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Episode Introduction / Episode Preview		
Gizmo	<p>Lu is at school without his host sister for the first time. He has not made new friends yet. His teacher gives him advice on how to meet people and make friends. Here are some word and phases you will hear.</p> <p>What do you like to do for fun? I like to... I often... Where do you live? What do you do? When do you go to school? What do you wear? Do you wear a uniform to work? What do you eat for breakfast? Do you like ___? What do you like to ___? Are you a ___? I like your ____.</p> <p>apartment cafeteria guitar to listen to own to ride a bike to sing to wear</p> <p>Let's begin.</p>	<p>Episode Intro / Episode Preview Helper is on a screen, giving a brief description of what learners are about to see in English. Chinese translation on screen; all the vocabulary is listed in English with translations. Words highlighted are synced to audio. Movie windows include controls, pause/play and close.</p>

Set Up Story Script

Display title

Making Friends at School

Intro shot

Music up: Classroom, with Mrs. Ho, the teacher at the front, and students sitting at desks, including Lu. Mrs. Ho is lecturing.

<i>Teacher Mrs. Ho</i>	<i>In English:</i> Why is Egypt a special place? Open your book to page 35. Read the information about Egypt. You are going to discuss ancient Egypt tomorrow.	Room shot to medium shot Mrs. Ho.
	School bell rings	
		Close up school classroom clock displaying 11:55.
<i>Teacher Mrs. Ho</i>	<i>In English:</i> Class is dismissed. Have a good day..	Close up Mrs. Ho
		Class all get up and leave the classroom, except Lu, who

		remains at his desk, looking very nervous. Mrs. Ho approaches Lu.
Teacher Mrs. Ho	In English: It is lunchtime, Lu. Are you hungry?	Close up Mrs. Ho, kindly concerned.
Lu	In English: Yes, I am.	
Teacher Ho	In English: Are you going to the cafeteria?	
Lu	In English: No, I am not. I don't want to go to the cafeteria.	
Teacher Ho	In English: Why not?	
Lu	In English: I don't like to eat alone. My host sister usually eats with me. She is not at school today.	Medium shot of Lu and Mrs. Ho
Teacher Ho	In English: Is she sick?	
Lu	In English: Yes, she is. I don't want to go to the cafeteria. I don't know the other students. They always stare at me.	
Teacher	In English: You should meet some of the students. They are very nice.	
Lu	In English: I don't want to talk with them.	
Teacher	In English: Why not?	
Lu	In English: I am not a good speaker. I don't know the right words.	
Teacher Mrs. Ho	In English: Lu, you can talk to the students. American students like to talk about themselves. Why don't you ask them some questions?	Same shot
Lu	In English: What are good questions?	Close up Lu, distressed
Teacher	In English: There are many good questions. Do you mean, What should you ask?	
Lu	In English: Yes. What should I ask?	
Teacher Mrs. Ho	In English: Ask them about their interests and their schedules.	Close up Mrs. Ho

Lu	<i>In English:</i> <i>I'm sorry. I don't understand. What are interests?</i>	
Teacher	<i>In English:</i> <i>Interests are fun activities. Students have different interests. I'll show you. What do you like to do for fun?</i>	
Lu	<i>In English:</i> <i>I like to listen to music.</i>	Medium shot Lu and Mrs. Ho
Teacher Mrs. Ho	<i>In English:</i> <i>Do you like country music?</i>	
Lu	<i>In English:</i> <i>No, I don't. I like to listen to pop music. I enjoy dancing.</i>	Close up Lu
Teacher Mrs. Ho	<i>In English:</i> <i>Do you like sports?</i>	Close up Mrs. Ho
Lu	<i>In English:</i> <i>I like some sports</i>	Close up Lu
Teacher Ho	<i>In English:</i> <i>What do you like to play? Are you a soccer player? What do you like to watch?</i>	Medium shot Lu and Mrs. Ho
Lu	<i>In English:</i> <i>I can play soccer. I like soccer a lot. I like to watch tennis. I don't like golf.</i>	
Teacher Ho	<i>In English:</i> <i>Are you in Mr. Smith's history class?</i>	
Lu	<i>In English:</i> <i>Yes, I am.</i>	
Teacher Ho	<i>In English:</i> <i>Good! Now, let's pretend. We are in the cafeteria. I am a student. I am at a table with an empty chair. Walk to the table. Sit down. Tell me your name and ask me some questions.</i>	Pulls an empty chair up to her desk and points to it
Lu	<i>In English:</i> <i>Hi. My name is Lu. What is your name?</i>	Close up Lu
Teacher Mrs. Ho	<i>In English:</i> <i>My name is Jane Ho. Where are you from?</i>	Close up Mrs. Ho
Lu	<i>In English:</i> <i>I am from China. Can I ask you some questions?</i>	Medium of Lu and Mrs. Ho
Teacher Mrs. Ho	<i>In English:</i>	

