

Literature at KS3? Yes we can!

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Aims:

- Understand ways of integrating literature into a KS3 lesson
- Discuss other suitable pieces of literature and practical activities to use

Why literature?

- New Modern Languages National Curriculum
- **'read literary texts in the language, such as stories, songs, poems and letters, to stimulate ideas, develop creative expression and expand understanding of the language and culture'**
- Cultural insight and capture attention and engagement of students, fundamental part of language teaching

When?

- At the beginning of a unit – intro
- At the end of a unit - project

How?

- Radicals – characters – understanding phrases – creating phrases

今天的目标:

- Understand Chinese poetry and its history
- Recognise radicals and learn some new words
- Understand a Chinese poem and the meaning behind it
- Create your own Chinese poem

配对

- Using the radicals and their meanings on the left, can you match them to the characters which contain the radicals and then to their English meaning?

EXT: What characters do you know already which contain any of these radicals? Write them out with their English meaning.

1. 土 (soil)	a) 汗 (hàn)	i) sympathise
2. 禾 (grain)	b) 悯 (mǐn)	ii) day
3. 皿 (dish)	c) 土 (tǔ)	ii) sweat
4. 氵 (water)	d) 辛苦 (xīnkǔ)	iv) plate
5. 卜 (heart)	e) 禾 (hé)	v) earth
6. 食 (food)	f) 日 (rì)	vi) meal
7. 艹 (grass)	g) 盘 (pán)	vii) grain
8. 日 (sun)	h) 餐 (cān)	viii) exhausting

Mǐn nóng
悯农

chú hé rì dāng wǔ
锄禾日当午

hàn dī hé xià tǔ
汗滴禾下土

shéi zhī pán zhōng cān
谁知盘中餐

lì lì jiē xīn kǔ
粒粒皆辛苦

What characters do you already know or recognise?

	min 悯 To sympathise	nóng 农 farmer		
chú 锄 to hoe/dig up	hé 禾 grain	rì 日 day	dāng 当 when	wǔ 午 noon
hàn 汗 sweat	dī 滴 to drip	hé 禾 grain	xià 下 down	tǔ 土 earth
shéi 谁 who	zhī 知 know	pán 盘 plate	zhōng 中 middle	cān 餐 meal
lì 粒 grain	lì 粒 grain	jiē 皆 all	xīn kǔ 辛苦 exhausting	

Mǐn nóng
悯农

chú hé rì dāng wǔ
锄禾日当午

hàn dī hé xià tǔ
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<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8Bendunb0>

- Shī 诗 is the Chinese word for poetry but also refers to a particular style of Chinese poetry.
- Five or seven characters per line and four or eight lines.
- In a typical four line 诗, the first two lines paint a clear picture for the reader, the third gives a twist, a new point of view on the subject, and the last line expresses the poet's thoughts or feelings.

- In pairs, translate the poem into English, so that it makes sense.
- EXT: Discuss with your partner - what difficulties did you find translating poetry?

	mín 悯 To sympathise		nóng 农 farmer		
chú 锄 to hoe/dig up	hé 禾 grain	rì 日 day	dāng 当 when	wǔ 午 noon	
hàn 汗 sweat	dī 滴 to drip	hé 禾 grain	xià 下 down	tǔ 土 earth	
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lì 粒 grain	lì 粒 grain	jiē 皆 all	xīn kǔ 辛苦 exhausting		

悯农

锄禾日当午
汗滴禾下土
谁知盘中餐
粒粒皆辛苦

Sympathise with farmers
When the noonday sun is hottest, the farmer is still out in the field digging up grains
His sweat falls drop by drop onto the rice plants growing in the soil
When people eat their rice, do they realize
that every grain of rice is the result of the farmer's toil?

造诗

- Using the vocab cards, which are words you have previously learnt so far in Jinbu 1, create your own Chinese poem.
- See if you can follow the Chinese 'shi' form (5 or 7 characters per line, 4 or 8 lines), the first two lines paint a clear picture for the reader, the third gives a twist, a new point of view on the subject, and the last line expresses the poet's thoughts or feelings.

EXT: Once you have created your poem, translate it into English.

Next?




Plenary - Discussion

In groups, please discuss and write down any other ideas of suitable poems, songs, short stories?

Please also discuss and write down any other practical ideas you have of ways to integrate literature .