

Qobo

Lesson Plans



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Qobo Lesson Plans



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Curriculum Objectives

Knowledge and Skill

- To learn how Qobo works utilizing coding and programming

Process and Methods

- Using these lessons, help students connect with new concepts and enhance their curiosity.

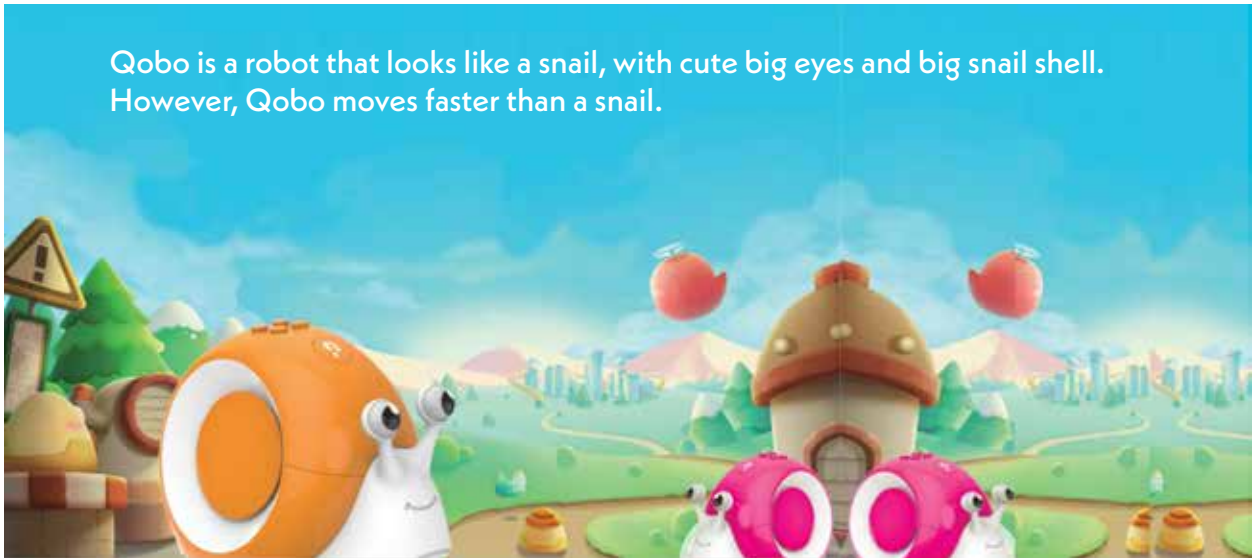
Social Emotional Learning

- Cultivate an optimistic spirit; learn teamwork and sharing.

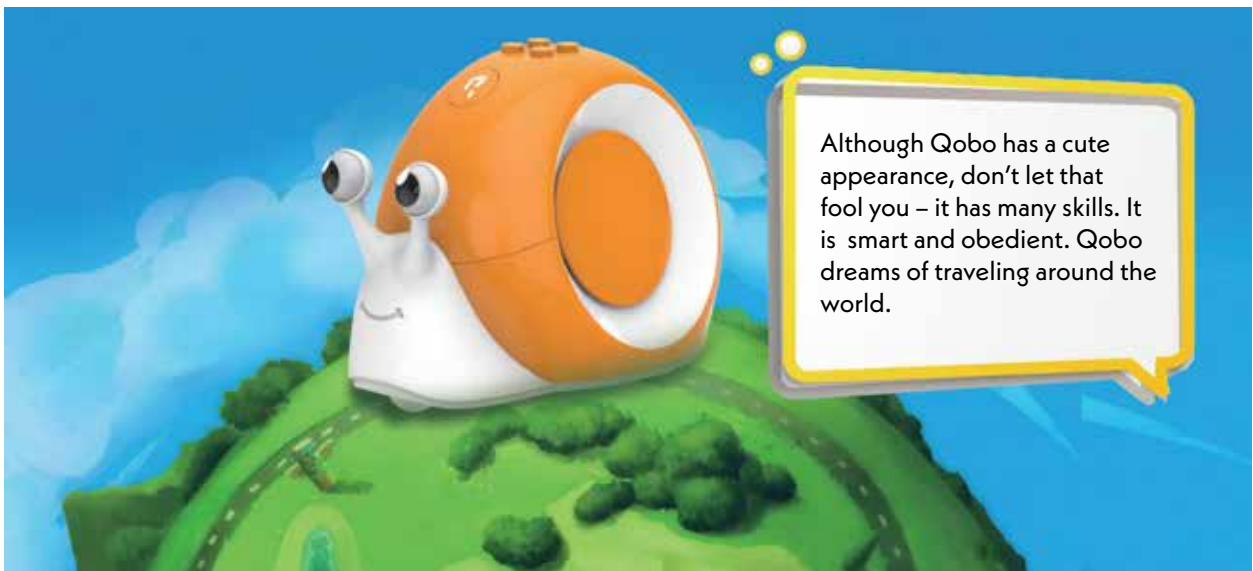


Learning About Qobo

Qobo is a robot that looks like a snail, with cute big eyes and big snail shell. However, Qobo moves faster than a snail.



Although Qobo has a cute appearance, don't let that fool you – it has many skills. It is smart and obedient. Qobo dreams of traveling around the world.







Learning About Qobo

To achieve its dream, brave Qobo needs to collect a map and some coding cards.



Learning About Qobo

| | | | |
|--|--|---|---|
|  | Qobo starts laughing when you touch its mouth. |  | Different colored lights can be activated here. |
|  | Qobo sees with this sensor, used as an eye. It scans information on the cards. |  | A speaker provides sound when Qobo speaks. |

In order to begin traveling around the world, we must turn on the power switch, set the route with cards, and press the start button. The card is the necessary partner for Qobo to move! So remember to protect the card.



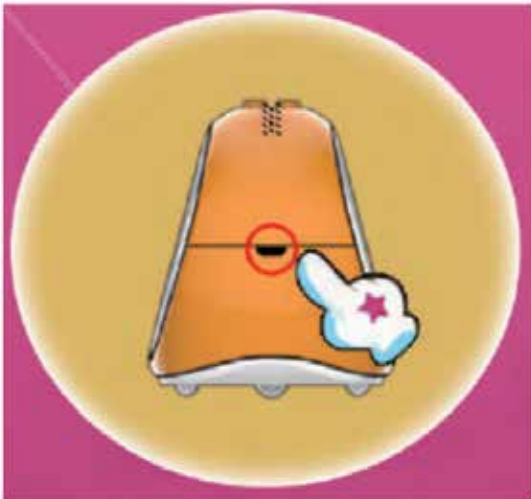
Press the switch button on Qobo's bottom for a long time

Put the start card

Press start button



Learning About Qobo



Qobo requires battery power.
An indicator will light when the battery is running low and it's time to charge.