	Sure. What do you want to know?	
Lu	In English: Are you in Mr. Smith's history class?	
Teacher Ho	In English: Yes, I am.	
Lu	In English: What do you like to do for fun?	
Teacher Ho	In English: I like to watch movies. Good. Now, ask me a question about movies.	
Lu	In English: Do you like funny movies?	
Teacher Ho	In English: Yes, I do. I like funny movies and romantic movies. Very good. Now, look at me. Find something that you like. Say something nice about it. This is called a compliment. Students like compliments.	
Lu	In English: I like your backpack. It is very nice.	Close up Lu
Teacher Mrs. Ho	In English: Thanks. Purple is my favorite color. Do you use backpacks in China?	Close up Mrs. Ho
Lu	In English: Yes. We use backpacks and leather school bags. What do you like to study?	Medium shot Lu and Mrs. Ho
Teacher Ho	Very good! You are ready. You should go to the cafeteria. Find a student from your class. Sit down and talk to the student. You are going to do fine.	
Lu	OK, Mrs. Ho. Thank you for your help.	
Music up		Lu gets up and walks out of the room. We see him walking down the hallway to the cafeteria. His eyes are wide with fear.
End of Set Up-Robot		
Robot Helper	Lu looks very nervous. He probably needs your help. Where is he going, and what is he going to do? What is your mission? How can you help Lu?	Chinese translation on screen

	<p>Watch the movie, scene by scene, and then read along with these same scenes. When you are ready to move on, return to the map by clicking on the Compass.</p>	
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Quizzes

<p>KNOWLEDGE BRIDGE 1</p>	
<p>Questions appear in Chinese, answers in English.</p> <p>What does Lu want to do?</p> <p>a. go to China b. talk to his host mother c. make some friends</p>	<p>User watches the scene from set up story, selects answer, clicks feedback, gets Robot pos/neg response. Clicks next to advance to the next question.</p>
<p>Where is he going to talk to other students?</p> <p>a. in the classroom b. in the cafeteria c. in the gym</p>	<p>User watches scene of set up story & answers question.</p>
<p>What does his teacher tell him to do?</p> <p>a. eat lunch b. talk to another student at lunch c. study during lunch</p>	<p>User watches scene of set up story & answers question.</p>
<p>KNOWLEDGE BRIDGE 2</p>	
<p>Question 1 User sees an image of Lu and Deshawn having a dialogue. There is an empty text bubble above Lu's head.</p> <p>Lu wants to ask a friend about his hobbies and interests. What does Lu say?</p> <p>a. Which way is the cafeteria? b. Where do you live? c. What do you do after school?</p>	<p>User selects answer then clicks submit to see if they were right.</p>
<p>Question 2 User sees an image of Lu and a female student having a dialogue. There is text bubble above the student's head that says "Where do you live?" There is an empty text bubble above Lu's head.</p> <p>How should Lu respond to the question "Where do you live?"</p> <p>a. I go to school. b. I live in a house. c. I love to play guitar.</p>	<p>User selects answer then clicks submit to see if they were right.</p>
<p>Question 3 User sees an image of Deshawn and Lu having a dialogue. There is an empty text bubble above Lu's head.</p>	<p>User selects answer then clicks submit to see if they were right.</p>

<p>Lu wants to tell Deshawn about his hobbies. What does Lu say?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. I live in an apartment. b. I love to play guitar. c. I wear jeans and a shirt. 	
<p>Question 4 User sees an image of Lu and the female student having a dialogue. There is an empty text bubble above Lu's head.</p> <p>Lu wants to give the student a compliment. What should Lu say?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. I like your jeans. b. I live in a house. c. How much is it? 	<p>User selects answer then clicks submit to see if they were right.</p>

