How can ChatGPT reduce workload of teachers of Chinese?

Jenny Chen

Head of Chinese, Oundle School

yjc@oundleschool.org.uk

Today's session will aim at how ChatGPT can be used in the following areas:



Creating resources
Giving ideas in Lesson planning
Marking and giving feedback
Creative tasks

Why do we need to know about ChatGPT

• Don't be afraid of AI. The AI won't replace you. But, on the other hand, a person who knows how to use AI and provides it with solid prompts has the potential to replace you.

ChatGPT to help creating resources- Level 1

- A. Create a Quizlet set on the following word, with Chinese, Pinyin and English meaning (Inset a word list)
- Add English meaning and pinyin to the following words so that I can copy and paste them into Quizlet (Inset a word list)
- Please add Chinese pinyin, with tone marks and English meaning of the following Chinese word. Write in the format of Chinese word * pinyin , English (Inset a word list)

Prompt A: Create a **Q**uizlet**/ Kahoot** set on the following word, with Chinese, Pinyin and English meaning

Here is the Quizlet set:

G

https://quizlet.com/_a6w5ga?x=1jqt&i=31j8zy

It includes the following vocabulary words:

态度 (tài dù) - attitude 心情 (xīn qíng) - mood 判断 (pàn duàn) - judgment 决定 (jué dìng) - decision 后悔 (hòu huī) - regret 愉快 (yú kuài) - happy, pleasant 甜 (tián) - sweet 浪漫 (làng màn) - romantic 堵车 (du chē) - traffic jam 紧张 (jīn zhāng) - nervous, tense 感谢 (gǎn xiè) - thankfulness, gratefulness 提醒 (tí xīng) - remind

Heart of Darkness Chapter 3 Quotes	
★ Leave the first rating	
In-class activity	
Sclassic Live Checkpoint	
Self-study activity	
Flashcards 🕻 Learn 📄 Test 📑 Ma	tch 🔆 Q-Chat
♦+ Explain this	4) 🍵

(p. 91) Marlow to the crewmen aboard the Nellie; Marlow talking about the Russian Prompt B: Add English meaning and pinyin to the following words so that I can copy and paste them into Quizlet

态度 (tài dù) - attitude 心情 (xīn qíng) - mood 判断 (pàn duàn) - judgment 决定 (jué dìng) - decision 后悔 (hòu hui) - regret 愉快 (yú kuài) - happy, pleasant 甜 (tián) - sweet

CANCEL IMPORT

Import your data Copy and Paste your data here (from Word, Exce

态度 (tài dù) - attitude 心情 (xīn qíng) - mood 判断 (pàn duàn) - judgment 决定 (jué dìng) - decision 后悔 (hòu huǐ) - regret 愉快 (yú kuài) - happy, pleasant 甜 (tián) - sweet



Prompt C: Please add Chinese pinyin, with tone marks and English meaning of the following Chinese word. Write in the format of Chinese word * pinyin , English



态度 * tài dù, attitude 心情 * xīn qíng, mood 判断 * pàn duàn, judgment 决定 * jué dìng, decision 后悔 * hòu huĩ, regret 愉快 * yú kuài, happy 甜 * tián, sweet

CANCEL IMPORT Import your data Copy and Paste your data here (from Word, Excel, Google Docs, etc.) 态度 * tài dù, attitude 心情 * xīn qíng, mood 判断 * pàn duàn, judgment 决定 * jué dìng, decision 后悔 * hòu huǐ, regret 愉快 * yú kuài, happy 甜 * tián, sweet **Between Term and Definition** Between cards New Line () Tab () Comma () Semicolon CUSTOM Preview 7 cards 态度 tài dù, attitude

Other ideas

Add pinyin English translations

YU

You are an expert in Chinese. Please add pinyin and English meaning to the following sentences. Place the pinyin above each of the sentences, and English meaning below. 形容一下你妈妈。 上一次生日,你是怎么过的? 你更喜欢在家吃饭还是出去吃饭?为什么? 为什么说朋友/家人很重要?



形容一下你妈妈。 * Xíngróng yíxià nǐ māmā. * Describe your mother.

上一次生日,你是怎么过的? * Shàng yí cì shēngrì, nǐ shì zěnme guò de? * How did you celebrate your last birthday?