Review



What other characteristics can you find?





Curriculum Objectives

Knowledge and Skill

- Learn new cards: Start, End, and Advance
- Understand the construction of the Great Wall

Process and Methods

- Through story guidance, enhance the concentration skills of students
- Through observing Great Wall images, cultivate children's ability to observe and recognize area characteristics

Social Emotional Learning

- Encourage children to have a brave spirit and an optimistic attitude.



The Great Wall of China



The Great Wall of China



The Great Wall is located in northern China. Constructed across hills and mountains, it was built as a line of defense to resist invaders. Building took place as early as the 7th century BC through the 1600's AD.



The entire wall runs for approximately 13,000 miles. As there were no telephones or telegrams, whenever an enemy drew near, people would ascend into the Great Wall's towers and set fires to generate smoke to warn others in the distance.

After seeing the smoke, troops would mount their horses and immediately mobilize to resist the enemy.





After learning about the Great Wall, we will begin our journey!

Qobo tells us that he needs a "start" card and "end" card if he wants to reach the Great Wall.

Start Card

When Qobo is on this card, it activates blockade-breaking mode and moves one step forward.



End Card

When Qobo is on this card, action stops, and says, "find jewel eventually."



Qobo will start at the start card and stop at the end card.



Advance Card

When Qobo is on this card, it moves one step forward.

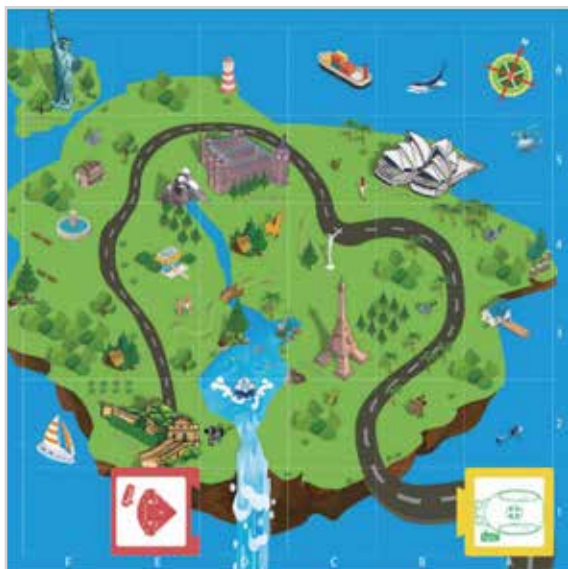


Connecting

This is how to connect the cards:



Qobo begins at the start card and stops at the end card.



Qobo wants to reach the bottom of the Great Wall, but can only use the advance card to reach the destination.

Children, where would you place the advance card to help Qobo reach the Great Wall?





We used three advance cards, connected them with the start card, then the end card at the other end.

Remember: each card needs mutual occlusion to reach the Great Wall smoothly.

Let's put the cards in place and turn Qobo on to see if we can reach our destination successfully.



Press and hold the button on the bottom of Qobo to turn on.

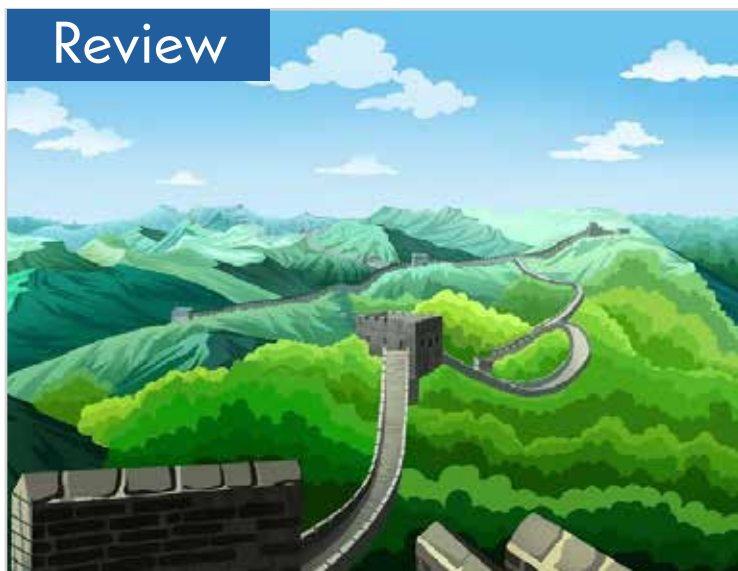
Put Qobo on the Start Card.

Press the Start Button.





Children, if Qobo wants to reach a place farther than the Great Wall, how do we place the card to reach that destination?



Qobo has reached the Great Wall successfully with the help of the cards.

Children, can you tell which cards you learned about today? What is the function of each of them?

Share the movement process that helped Qobo reach the Great Wall.





Curriculum Objectives

Knowledge and Skill

- Learn about a new card: the Turning Card
- Understand the reason behind formation of Terracotta Army

Process and Methods

- Understanding about the Terracotta Army to stimulate children's exploration skills
- Teach children to think actively

Social Emotional Learning

- Learn about cultural historic sites. Witness the historical civilization of ancient China.





After climbing the Great Wall, Qobo developed a fondness for the majestic and industrious ancient peoples. The next target of Qobo is the Qin Terra-cotta Army, buried underground for more than 2,000 years in northern China.



The Qin Terracotta Army is a mausoleum of guards of the First Emperor of Qin. More than 8,000 pottery figurines, horses, chariots and weapons have been unearthed. They are neatly arranged in combat formations, demonstrating the might of Qin's army.



The Terra Cotta Army



The Qin Terracotta Army are lifelike statues in shape and manner, and are made of clay based on real people and horses of Qin army at that time. Children, do you know why the First Emperor of Qin built the Terracotta Army?



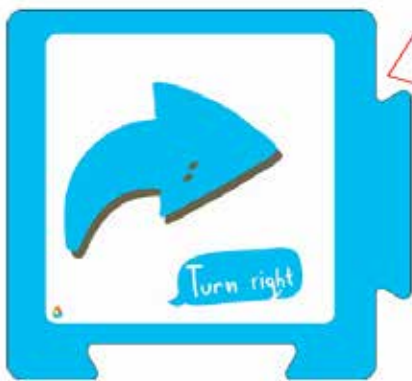
When the First Emperor of Qin, also known as Ying Zheng, was 39 years old, he unified China and established the Qin Dynasty. He was the first emperor in Chinese history. After the First Emperor of Qin unified China, he ordered more than 700,000 prisoners to build tombs and make the Terracotta Army.