Reading Machine Text

<p>READ SECTION</p>		
<p>Narrator</p>	<p>Lu remembers an early conversation with Shannon. L: What do you like to do for fun? S: I like to go shopping with my friends. L: Do you like shopping? S: Yes, I do. L: Why? S: I can go to the mall. I like to look at new clothes. L: I don't like shopping. What else do you like to do? S: I like to draw and paint. I want to be an artist. This is my favorite drawing. L: Wow! They are beautiful. Are you an artist? S: Thanks. I want to be an artist. Do you like to draw? L: No, I don't. S: Why not? L: My pictures are not pretty. I am not a good artist. S: You can learn to draw. You should practice every day. L: What should I draw? S: You should draw a simple picture. You should read a book about drawing. L: What should I read? S: Why don't you read this one? It is a good book.</p>	<p>Audio sync to highlight. suser explores meaning with dictionary.</p>
<p>LINKS SECTION</p>		
	<p>L: What do you like to do for fun? S: I like to go shopping with my friends. L: Do you like shopping?</p>	<p>blue = grammar green = culture</p>

	<p>S: Yes, I do. L: Why? S: I can go to the mall. I like to look at new clothes. L: I don't like shopping. What else do you like to do? S: I like to draw and paint. I want to be an artist. This is my favorite drawing. L: Wow! They are beautiful. Are you an artist? S: Thanks. I want to be an artist. Do you like to draw? L: No, I don't. S: Why not? L: My pictures are not pretty. I am not a good artist. S: You can learn to draw. You should practice every day. L: What should I draw? S: You should draw a simple picture. You should read a book about drawing. L: What should I read? S: Why don't you read this one? It is a good book.</p>	<p>orange = images</p>
<p>GRAMMAR LINKS</p>		
<p>why / why not?</p>	<p>“Why” and “not” are both adverbs. Adverbs are words that answer the questions When? Where? Why? In what manner? To what extent?</p> <p>“Why?” can be used by itself as a question in response to another person’s statement. When used in such cases, “Why?” means, “For what reason, cause or purpose?” In the story, when Shannon tells Lu that she likes shopping, he responds by asking, “Why?” He wants to know the reasons Shannon likes to shop. “Why (do you like to shop)?”</p> <p>When “not” is used with “why,” the meaning changes. “Not” is a word that expresses the idea of “no.” Shannon asks Lu if he likes to draw. He says that he does not like to draw. When Shannon replies, “Why not?” she wants to know the reasons Lu does not like to draw: “Why (do you) not (like to draw)?” Shannon also could ask Lu, “Why don’t you (like to draw)?”</p> <p>It’s important to know that “why not?” also has another meaning. Often people say, “Why not?” or “Sure, why not?” to express approval of what’s been suggested or proposed. If you like to shop, and someone asks if you want to go shopping with her, you could say, “Yes, I do (want to go shopping)” or “Why not (go shopping)?” Both answers let the other person know that you want to go shopping.</p>	
<p>What should I . . .</p>	<p>“Should” is a helping verb. Helping verbs, also called auxiliary verbs, help in the formation of other verbs. “Should” has five different meanings, but in this case it</p>	

	<p>is used to express obligation, duty, propriety or desirability.</p> <p>In the story, Lu asks Shannon, “What should I draw?” “What should I read?” As you can see, in questions that contain “should,” another verb (an action) must follow the subject (in this case, I) to complete the sentence. In both questions, without the verbs draw and read, Shannon would not know what Lu needs to do, so she would not be able to answer his questions.</p>	
<p>Why don't you</p>	<p>“Don’t” is a contraction for “do not.” A contraction is a shortened and combined form of two words in which an apostrophe (’) indicates the letters that are left out. In “don’t,” the missing letter is the “o” in “not.”</p> <p>“Why” is an adverb. Adverbs are words that answer the questions When? Where? Why? In what manner? To what extent?</p> <p>The phrase “Why don’t you?” has two different meanings. It could be used to make a suggestion, as Shannon does in the story. Lu asks Shannon what he should read. By saying to Lu, “Why don’t you read this one?” Shannon is suggesting that Lu read a certain book. As you can see, a verb (in this case, read) must follow “you” to complete the question.</p> <p>The second meaning for the phrase “Why don’t you?” is not a suggestion. When “do not” is used with “why,” the meaning changes. “Not” is a word that expresses the idea of “no.” Shannon asks Lu if he likes to draw. He says that he does not like to draw. When Shannon replies, “Why not?” she wants to know the reasons Lu does not like to draw: Shannon also could ask Lu, “Why don’t you (like to draw)?” If you took apart that phrase, another way to say it is “Why do you not like to draw?”</p>	
<p>yes, I do</p>	<p>In English, when someone is asked a question, he or she can reply in one or two ways: a short answer or a long answer.</p> <p>A short answer consists of the affirmative “yes” or the negative “no” and may include the subject (I or he or they, etc., depending on the question). If you ask Lu, “Do you like to eat?” Lu could answer simply “yes” or “yes, I do.” Those are examples of a short answer. Lu does not use the remaining part of your question in his answer because the two of you understand what he means.</p> <p>A long answer includes most or all of the question that was asked. “Yes, I do like to eat” is an example of a</p>	

