the video, they will work in groups of three or four to compare and contrast McDonaldis in Beijing and in the city they live in. The will use Venn diagram to help them finish the task (Handout 1). Each group will share their findings to the rest of the class.
- 2. Each student will be given a copy of the coupon used in McDonaldis in China (Handout 2). The teacher will use the coupon to guide the students to learn how to say the food items they may want to order in Chinese. They will also need to write done the Pinyin of the food items on the coupon for their next activity and further practice.
- 3. Students will choose any of the five students in the class to complete an interview about the McDonaldis food items they like and complete the interview sheet (Handout 3). After everybody finishes their interviews, they whole class will find out the most popular McDonaldis food in their class.
- 4. The teacher will guide the students to study 2 dialogues about ordering food in McDonaldis. (Handout 4). After studying the dialogues, students will work in pairs to prepare a similar dialogue about ordering food in McDonaldis using the vocabulary and sentence pattern they have learnt. Each pair will act their dialogue to the rest of the class.

Extension/Homework

The students will be assigned to study the vocabulary and the dialogues after class. In the next day;s class, the teacher will divide the whole class into cashiers in McDonald;s and customers. They will role play ordering food in McDonald;s. The teacher needs to make sure that each student will get the chance to act both as a customer and a cashier.

Self-Reflection

In todayis class, we discussed the importance of culture in language learning and teaching and how to incorporate culture into language classrooms.

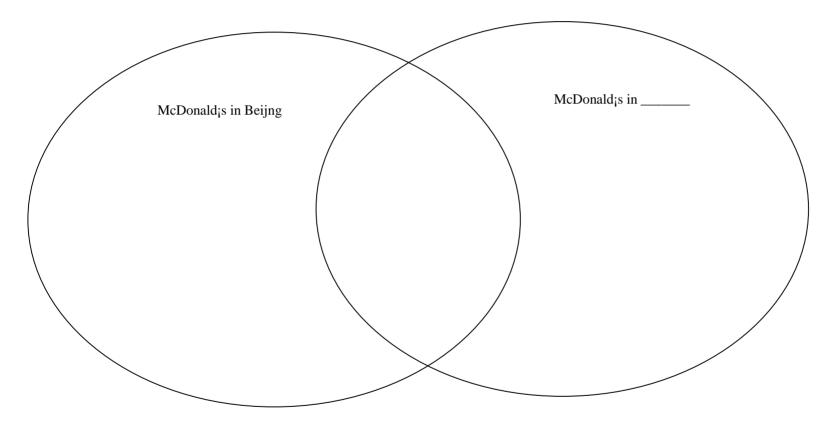
The importance of teaching culture in foreign language classrooms is too great to be ignored. It is the fifth skill of language, and it is the fun part of language learning and teaching. Improving students; language proficiency is often mentioned by foreign language teachers. Proficiency, however, is closely tied to culture, because it is about students; ability to perform different language functions in different social contexts.

What bothers most language teachers is how to incorporate culture into their classroom teaching. It is obvious that a ¡culture section¡ at the end of each week, or a ¡culture day¡ in a semester cannot satisfy students; needs for cultural knowledge. I think that teachers should incorporate culture into their everyday teaching. Teaching culture should be tied to teaching vocabulary, reading, grammar and so forth. When we teach language elements, we should always try to help

our students think when and where people use the language; why people speak in such a way in such a context; does a word which shares the same meaning concept the same for people in two cultures; and so forth.

Teaching culture can be well facilitated by using technology. Teachers should consider using authentic video and audio materials, such as movies, MTVs, music, video clips, to introduce the target culture to the students. Some teachers may have concerns on using authentic materials, because authentic materials normally have higher language barriers for language learners. However, we should keep in mind that authentic materials can always be used as long as teachers design activities that are geared toward students; language proficiency level.

With your partners, please compare and contrast the McDonald;s in Beijing and the city you live in, based on the information you get from the video and your own experiences. You may want to think from the following perspectives: physical layout, decoration, location, target customers, what people do, and others.



Foreign Language Teaching Methods http://tltc.la.utexas.edu/methods



Choose any of the five students in the class and ask them to list the McDonald;s food items they like. You can conduct your interview using the following dialogue:

A: 你 喜欢 吃 麦当劳 的 什么 食物? (What McDonald;s food items do you like?)

Nǐ xǐ huan chī Màidāngláo de sh^{...} nmesh^{...} w?

B: 我喜欢 ; ; (I like;)

| Name | McDonald;s Food Items |
|------|-----------------------|
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Study the following two dialogues

Dialogue 1

A: 你好! 请问要点什么? (Hello, how can I help you?)

B: 我一份一号套餐。 (Can I have Combo No. 1?)

A: 好的。一共 21 元。 (Yes. 21 yuan.)

B: (give the money) 我要两包番茄酱。 (Can I have two packets of ketchup?)

A: 没问题。 (No problem.)

(After two minutes)

A: 先生, 您的餐齐了。 (Sir, your food is ready.)

B: 谢谢。 (Thanks.)

Dialogue 2

A: 欢迎光临麦当劳! 请问要点什么? (Welcome to McDonald;s! How can I help you?)

B: 我要一个巨无霸,一份小薯条,和一杯奶昔。(Can I have a Big Mac, a small French fries, and one milk shake?)

A: 您要选套餐吗? 比较划算。(Do you want to try combos? They are good deals.)

B: 不用了。(No.)

A: 那您要什么口味的奶昔? (What flavor do you want for your milkshake?)

B: 草莓的。 (Strawberry.)

A: 一共 24 元。 (24 yuan in total.)

B: 好的。(give the money) (OK.)