The Qin Terracotta Army is considered "the Eighth Wonder of the World". There are still many unsolved mysteries waiting for us to explore.

Qobo will set off for Qin Terracotta Army. It is found that it cannot reach there just by using the advance card. We need to turn right to help Qobo.



The Turn Card

Qobo will turn right when it is on the card, and advance one step forward.





Qobo is heading towards the Qin Terracotta Army with our right-turn card.

Children, how would you use these four types of cards to help Qobo?



Use three forward cards to connect the start card in the breaking-blockade mode and use a right-turn card to connect the forward cards until it connects with the end card.

Put Qobo on the start card in breaking-blockade mode and see if it can get there successfully.





Children, if Qobo changes the entrance direction to the Qin Terracotta Army, how should we place the cards to arrive there?

Review



Children, how did Qobo get to Qin Terracotta Army?

What cards did we use on the way to Qin Terracotta Army?

What effect did each card have?





Curriculum Objectives

Knowledge and Skill

- Learn a new card: the Left-Turn Card.
- Learn how Stonehenge was constructed and analyze its shape.

Process and Methods

- By observing the Stonehenge picture, stimulate children's curiosity and interest.
- By comparing Stonehenge and an elephant, cultivate ability to recognize large or small.

Social Emotional Learning

- Explore prehistoric civilization to cultivate student imagination about the Earth.



Stonehenge



After experiencing the magnificence of the Qin Terracotta Army, Qobo deeply admired the wisdom of the ancients.

Qobo's mind suddenly flew to distant England, where the mysterious Stonehenge stands, a site made up of many placed boulders.



Stonehenge is a famous prehistoric site in Britain. It consists of more than 130 boulders forming concentric circles. Archaeologists believe it was built between 3000 and 2000 BC.

It most likely took thousands of years to build, and stones were transported from faraway places.



Stonehenge



Stonehenge was erected using very large boulders standing on the ground. These stone structures stand taller than two elephants.

The largest boulder weighs 50 tons – as heavy as 10 elephants.



What was Stonehenge used for?

In fact, its real purpose is still a puzzle, but the arrangement of Stonehenge could be that of a structure used for astronomic observation.

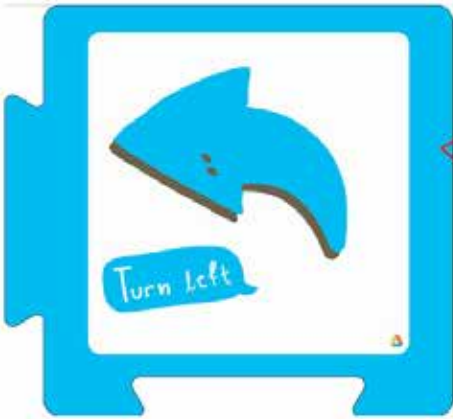


Stonehenge




Stonehenge is located in the northwest section of our map.


Apart from the forward card, we can reach it only by turning left. We need a new card: the left-turn card.



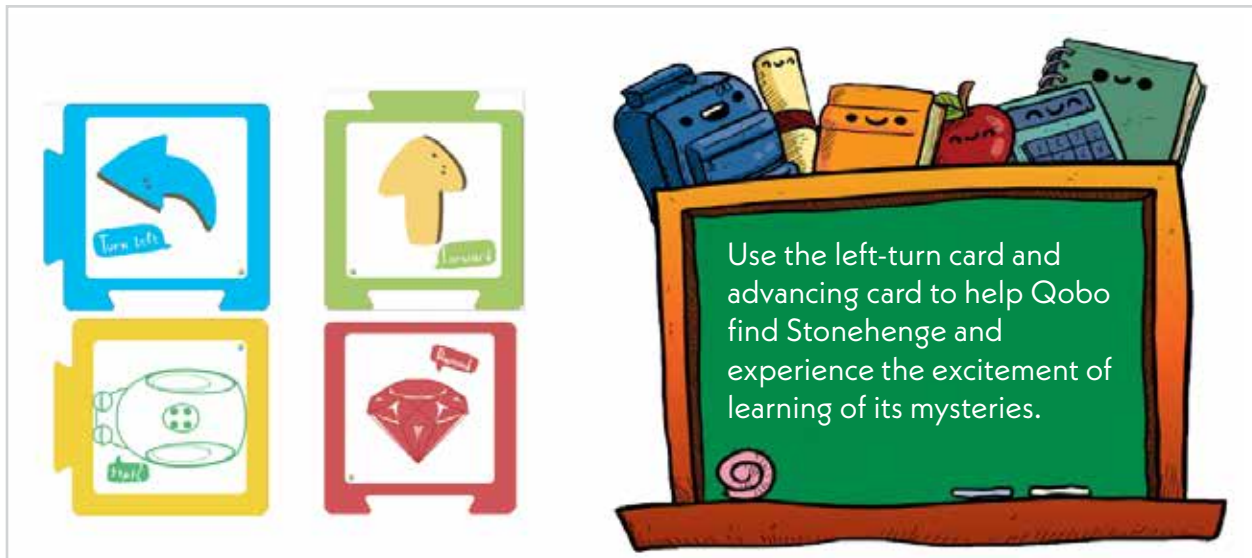
Left-Turn Card
Qobo will turn left when it is on this card, and advance one step forward.



Left-Turn Card



Stonehenge



Use the advancing card to connect the breaking-blockade mode start card; then use the left-turn card and finally connect with the end card.

Give it a try. Place the Qobo on the start card in the breaking mode and then observe Qobo's walking route.



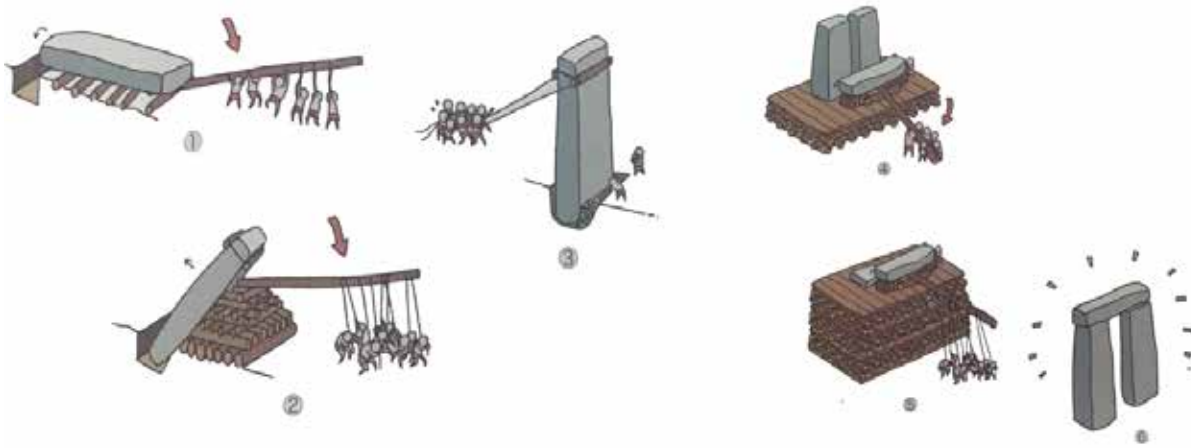
Stonehenge



Actually, there are other entrances to Stonehenge.