你更喜欢在家吃饭还是出去吃饭?为什么? * Nǐ gèng xīhuān zài jiā chīfàn háishì chūqù chīfàn? Wèishéme? * Do you prefer to eat at home or go out to eat? Why? 为什么说朋友/家人很重要? * Wèishéme shuō péngyoǔ / jiārén hěn zhòngyào? * Why is it said that friends/family are important?

Top Tip: use



ChatGPT to help creating resources- Level 2



Give ChatGPT a role / voice

Tell ChatGPT about your pupils

You are teaching Chinese to a year 11 class in the UK. Your pupils' reading age is about 16. Please create 4 listening comprehension questions for the following passage:

Be explicit in your instruction

- 'Use different types of questions' – Too vague for Chat GPT
- Specify what question type you wish ChatGPT to generate
- In which language?



5月31日,中国在网上发了一个2019年中学生吸烟的调查情况,一共有31个省29万个学生做了 这个调查。

根据调查,近五年来,尝试吸烟和现在吸烟的初中生都变少了。2019年有12.9%的初中生尝试 吸烟,比2014年少了5%。2019年现在吸烟的初中生有3.9%,比2014年少了2%。但是,2019年有69.9%的初中生说他们听说过电子烟,比2014年多了24.9%。

这个调查还说,中国中学生吸二手烟的情况也变少了,但是在有的地方,还是可以看到老师 在学校里吸烟。2019年,有63.25%的初中生说过去7天里在家里和外面看到过有人吸烟,比 2014年少了9.7%。而且,有45.2%的初中生说他们在过去30天里看到有人在学校里吸烟,有 8.5%的学生说在学校里几乎每天看到老师吸烟,这两个情况都比以前好了一点。 北京大学第三医院的医生蒋辉说:"为了自己和家人的健康,青少年应该选择不吸烟。"

- \$
- 1. What was the purpose of the survey mentioned in the passage?
- 2. How has the percentage of middle school students who have tried smoking changed in the last five years?
- 3. What percentage of middle school students have heard of e-cigarettes in 2019 compared to 2014?
- 4. What did Doctor Jiang Hui suggest for teenagers and their families regarding smoking?

Keep training your ChatGPT

Ask ChatGPT to come up with a different set of comprehension questions using a different question type.

Ask Chat GPT to provide answers, check if it needs randomised (sometimes all the correct answers are As in multiple choices) Ask ChatGPT to add/ change questions based on a specific line of text

change two of the questions into multiple choices questions

3. What percentage of middle school students in 2019 said they have heard of e-cigarettes, according to the survey?

A) 24.9%

B) 45.2%

C) 63.25%

D) 69.9%

4. According to the survey, which of the following statements is true about smoking in schools in 2019?

A) More middle school students reported seeing people smoking in the past 7 days compared to 2014.

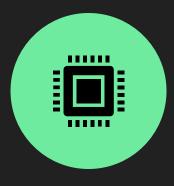
B) Fewer middle school students reported seeing teachers smoking at school compared to 2014.

C) 8.5% of middle school students reported seeing teachers smoking almost every day at school in the past 30 days.

D) Both A and B are true.

YU

Some other example of prompting ChatGPT



You are Yu Hua, a wellknown Chinese author. Tell me the importance of repetition in your writing using the book To Live as an example.



You are an expert on Chinese grammar, explain the use of 了 to 14-years-old students in less than 30 words.



Your answer should be in 350 Chinese characters, over 4 paragraphs. Follow the structure of point, evidence and explanation for each paragraph.



Create one group task based on the content, and one question aimed at A-Level students. Write this with a reading age of 18 years old.

More prompting ideas

O Create a GCSE styled writing question in Mandarin. You are an expert at Chinese and know the AQA Chinese GCSE syllabus. The writing is about Global Areas of Interest. Provide some key Chinese sentence structures so that the student can score Grade 7 and above. This is for a Year 11 UK Chinese class.

• you are a year 10 UK teacher. Your subject is Mandarin Chinese. Create a set of questions about Chinese preposition and places around town for your class. Use retrieval practice to set these questions over the next 2 weeks. Write them with a reading age of 15 years old and use a variety of question types. Word bank that you can use include: [a list of word]

Lesson plans with ChatGPT

YU

You are teaching UK Year 11 Mandarin lesson, and you are using the AQA GCSE Chinese Textbook 2. Create a lesson plan on Section 2: Applying for a job from Unit 15 Going to Work. The focus of the lesson is to improve reading and writing skill.