	<p>long answer to the question, “Do you like to eat?”</p> <p>The important thing to know in answering a question is not whether to use a short answer or a long answer, but rather which type of verb to use. Questions usually address feelings or actions. If someone asks you a question about how you feel about something, your answer needs to include a linking verb.</p> <p>Linking verbs usually are the various forms of “to be” (am, is, are, was, were, be, been, being). They are used to link or connect a subject with a predicate adjective, predicate noun or predicate pronoun. “To be” means, among other things, “to exist” or “a state of being.”</p> <p>“I am” or “Yes, I am” often means that you confirm your state of being or feeling. In the story, Teacher Mrs. Ho asks Lu if he is hungry. Hungry is an adjective that describes the feeling of having hunger. Lu uses the short answer, “Yes, I am.” Lu is letting Teacher Ho know that he is hungry. He also could have said, “Yes, I am hungry.”</p> <p>If someone asks you a question about an action, you need to respond with a verb that conveys that action. For example, “do” is the first person transitive verb that means “to perform or carry out an action.”</p> <p>“Yes, I do” means that you take an action on something. In the story, Lu asks Teacher Ho if she likes funny movies. Like is an intransitive verb that means “to enjoy.” Teacher Ho replies, “Yes, I do.” She also could have replied, “Yes, I do like funny movies.”</p>	
<p>No, I don't</p>	<p>“Don't” is a contraction for “do not.” A contraction is a shortened and combined form of two words in which an apostrophe (') indicates the letters that are left out. In “don't,” the missing letter is the “o” in “not.” “Not” is a word that expresses the idea of “no.”</p> <p>In English, when someone is asked a question, he or she can reply in one or two ways: a short answer or a long answer.</p> <p>A short answer consists of the affirmative “yes” or the negative “no” and may include the subject (I or he or they, etc., depending on the question). If you ask Lu, “Do you like to shop?” Lu could answer simply “no” or “no, I don't.” Those are examples of a short answer. Lu does not use the remaining part of your question in his answer because the two of you understand what he</p>	

	<p>means.</p> <p>A long answer includes most or all of the question that was asked. “No, I don’t like to shop” is an example of a long answer to the question, “Do you like to shop?”</p> <p>The important thing to know in answering a question is not whether to use a short answer or a long answer, but rather which type of verb to use. Questions usually address feelings or actions. If someone asks you a question about how you feel about something, your answer needs to include a linking verb.</p> <p>Linking verbs usually are the various forms of “to be” (am, is, are, was, were, be, been, being). They are used to link or connect a subject with a predicate adjective, predicate noun or predicate pronoun. “To be” means, among other things, “to exist” or “a state of being.”</p> <p>“I am not” or “no, I am not” often conveys how you feel. In the story, Teacher Ho suggests that Lu should meet some of the students. Lu does not want to talk with them. He says, “I am not a good speaker.” He does not think or believe that he is able to speak well.</p> <p>If someone asks you a question about an action, you need to respond with a verb that conveys that action. For example, “do” is the first person transitive verb that means “to perform or carry out an action.”</p> <p>“No, I don’t” means that you will not or cannot take an action on something. In the story, Teacher Ho suggests that Lu should meet some of the students. Lu does not want to talk with them. He says, “I don’t know the right words.” Lu does not have a clear understanding of English, so he does not want to talk to the students.</p>	
<p>Are you . . . ?</p>	<p>“Are” is a linking verb. Linking verbs usually are the various forms of “to be” (am, is, are, was, were, be, been, being). They are used to link or connect a subject with a predicate adjective, predicate noun or predicate pronoun. “To be” means, among other things, “to exist” or “a state of being.”</p> <p>When a linking verb is placed in front of the subject rather than after it, it signals that what follows is a question rather than a statement. For example, “Are you a soccer player?” is a question. If you take “are” and put it after “you,” it becomes a statement: “You are a soccer player.”</p>	