How would we use the cards to get there when we try to enter from this starting position?

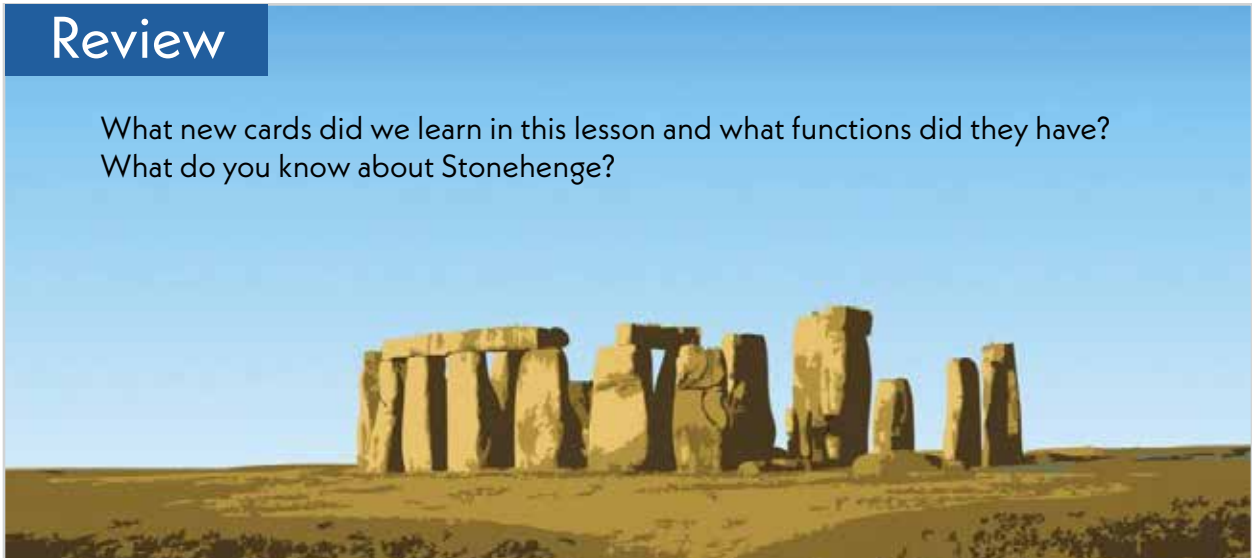
If the stones of Stonehenge are so heavy, how could it have been constructed?



Stonehenge

Review

What new cards did we learn in this lesson and what functions did they have?
What do you know about Stonehenge?





Curriculum Objectives

Knowledge and Skill

- Learn and use the forward card, left-turn, and right-turn card, and design different routes.
- Know the shape of the pyramids, and learn about the Khufu Pyramid, the oldest one.

Process and Methods

- By helping Qobo use different routes, exercise children's rational thinking ability.
- By making them aware of the shape and type of pyramid, develop the habit of being observant.

Social Emotional Learning

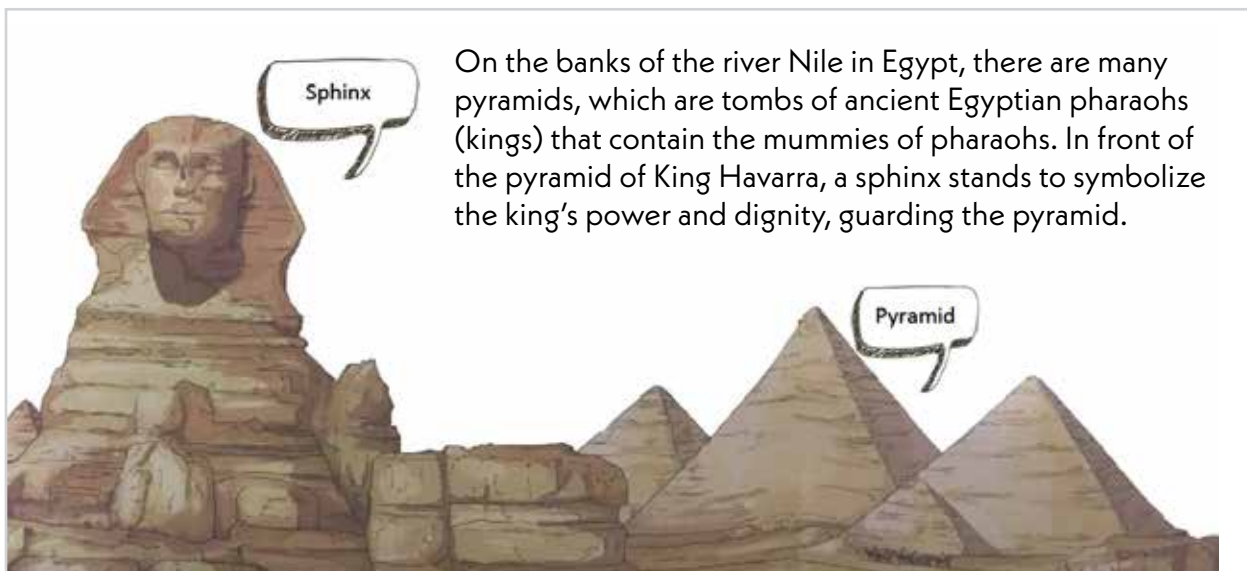
- Experience the mystery and majesty of the ancient Egyptian Pyramids.



Egyptian Pyramids



While running happily on the grassland of Stonehenge, Qobo tells us we are going to search for pyramids in the hot desert.



On the banks of the river Nile in Egypt, there are many pyramids, which are tombs of ancient Egyptian pharaohs (kings) that contain the mummies of pharaohs. In front of the pyramid of King Havarra, a sphinx stands to symbolize the king's power and dignity, guarding the pyramid.