15.17 Reading activity — Getting experience

The following students are discussing how work experience helped with their career goals. Read their accounts and answer the questions.

间。

dāi

xiàlìngvíng

fůdǎo jiàoshī

Glossar

夏令营

呆

Mark



to stay

summer camp

counsellor



15.18 Writing activity — Write an application letter					
Writ	te an application letter for one of the job advertiser	nents from a	activity 15.3	. You can use some of the	
follo	wing language to help you.				
\rightarrow	…先生/女士:您好!	Glossar			
\rightarrow	我在看到了您的广告。	强	qiáng	strong (at a skill)	
\rightarrow	我申请的工作。	为人	wéirén	as a person	
\rightarrow	我从小就对感兴趣。	考虑	kǎolǜ	to consider	
\rightarrow	我去年在做了一个月实习。	期待	qīdài	to look forward to	
\rightarrow	我能力很强。	回信	huíxìn	to reply (to a letter)	
\rightarrow	虽然我没有很多经验,可是				
\rightarrow	→ 我为人很。				
\rightarrow	→ 谢谢您考虑我的申请,期待您的回				
信。					

Procedure:

1. Warm-up (5 minutes)

- Review vocabulary and expressions related to the topic of applying for a job, such as 招聘广 告 (job advertisement), 求职信 (job application letter), 面试 (interview), and 工作经验 (work experience).
- 1. Reading activity (15 minutes)
- Students read Section 2 of the AQA GCSE Chinese Textbook 2, Unit 15, about applying for a job.
- Teacher leads a discussion about the reading, asking comprehension questions and clarifying any new vocabulary or grammar structures.

1. Writing activity (20 minutes)

- Students write a job application letter in Chinese, following the guidelines in the textbook.
- Teacher provides feedback on the letters, correcting grammar mistakes and offering suggestions for improvement.
- 1. Grammar exercise (10 minutes)
- Teacher displays a grammar exercise related to the topic, such as a fill-in-the-blank activity using the correct sentence structure for job application letters.
- 1. Vocabulary exercise (10 minutes)
- Teacher displays a vocabulary exercise related to the topic, such as matching words with their definitions or completing sentences with the correct vocabulary words.

- 1. Wrap-up (5 minutes)
- Review the key points of the lesson and summarize what was learned.
- Encourage students to practice their writing and reading skills by creating their own job application letters or reading more job advertisements in Chinese.

Assessment:

 Students will be assessed based on their participation in the reading and writing activities, their completion of the grammar and vocabulary exercises, and the quality of their job application letters.

Thoughts on this lesson plan?

On the Scale of usefulness? 0 ---- 5 (extremely useful)

Example 2- higher level

YCreate a lesson based on the following text. The lesson is for a A-level Chinese class. Please create a list of vocabulary focused on the topic of Media. Include 3 comprehension questions at the end of each Section. Create 4 activities at the end, basing them on SOLO taxonomy. Create 5 comprehension questions for retrieval practice for the following week. Create one group task based on the content. And one question aimed at A-Level students. Write this with a reading age of 18 years old.

TikTok风暴:为什么一些国家认为中国科技公司会带来安全风险? 社交媒体应用程式TikTok的安全问题成为美国政界的众矢之的,美国国会成员在周四(3月23日)的听证会上就这一问题对TikTok的首席执行官周受资进行了近5个小时的拷问。 美国已经威胁要全面禁止这个应用程式的使用,假如该公司仍然由中国公司拥有的话——拜 登政府要求TikTok从总部位于北京的母公司字节跳动(ByteDance)剥离。 中国一直否认其科技企业会带来安全风险的说法,并且称西方国家的禁令是"政治表演"。 中国商务部则在周五(3月24日)表示,坚决反对美国"仅从外国投资者身份出发"强制出售 TikTok的要求。