CULTURE LINKS		
shopping	American cities and suburbs have huge shopping centers that are called "malls." A mall houses many retail stores, restaurants and even movie theaters. Many teenagers spend their free time with friends at the mall. There are maps at main entrances to help customers locate stores and get around. There are also customer service counters that provide more personable services including lost-and-found, gift-wrapping, etc.	
Drawing and painting	Art is a part of all American students curriculum from elementary school through high school. Almost all American high schools require at least one class in art or music. There are even high schools public and private dedicated to a fine arts focus of study. These programs may include, painting, drawing, creative writing, computer animation, graphic design, and many others.	
IMAGES		
mall clothes draw paint	Photos	
FALLOUT SECTION		
draw shopping	<p>L: What do you like to do for fun? S: I like to go shopping with my friends. L: Do you like _____? S: Yes, I do. L: Why? S: I can go to the mall. I like to look at new clothes. L: I don't like shopping. What else do you like to do? S: I like to draw and paint. I want to be an artist. This is my favorite drawing. L: Wow! They are beautiful. Are you an artist? S: Thanks. I want to be an artist. Do you like to ____? L: No, I don't. S: Why not? L: My pictures are not pretty. I am not a good artist. S: You can learn to draw. You should practice every day. L: What should I draw? S: You should draw a simple picture. You should read a book about drawing. L: What should I read? S: Why don't you read this one? It is a good book.</p>	

<p>should are beautiful don't you a good</p>	<p>L: What do you like to do for fun? S: I like to go shopping with my friends. L: Do you like shopping? S: Yes, I do. L: Why? S: I can go to the mall. I like to look at new clothes. L: I don't like shopping. What else do you like to do? S: I like to draw and paint. I want to be an artist. This is my favorite drawing. L: Wow! They _____. Are you an artist? S: Thanks. I want to be an artist. Do you like to draw? L: No, I don't. S: Why not? L: My pictures are not pretty. I am not a good artist. S: You can learn to draw. You should practice every day. L: What should I draw? S: You should draw a simple picture. You _____ read a book about drawing. L: What should I read? S: Why _____ read this one? It is _____ book.</p>	
<p>dress do you don't you not don't what</p>	<p>L: What do you like to do for fun? S: I like to go shopping with my friends. L: Do you ____ shopping? S: Yes, I do. L: Why? S: I can go to the mall. I like to look at new clothes. L: I don't like shopping. What else do you like to do? S: I like to draw and paint. I want to be an artist. This is my favorite drawing. L: Wow! They are beautiful. Are you an artist? S: Thanks. I want to be an artist. Do you like to draw? L: No, I _____. S: Why _____? L: My pictures are not pretty. I am not a good artist. S: You can learn to draw. You should practice every day. L: What should I draw? S: You should draw a simple picture. You should read a book about drawing. L: _____ should I read? S: Why _____ read this one? It is a good book.</p>	

RECORD SECTION		
1. why not	L: What do you like to do for fun?	
2. they are beautiful	S: I like to go shopping with my friends.	
3. wow	L: Do you like shopping?	
4. why	S: Yes, I do.	
5. yes I do	L: Why?	
6. no I don't	S: I can go to the mall. I like to look at new clothes.	
7. do you like shopping?	L: I don't like shopping. What else do you like to do?	
8. it is a good book.	S: I like to draw and paint. I want to be an artist. This is my favorite drawing.	
9. should	L: Wow! They are beautiful. Are you an artist?	
10. can	S: Thanks. I want to be an artist. Do you like to draw?	
	L: No, I don't.	
	S: Why not?	
	L: My pictures are not pretty. I am not a good artist.	
	S: You can learn to draw. You should practice every day.	
	L: What should I draw?	
	S: You should draw a simple picture. You should read a book about drawing.	
	L: What should I read?	
	S: Why don't you read this one? It is a good book.	