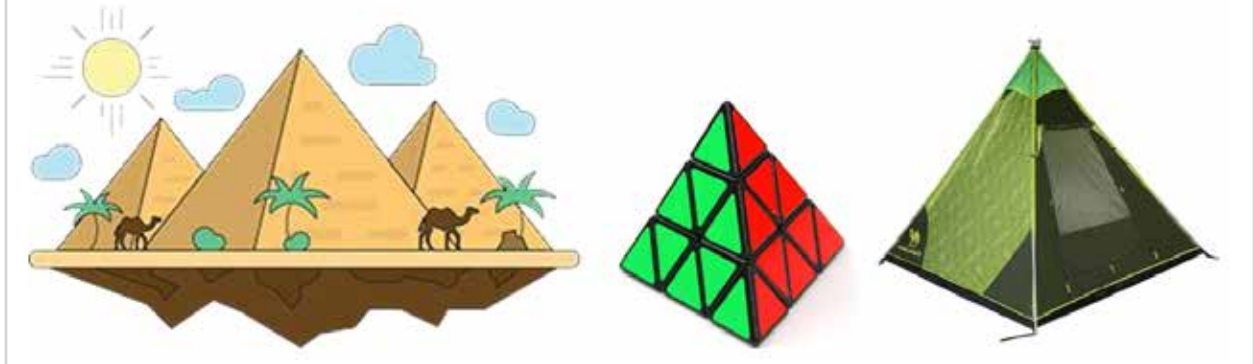


Egyptian Pyramids



Children, which shape does the pyramid look like?

What other pyramid-like shapes do we see in our life?



Egyptian Pyramids



Because the pyramid is in the desert and the route is complicated, we need to use the forward card, left-turn card, and right-turn card to find the pyramid.



Egyptian Pyramids



With the left-turn card and the right-turn card, we can help Qobo build a fast route and successfully reach the Egyptian Pyramid.



Qobo decided to change the route and sail from the sea, going around the Great Wall, then to the pyramid. Can you plot a new route to help the Qobo reach the pyramid?



Review

It is difficult for us to find the pyramid in the vast desert.
Children, how many turn cards did you use to reach the foot of the pyramid?
Explain: What does the pyramid look like?





Curriculum Objectives

Knowledge and Skill

- Learn a new card: the River Card.
- Understand the shape of the Sydney Opera House.
- Learn about animals born in Australia, such as the kangaroo.

Process and Methods

- Develop children's ability to solve problems using the River Card.

Social Emotional Learning

- Teach children about animals and the importance of protecting them.



On his way to the pyramid, Qobo suddenly sees an interesting building on the coastline.

In the sunlight, it looked like either huge shells or two giant white sailing boats, sailing on the blue sea from a distance.



This is Australia's Sydney Opera House. The shape is striking and unusual. It resembles swans swimming on the seaside. The Opera House is the most prominent building in Sydney.





River Card:

When Qobo passes the river card, it will drown.
So, it is necessary to avoid passing.



Because of the blockage of the river card, we need to use the left-right turn card to bypass the river card to help the Qobo reach the Sydney Opera House.

Children, is there any other route besides this one to get there? Build new routes to help Qobo.





Suddenly, the two routes to the Sydney Opera House were blocked by the river, which affected the action of the Qobo. Using your brain, how can you build a route to get to the Sydney Opera House?

Review

Which country is Sydney Opera House situated in? What animals are found there?
What is the function of the river card that we have used?
What would happen if Qobo were on the river card?





Curriculum Objectives

Knowledge and Skill

- Learn a new card: the Police Car Card.
- Learn about the appearance and purpose of the Colosseum.

Process and Methods

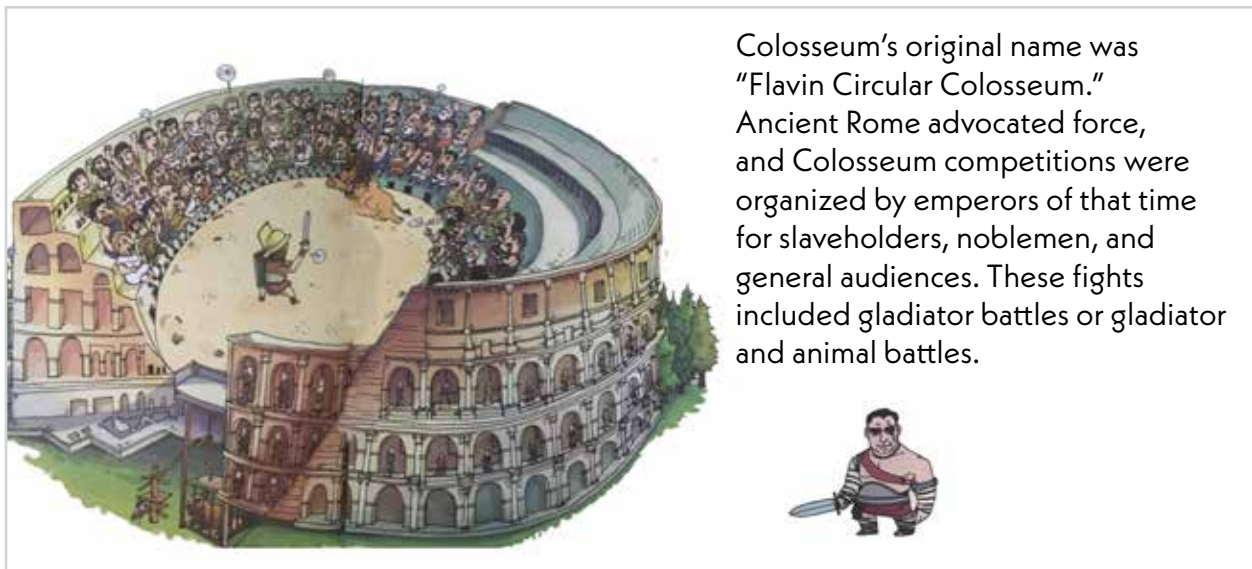
- Exercise hands-on and creative abilities in practice through task challenge and card functions.

Social Emotional Learning

- In the process of understanding the Colosseum, students learn the importance of interpersonal relationships.



The Colosseum



The Colosseum

Gladiators in the Colosseum carried out cruel and bloody duels, and only the victor earned the chance of freedom. These practices continued for 400 years before being abolished, but some of the Colosseum was preserved.



The enemy stands with arms, but my arms are just a trident and a fishing net.

I am a pursuer, specializing in opposing the net fighter.




Rome is holding a tourism festival. The route to the Colosseum is very busy. To get there safely, we need protection from the police.




The Colosseum



Police Car Card:
When Qobo is on the police car card, it plays a siren sound, then advances one step forward.