SOLO Taxonomy explained

Table 1.1: SOLO levels, symbols and hand signs

Prestructural	Unistructural	Multistructural	Relational	Extended abstract
Learning outcomes show unconnected information and no organisation.	Learning outcomes show simple connections but importance is not noted.	Learning outcomes show connections are made but significance to overall meaning is missing.	Learning outcomes show connections are made and parts are synthesised with the overall meaning.	Learning outcomes go beyond the subject and make links to other concepts – generalising, predicting, evaluating.
No idea	One idea	Many ideas	Related ideas	Extended ideas

Lesson Title: Media and Security Risks

Vocabulary List:

- 1. 社交媒体应用程式 (shè jiāo méi tǐ yìng yòng chéng shì) social media application
- 2. 安全风险 (ān quán fēng xiaň) security risk
- 3. 听证会 (tīng zhèng huì) hearing
- 4. 禁止 (jìn zhī) ban
- 5. 总部 (zong bù) headquarters
- 6. 母公司 (mu gong sī) parent company
- 7. 科技企业 (kē jì qǐ yè) technology company
- 8. 贸易战 (mào yì zhàn) trade war
- 9. 忧虑 (yōu lü) concern
- 10. 分发 (fēn fā) distribute

Comprehension Questions - Section 1:

- 1. What is TikTok and who is its parent company?
- 2. Which countries have banned TikTok and why?
- 3. What is the reason behind Afghanistan's ban on TikTok?

Activities:

- 1. Define: Have students define and explain the meaning of the vocabulary words in their own words. (Multistructural)
- 2. Analyze: Ask students to research and write a report on how other social media platforms differ from TikTok in terms of data collection and security risks. (Relational)
- 3. Evaluate: Students can write an opinion piece on whether the ban on TikTok is justified or not, and why. (Extended Abstract)
- 4. Create: Students can create a presentation that compares and contrasts the policies and practices of different countries in regulating social media applications. (Extended Abstract)

Retrieval Practice Questions for the following week:

- 1. What is TikTok, and what is the controversy surrounding it?
- 2. Which countries have banned TikTok, and why?
- 3. What is the National Intelligence Law of China, and how does it relate to TikTok?
- 4. Which Chinese companies are targeted by some countries over security concerns?
- 5. What is the UK government's plan for Huawei's 5G network installation?

Group Task:

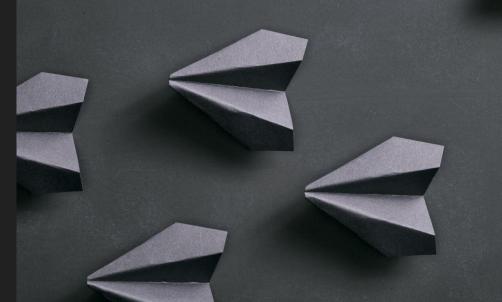
Students can work in groups to research and present on the security risks associated with other popular social media applications such as Instagram, Twitter, and Facebook.

Question for A-Level Students:

How do security risks associated with social media applications and technology companies relate to international trade and geopolitics?

Thoughts on this lesson plan?

On the Scale of usefulness? 0 ---- 5 (extremely useful)



Use ChatGPT for marking and giving feedback

- YU
- You are a examiner for AQA GCSE Chinese. You are marking the following student's written work based on the exam mark scheme. Please also include a Grade (from 4-9) for the work. The student's work is: 我住在农村。在我住的地放,我们除了有一个河以外,有一个森林。虽然森林和河都很漂 亮,但是我觉得森林里有太多的垃圾,所以青年人应该捡垃圾。河里也有很多污染,这让我 不开心。如果我们保护我住的地放,我就会变得更开心。我要跟我的朋友一起 节约用纸,因 为如果我们不保护我们的风景,风景就会变得不美丽,这会让我恨我的地放。 The task that the student responded to is: You are asked to paticipate in a survey about the enviornment. Write a response to the organiser mention: 1. your views about environmental issues in your local area. 2 What young people could do to improve the environment locally in the future. Write appriximately 125 chhinese characters.
- The AQA GCSE Writing Mark scheme for this task is:

Let's see what ChatGPT says

extract from the feedback session The content is relevant, detailed, and communicates the student's opinions effectively. They express their concerns and provide a solution, meeting the requirements of the task. Therefore, the student's response would likely fall into the 13-15 marks range for content.