Coaching 1 & 2

BE THE COACH 1		
Lu is in the cafeteria he approaches a student and starts a conversation. Robot appears on screen.		
Lu	Hi, My name is Lu. What's your name?	
Deshawn	Hi. My name is Deshawn.	
Lu	umm..	Lu looks to the user for help.
Gizmo	Lu wants to ask Deshawn a question. What should he say? (Answers are in English) I like music. Do you like music? Music is nice.	User answers question. If correct, advance to next scene. If incorrect 1 st time, gets a "try again" If incorrect 2 nd time, program auto answers the question sending the user back to practice. User will not advance on the map.
Closing Scene		
Lu	Do you like music?	
Deshawn	Yes, I do. The Squiggles are my favorite band.	
Lu	Thanks for helping me.	Lu smiles at the user.
BE THE COACH 2		
Scene opens with Lu and Deshawn talking in the cafeteria. Medium shot both characters. After they finish the conversation, Lu turns to the camera and nods in appreciation.		
Deshawn	What do you like to do for fun?	User listens to the scene then responds to Gizmo's question.
Gizmo	Time to be the coach! Deshawn is asking Lu what he likes to do after school. How should he respond? No, I don't. I like to ride my bike. Yes, I do.	
Ending – Play when user answers correct.		
Deshawn	What do you like to do for fun?	
Lu	I like to ride my bike. Do you like to ride bikes?	
Deshawn	Yes I do. Do you want to ride after school?	
Lu	okay.	Lu turns and nods to the user.

Featured Cultural Content	
<p>What American Teens Do With Free Time</p>	<p>American teens enjoy a fair amount of free time. The homework from school isn't excessive, perhaps only taking a few hours a night. Many teens don't work after school, and as a result, many play in organized sports. What they choose to do with their other free time varies with their interests.</p> <p>Talking on the telephone ranks high on their lists of activities. When not on the phone, many like to spend time on their personal computers. Taking advantage of the Instant Messaging functions, they can engage in many conversations at the same time. They enjoy video games and looking up articles on their favorite musicians. When alone, they like to listen to music and/or read books and magazines.</p> <p>If they have hobbies, such as photography or skateboarding, they will devote free time to those. Some teens will spend hours trying to perfect a new skateboard stunt to impress their friends.</p> <p>When not on the computer, you will find many teens congregating at the local shopping mall, which is filled with many stores, movie theaters, and most importantly, a food court. The food court contains stalls that sell all types of food. American teens love to eat!</p> <p>The shopping mall gives them a central location to meet. It provides a place to talk with friends face-to-face and share the events of their day, gossip about friends who aren't there, and talk about their plans for later.</p>
<p>Popular hobbies in the US</p>	<p>Hobbies are popular in the United States, and many of these involve collecting items related to a particular interest. Let's just look at two: baseball and NASCAR auto racing.</p> <p>Baseball cards – Baseball trading cards have been popular in the United States since the mid-1800s. They usually have a photograph of a baseball player on the front, and the player's statistics on the back. In modern times, they were packaged with chewing gum and sold by a company called Topps, whose 1952 issue is one of the most sought after by collectors today. Topps enjoyed a virtual monopoly until 1980, when a court ruled that other companies could sell cards too, but without chewing gum. Now you can find cards produced by many companies in shops devoted entirely to trading cards. They're fun to collect and swap, but be careful to not bend the corners!</p> <p>NASCAR – Following World War II, stock car racing enjoyed a tremendous rise in popularity. A need for standardization prompted the creation of the National Association for Stock Car Auto Racing (NASCAR). The sport has come a long way since then, with over 6 million people attending the 36 major racing events each year and 20 to 30 million viewers watching each event on television. Fans enjoy collecting everything from miniature cars, to key rings, to hat pins, T-shirts, Christmas ornaments, and anything else you can think of that has the number of a favorite driver emblazoned on it. A recent check of eBay found over 33,600 listings for items related to NASCAR.</p>

KARAOKE		
Compliment Rap		
Narrator	<p>I like your jeans. Nice jeans. Thanks. Thank you. They are cool. I like your hat. Cool hat.</p> <p>What can we do after school? I want to study. I want to play. What can we do on the weekend? I want to study. I want to dance.</p> <p>I enjoy soccer. I hate football. I love your dress. I hate to dance.</p> <p>What can we do? Where should we go? I like to dance. I love to ride a bike.</p>	<i>Each cut/normalized audio file needs markers on every word as well as a text file for each verse.</i>