The Police Car Card can help Qobo enter the gate of the Colosseum safely, but how do we use the police card and other cards to build a reasonable route?



The Colosseum



When Qobo sets out, we used the police car card to use a police car. We also used the forward and turn cards to reach the Colosseum. To prevent traffic congestion that may prevent the car from getting through, we need to design an alternate route. Children, use your head to help Qobo.



Qobo forgot to get the weather forecast before traveling. Suddenly, it started to rain heavily. There are some roads that make it difficult for Qobo to get through. How will Qobo reach the destination?



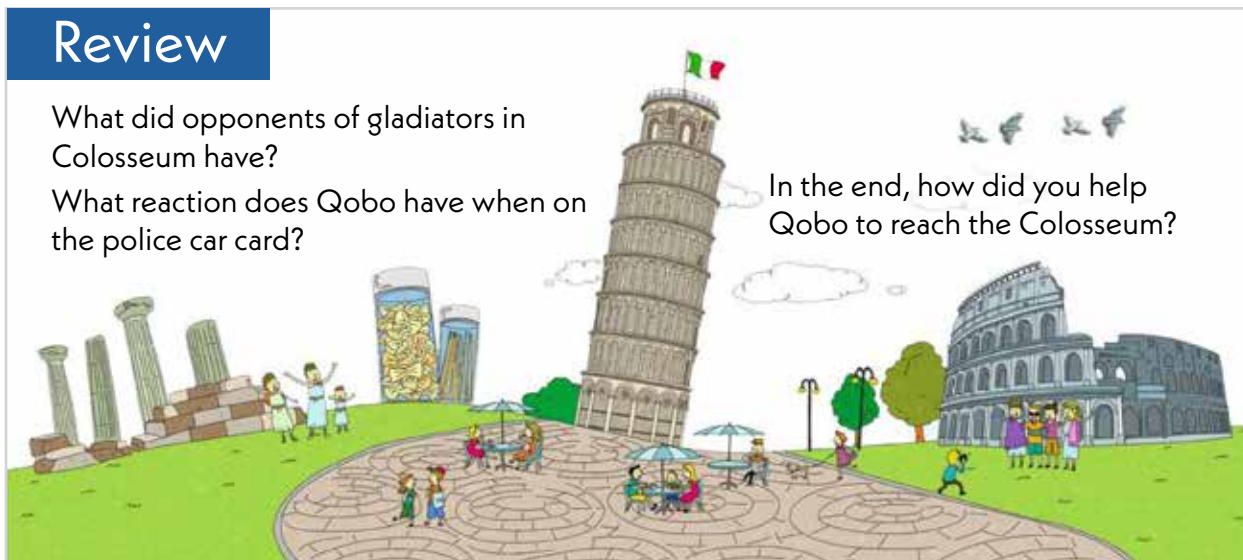
The Colosseum

Review

What did opponents of gladiators in Colosseum have?

What reaction does Qobo have when on the police car card?

In the end, how did you help Qobo to reach the Colosseum?





Curriculum Objectives

Knowledge and Skill

- Learn a new card: the Dancing Card.
- Explore why the Leaning Tower of Pisa leans.

Process and Methods

- By studying the Leaning Tower of Pisa, stimulate children's curiosity for exploration.

Social Emotional Learning

- While learning about the dancing card together, children experience shared discovery and unity.



Leaning Tower of Pisa

Similar to the Colosseum in Italy, here is another strange design – The Leaning Tower of Pisa – that leans without falling, a characteristic that attracts many tourists from around the world each year.



More than 800 years ago, the Pisa Cathedral was built in memory of the city of Pisa's angel, the Virgin Mary.

The Leaning Tower is an independent bell tower of the church.

The Tower began to lean in the 12th Century, when the soft ground couldn't support the structure.

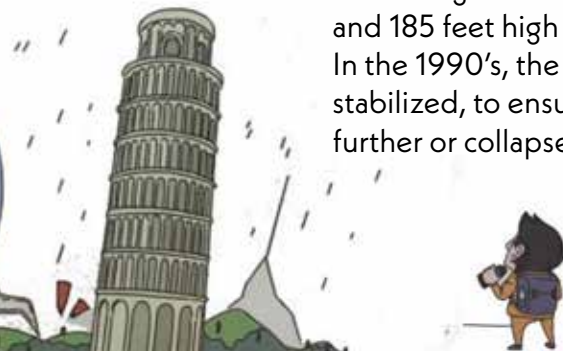


Leaning Tower of Pisa

At the beginning of construction, due to loose soil and a non-uniform foundation, the tower began to lean. However, even after three centuries, it stands erect and is still safe, even after numerous earthquakes.



The tower stands at 183 feet high from the ground on the low side and 185 feet high on the high side. In the 1990's, the structure was stabilized, to ensure it won't tilt further or collapse.



The Leaning Tower of Pisa has even been helpful in the progress of science.

It is said that the scientist Galileo performed a "free-fall" experiment from the top of the tower. He dropped two cannonballs of different masses from the tower to demonstrate that their falling speed was independent of their mass.



Leaning Tower of Pisa



Hearing that we will visit the Leaning Tower of Pisa, Qobo feels very happy. Dancing excitedly, Qobo waits to set off to the Leaning Tower.



Dancing Card:

There are two types of Dancing Card, each make Qobo dance. When Qobo is on a dancing card, it dances and sings, then advances one step.





To express the excitement Qobo experiences when visiting the Leaning Tower of Pisa, we use the dancing card before setting off and when ending.



Qobo wants to reach The Leaning Tower of Pisa quickly and does not want to waste time on the road. To fulfill the wish of Qobo, let's think of a method to build a quick route.



Leaning Tower of Pisa



Qobo was sad that it is the rainy season near Leaning Tower of Pisa. Continuous heavy rain resulted in a traffic jam on the roads. So, our only choice is to take another route. Think and build a new route to help Qobo.

Review



Do you know why the Leaning Tower of Pisa leans?

Can you build a route to help Qobo reach the Leaning Tower successfully?





Curriculum Objectives

Knowledge and Skill

- Learn new cards: Yellow Light Card, Blue Light Card, Green Light Card.
- Learn about the design and height of the Eiffel Tower.

Process and Methods

- Using the yellow, blue, green light cards to indicate and recognize colors.

Social Emotional Learning

- Feel the majesty and beauty of the Eiffel Tower design.