Range of Language (0-12 marks):

The student's response displays a reasonable range of vocabulary and sentence structures. They use a variety of words and phrases to describe the environment and the environmental issues, such as "河" (river), "森林" (forest), and "垃圾" (litter). They also employ some complex sentences, such as "虽然森林和河都很漂亮,但是我觉得森林里有太多的垃圾" (Although the forest and the river are both beautiful, I think there's too much litter in the forest).

However, there's room for improvement in terms of complexity and fluency. While they make an attempt at complex sentences, there are minor grammatical issues, such as the use of "青 年人应该捡垃圾" (young people should pick up litter) where a more complex structure could be used. Additionally, there are a few minor issues with word choice and fluency in some sentences.

Total Mark:

Considering the scores from each category:

Content: 13-15 marks

Range of Language: 7-9 marks

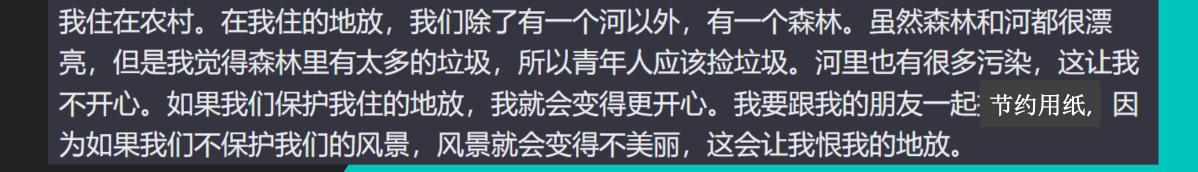
Accuracy: 4-6 marks

The total mark for this student's response would be approximately in the range of 24-30 marks out of a total of 32 marks.

Grade:

Based on the AQA GCSE Chinese mark scheme, this response would likely fall into the Grade 7-9 category. It effectively communicates the student's views and suggestions on environmental issues, demonstrates a good range of language, and maintains overall accuracy.





I then feed another writing to ChatGPT



now could you please provide feedback and mark on another pupil's writing responding to the same question, again please use GCSE writing mark scheme. student's work is: 我觉得人乱丢非常很多垃圾,也很多人不省水,也不省电,很多人也常常 开车。我不喜欢人乱丢,因为他们不保护环境!虽然很多人乱丢垃圾,可是我觉得我们能保 护环境,很多人要能省水,也省电。我也觉得骑自行车比开车非常好,因为骑自行车保护环 境。可是今天虽然很多人保护环境,可是便很多人乱丢垃圾。我觉得环境保护非常重要,因 为环境很美丽。

Feedback and Marks:

- Content: 8/15 The student addresses the bullet points but could provide more specific details or examples to support their views.
- Range of Language: 6/12 While the vocabulary is suitable, there is room for improvement in sentence complexity and fluency.
- Accuracy: 4/5 There are minor accuracy issues, but they do not severely impact comprehension.

Total Marks: 18/32

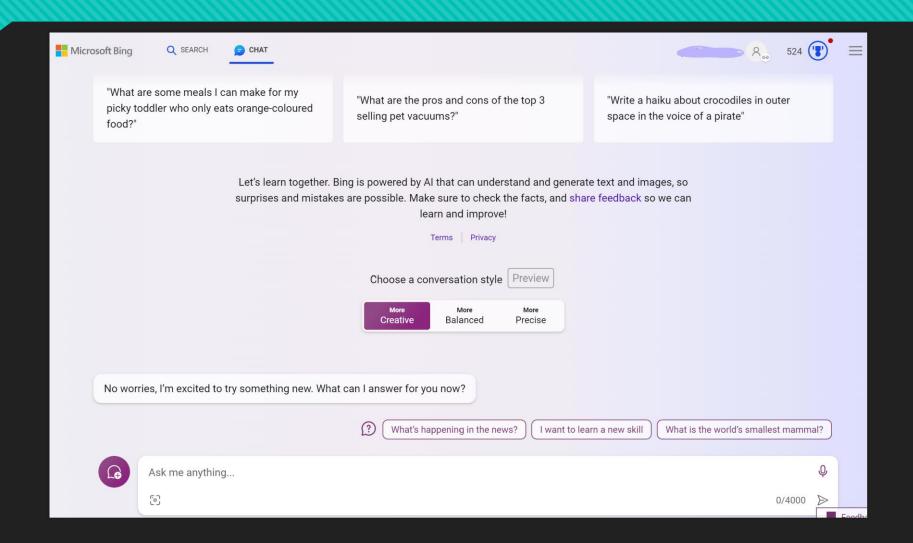
Based on the AQA GCSE Writing Mark Scheme, this response would likely be in the range of Grade 4 to Grade 5. The student demonstrates a basic understanding of the topic and expresses opinions, but there is room for improvement in content development, sentence complexity, and vocabulary usage.