APPLY- FINAL CHALLENGE

WRITING ASSESSMENT		
Lu is sitting by himself. He wants to write down 3 questions to ask other students. Will you help him?		
<u>Robot:</u>	<p>Lu needs help writing 3 questions to ask students in the cafeteria. Will you help him? Use the words below to write these three questions in English; (questions display in Chinese only)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ What do you eat for breakfast? ▪ What do you like to study? ▪ Do you like funny movies? <p>[In addition to all the words above there are 4 distracters]</p> <p>are why not how</p>	<p>Chinese translations of instructions are available to the user. This looks and works very much like the email activity from the Lost Dog prototype.</p> <p>1st time fail: User hears first feedback in English with Chinese text only translation displaying on screen: "No, try again."</p> <p>2nd time fail: User hears 2nd feedback: "It's this one."</p> <p>After 2nd fail and auto answer displays, advance the student to the next scene.</p>

LISTENING ASSESSMENT – Lu makes a new friend.		
BACKGROUND: Lu, Deshawn, and another student are talking in the cafeteria.		
Gizmo	It's time to listen and help Lu talk to Deshawn.	
<u>Lu</u>	I like your shirt. It's cool.	
<u>Deshawn:</u>	Thanks. It shows my favorite band. Do you like music?	
Gizmo:	Lu has forgotten what to say. He likes music especially pop music. Listen to these statements and help him	

	<p>answer this question.</p> <p>[The text below is in Chinese.]</p> <p>Click on these three buttons to find the one that says in English, "Yes, I do. I love pop music."</p> <p>[3 audio buttons appear without text]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No, I don't. I love to play football. Yes, I do. I love pop music. Yes, I do. And I love to dance. 	
SPEAKING ASSESSMENT - Your turn		
Same cafeteria location. Lu, Deshawn, and another student Lu doesn't know yet. There are 8 total student responses required.		
Conversation		
Gizmo	Lu wants to know about Deshawn's friend but he is shy. Will you help him by asking the other student a few questions? Click on the Deshawn's friend to begin.	
Deshawn's friend	Hi.	
Gizmo	You should say Hello, what is your name? (1)	
Deshawn's friend	My name is Trevor.	
Gizmo	Now, ask him this "what do you like to do for fun?" (2)	
Trevor	I like to skateboard.	
Gizmo	Now find out what he likes to study. (3)	Student must form question on their own, acceptable answers would be "What do you like to study?"
Trevor	I like to study math. What do you like to study?	
Gizmo:	Now you should answer Trevor's question. Tell him the subject you like most, start by saying "I like to study ..." (4)	Student must form question on their own, acceptable answers would be "I like to study (any subject) or simply (subject) would be an acceptable answer.
Gizmo	Now ask him "Do you like sports?"(5)	
Trevor	Yes. I like tennis.	
Gizmo	Now ask, "Do you eat breakfast?"(6)	
Trevor	Yes, I do.	
Gizmo	Now say "What do you eat for breakfast?"(7)	
Trevor	I eat cereal for breakfast. What do you eat for breakfast?	
Gizmo	Answer Trevor's question, here's a hint for you "I eat ____ for breakfast." (8)	
Gizmo	That was terrific. Lu is very happy he is making new friends. Click on this souvenir photo to save in your scrapbook and end this lesson.	User clicks screen and is sent back to the backpack to begin the next episode. A photo and an email letter from Lu saying thanks for helping appears in the scrapbook.

Word Wizard, Hidden Treasure, and Falling Jewels		
Vocabulary		
Target	Recycled	Enrichment
after alone ancient apartment boy Cafeteria compliment Country music to dance to do dress Egypt empty Dismissed Friends Football girl golf Guitar to hate house Interests Leather jeans to listen to love man men movies to own pants phone Pop music pretend questions to ride a bike romantic salesperson shirt shopping center sick to sing soccer speaker stare store students uniform to wear words	a/an activity also and baseball basketball biology English fun hamburger history in job lots math many my of or park roller blade school shoes sports tennis the to be to eat to go to live to play (sports) to play to study weekend what	most hobby Fun! to hang-out

Phrases		
Target	Recycled	Enrichment
What do you like to do for fun? I like to... I often... Where do you live? What do you do? When do you go to school? What do you wear? Do you wear a uniform to work? What do you eat for breakfast? Do you like ___? What do you like to ___? Are you a ___? I like your _____.	Activities backpack Hungry Music Player purple schedule sports I'd like I want	I like your ____, You are ..._