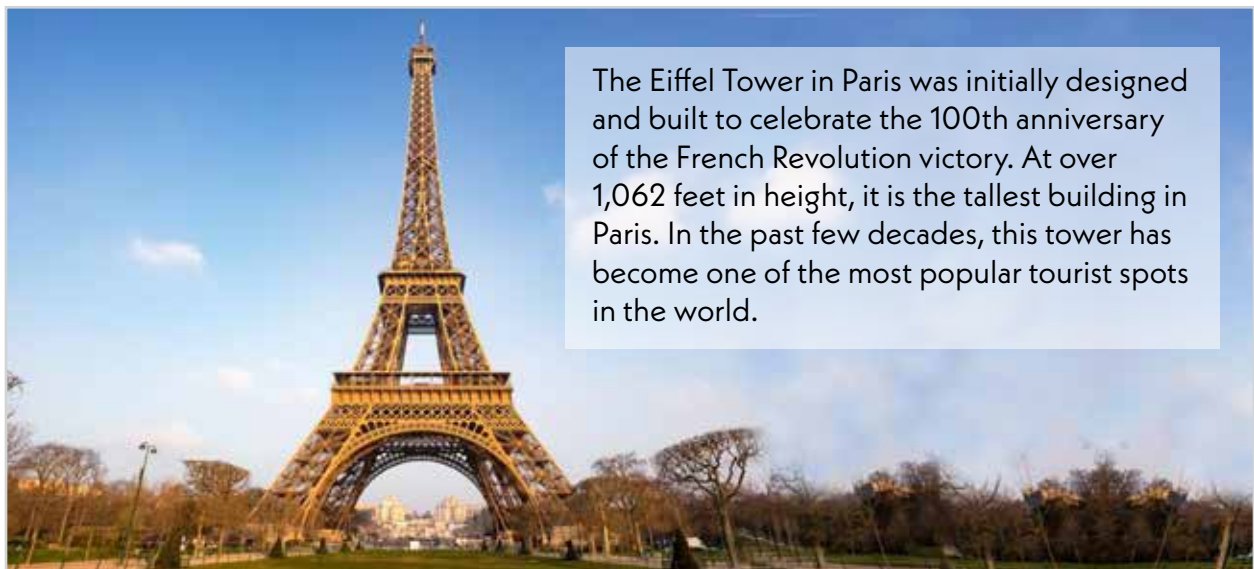


The Eiffel Tower



The Leaning Tower of Pisa is the most beautiful leaning tower in the world.

Paris, France has the world's highest tower – the Eiffel Tower.



The Eiffel Tower in Paris was initially designed and built to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the French Revolution victory. At over 1,062 feet in height, it is the tallest building in Paris. In the past few decades, this tower has become one of the most popular tourist spots in the world.



The Eiffel Tower



Gustav Eiffel was the designer of the Eiffel Tower. Lots of colored lights have since been installed on this tower. At night, the Eiffel Tower is illuminated with all the different colored lights. Eiffel Tower's beacon, which shines over the city, has made it the shining star of Paris.

The bright lights on Eiffel Tower not only illuminate Paris, but have also successfully attracted Qobo! So now, Qobo wants to go the top of Eiffel Tower to look down at Paris.



The Eiffel Tower

The set-off time and direction have been decided.
Qobo is fully-prepared with a lot of cards.



Light Card:

When Qobo is on a particular colored light card, the indicator light on Qobo's body will light in the corresponding color. It will also move one step ahead.



Children, do you know the three light cards? What colors are they?



The Eiffel Tower



Qobo fetches the yellow, blue, and green light cards from the backpack and wants to change its light colors as on the Eiffel Tower.



Children, using the cards in hand, help Qobo build a route to the Eiffel Tower. Also, change the colors, and then identify the three different colors.



The Eiffel Tower



Use the colored light cards to create a different route to the Eiffel Tower. Make Qobo's color transformations become more diverse.

Review



Today, which new cards did we learn about?
What colors are they?
What was the name of Eiffel Tower's designer?





Curriculum Objectives

Knowledge and Skill

- Learn new cards: Yellow Light Card, Blue Light Card, Green Light Card.
- Understand the origin of Easter Island's name.
- Know why Moai statues were constructed.

Process and Methods

- Exercise children's ability to recognize colors by using different colored light cards.
- Stimulate children's curiosity by exploring and thinking about the Moai Statues.

Social Emotional Learning

- Encourage children to learn about history and other cultures by introducing Moai Statues.



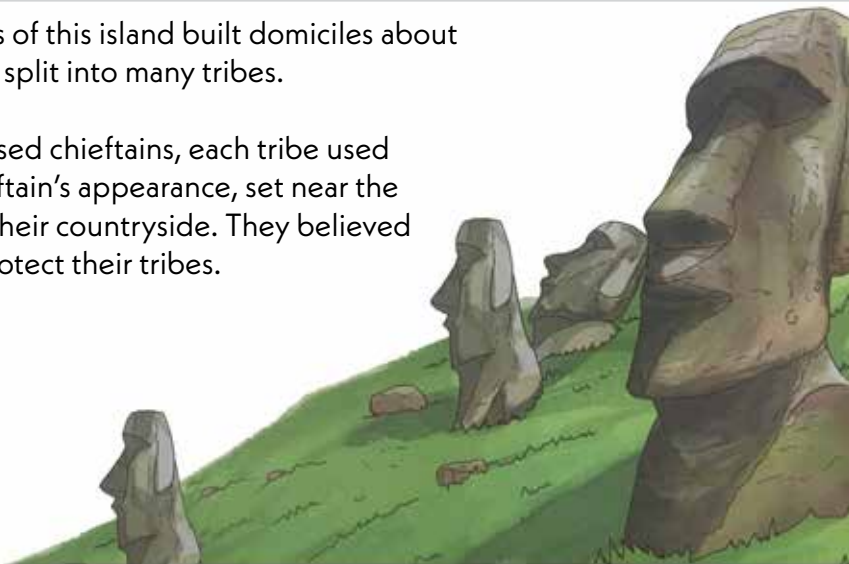
The Moai Statues

Easter Island is an island in the Pacific Ocean. The most popular attractions of this mysterious island are the giant statues that are scattered everywhere on the island. These statues are strange in shape and are different sizes. They turn their back to the ocean, and each statue's character appears to be serious.



It is said that the inhabitants of this island built domiciles about 1000 years ago. Then, they split into many tribes.

To memorialize their deceased chieftains, each tribe used stone and carved their chieftain's appearance, set near the seaside, with their back to their countryside. They believed that these statues would protect their tribes.



The Moai Statues

Native Polynesians inhabited the island around 1200 AD. The island was later discovered when a boat from Holland landed there in the 1880s. The captain named it "Easter Island" because it was discovered on Easter.