Do we agree with ChatGPT?

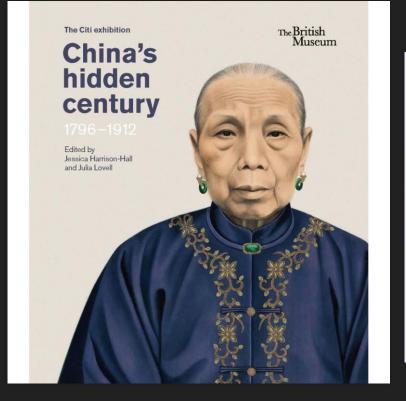


student's work is: 我觉得人乱丢非常很多垃圾,也很多人不省水,也不省电,很多人也常常 开车。我不喜欢人乱丢,因为他们不保护环境!虽然很多人乱丢垃圾,可是我觉得我们能保 护环境,很多人要能省水,也省电。我也觉得骑自行车比开车非常好,因为骑自行车保护环 境。可是今天虽然很多人保护环境,可是便很多人乱丢垃圾。我觉得环境保护非常重要,因 为环境很美丽。

Chat GPT for Creative Task



Create a scavenger hunt activity for our British Museum Visit



add more questions to the hunt which focused on the international relations between Qing and Britain at that time

- Searching for: Qing and Britain relations 19th century
- Generating answers for you...

OK, here are some more questions to the hunt that focus on the international relations between Qing and Britain at that time:

- 11. Find the letter from King George III to the Qianlong emperor (index 1). What was the main request that the king made to the emperor? (4 points)
- 12. Find the painting of Lord Macartney's embassy to China in 1793 (index 1). How did Macartney refuse to kowtow to the emperor? (3 points)
- 13. Find the painting of the British bombardment of Canton in 1841 (index 2). What was the name of the war that this event was part of? (4 points)
- 14. Find the treaty of Nanking signed in 1842 (index 2). What was the name of the island that China ceded to Britain as part of the treaty? (5 points)



I'm trying to improve my understanding of the Opium Wars between Qing Dynasty and the Western world. Develop a creative choose-your-own adventure story and keep asking me to choose an option before moving on to the next part of the story.

Choose-Your-Own adventure story

One day, you receive a letter from your British partner, who informs you that the Chinese government has appointed a new official named Lin Zexu to crack down on the opium trade. He warns you that Lin is determined to stop the flow of opium into China and that he has already confiscated and destroyed thousands of chests of opium from other merchants. He advises you to hide your opium stocks and be careful.

What do you do?

A) Follow your partner's advice and hide your opium stocks.

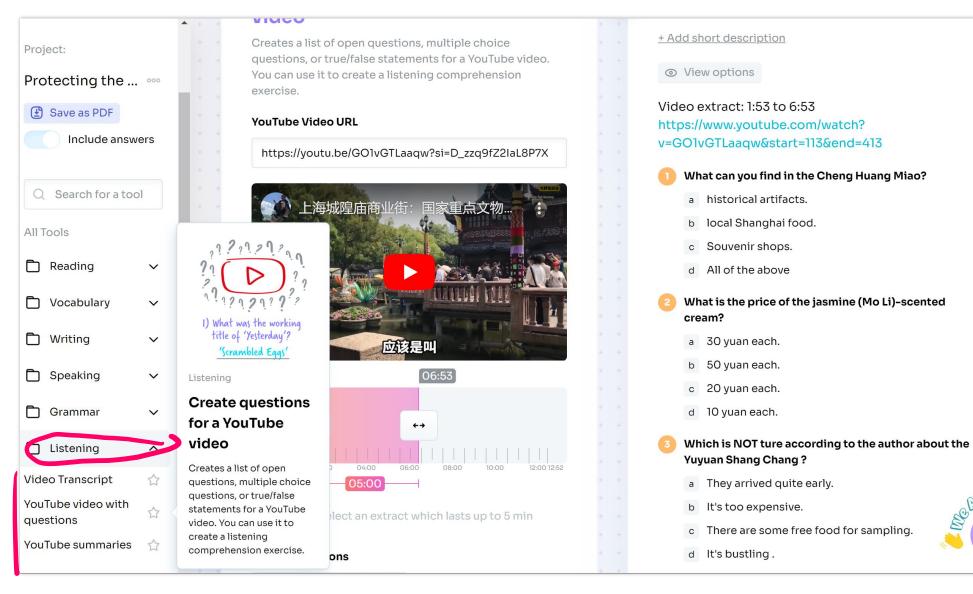
B) Ignore your partner's advice and continue selling opium as usual.

C) Sell your opium stocks and quit the opium trade.

twee	+ +	3
← Back to home	Create True/False statements based on your text	Can You Tell which Sentences are True and which are False?
roject: +	 Creates a true/false reading exercise for the student to check if they understand the content of the text. 	+ Add short description
lome Location 👓 🕴	+ · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Save as PDF	+ Text	View options
Include answers	他是中国人,不是法国人。	1 The person is French, not Chinese.
	我家在北京,不在伦敦。	2 The speaker's home is in London, not Beijing.
Q Search for a tool	他家不在香港,在纽约。 我是中国人,我家在巴黎。	His home is in Hong Kong, not New York.
l Tools	她的家在伦敦,我家在纽约。	The speaker is Chinese and lives in Paris.
] Reading 🗸 🖓	他是英国人,她是中国人。 我不是伦敦人,我是纽约人。	 Her home is in New York, and the speaker's home is in London.
] Vocabulary 🗸 🔸	我家在香港,你家在北京。你是哪国人?我是美国人。	6 He is British, and she is Chinese.
) Writing 🗸 +	+ 她家在哪儿?她家在奥多。 + Need a text? <u>Try to create based on a topic</u> 10/1000	7 The speaker is a Londoner, not a New Yorker.
] Speaking 🗸 🖓	+ + +	B The speaker's home is in Beijing, not Hong Kong.
] Grammar 🗸 🗸	+ Do the magic! + +	⁹ The speaker is American.
] Listening 🗸 🗸		

<u>https://twee.com/</u>

twee



Other Al tools

- https://myteachmate.co.uk/w 0 <u>p-</u> content/uploads/2023/08/best generativeaitools-1.pdf
- Click the above link to get a 0 pdf document which contains links to all tools from the picture to the right.

Best Generative AI Tools

Tap on each logo to watch my tutorials

Text generation





Planning and materials



myteachmate.co.uk

Final Thoughts



• It's powerful, dive in and have a go!

- Asking the right question, then it works.
- Can be frustrating at time, because the question is not quite the 'right' one.
- It's individual, so only YOU can work out how it suits you the best.
- It's OK to not knowing 'everything'.
- The Chinese bank is obviously smaller, but it will grow.
- O It will not replace us as teachers.
- O Re-think about assessment? Exams are still 'pen and paper' but what's next?

Further resources on ChatGPT (and other AI)

- O <u>https://youtube.com/playlist?list=PL08mxBdDBmR8ZXvNollr_vlUdtpPzkSn3</u>: 6 FREE bite size videos showing you how to use ChatGPT for Chinese teaching by our very Newton Leng Xue Nian. I like the AI voice generator.
- Facebook groups: ChatGPT for language teachers (smaller group); ChatGPT for Teachers
- My Teach Mate (blog on Al in teaching, free 'how to' resources + videos) written by a colleague at Oundle: <u>Twee: Generate a Text with Activities – My Teach</u> <u>Mate</u>
- <u>The ChatGPT Survival Kit for Teachers (theaieducator.io)</u> : 3h paid online course with Dan Fitzpatrick, step by step guidance and tailored to teachers (but NOT just language teachers)
- <u>ChatGPT Complete Teacher's Pack: 2500+ Expert Prompts (gumroad.com)</u>: A paid booklet with a vast amount of ready to use prompts for ChatGPT and other AI tools.