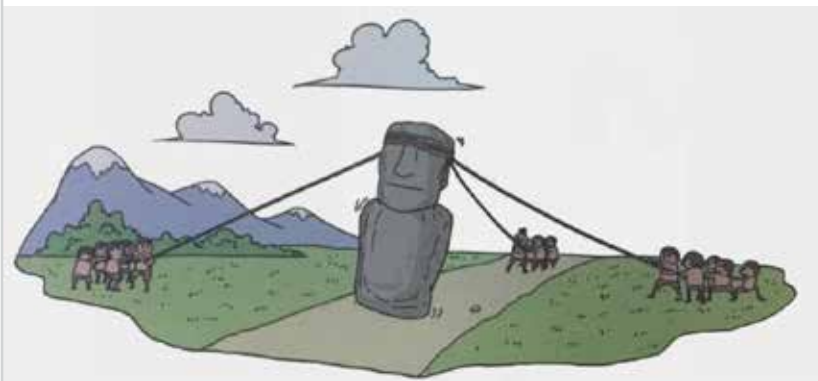
The Moai statues' eyes were inlaid with coral and conch shells, but now, most of these parts have disappeared. Some of their heads still have a "hat" made using red stone.



This "big hat" called Pukau, may actually be a hairstyle.



According to archeologists, the Moai Statues were most likely "walked" to the seaside, transported by around 20 inhabitants using ropes- tied around the statue, pulling and moving forward, inch by inch, finally reached the seaside.



How were these giant statues transported to seaside?



Moai Statues protect their countryside on the island.
After the rain, a rainbow appears in the sky.



Light card: Learn to use the red, orange, cyan, and purple light card.



Children: Do you know how many kinds of colors does a rainbow have? Actually, a rainbow has seven colors from the outside to the inside: red, orange, yellow, green, cyan, indigo blue, and violet.

Qobo can light all seven colors. We learned yellow, blue, and green light card in the previous lesson. Today, we will learn about the remaining four color light cards.





Now, Qobo must use seven colored light cards to reach Easter Island, in the order that rainbow colors appear.

That requires red, orange, yellow, green, cyan, blue, and purple lights.

Children, take out Qobo's card, build a "rainbow" road to see the mysterious statues that protect the island.

Children:

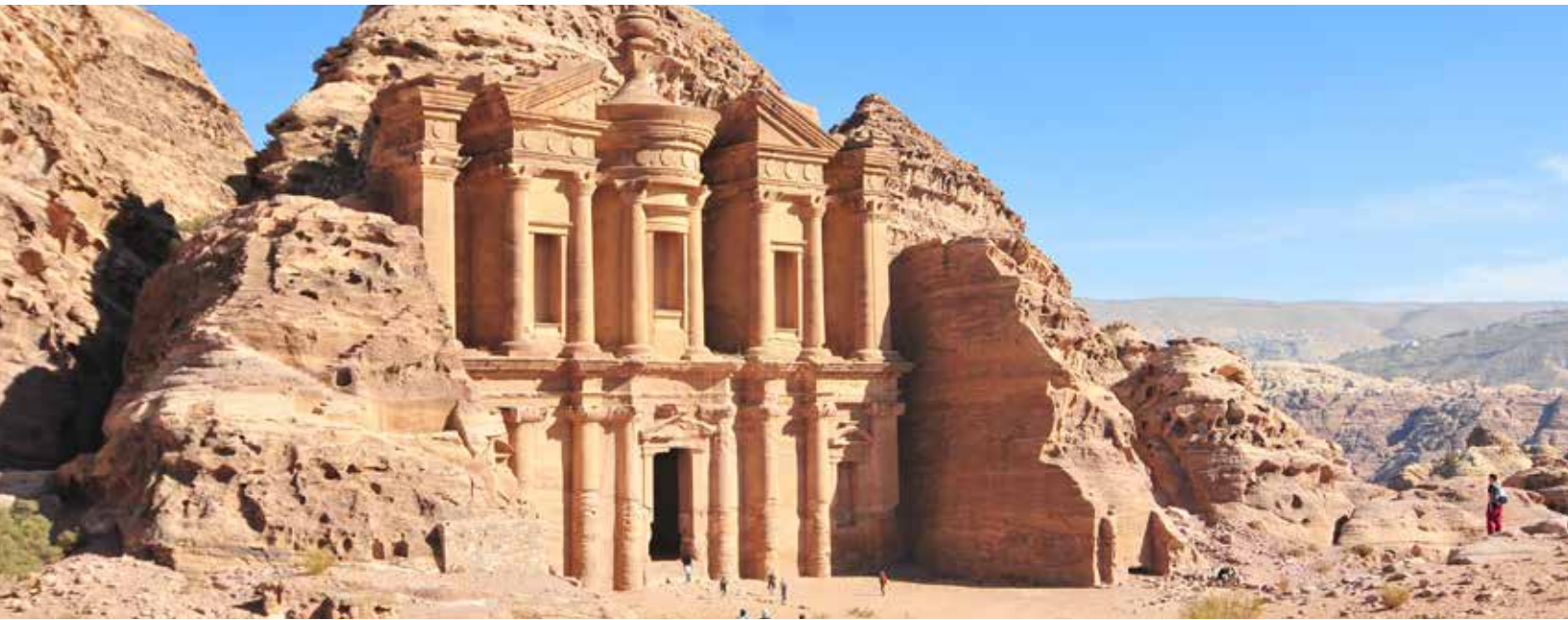
1. Understand seven different color light cards.
2. Connect these cards in order.
3. Have Qobo walk on the light route.





Combine cards that we learned about, such as the forward card, turning card, etc. to design a diverse route for Qobo, and use different colors, too.





Curriculum Objectives

Knowledge and Skill

- Learn a new card: Train Card.
- Understand why the ancient city "Petra" flourished and declined.

Process and Methods

- Explore the development process of ancient cities by learning about "Petra".
- Master the usage of the train card through task guidance.

Social Emotional Learning

- In the process of learning about the ancient city of "Petra," experience the cultural atmosphere of historical remains of the city.



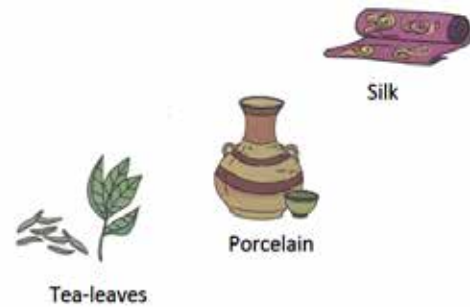
On mysterious Easter Island, Moai Statues still protect their tribes. However, on a desert located on the other side of the earth, a city which was excavated from stone is glittering just like a jewel. It is the ancient city of "Petra" in the southern desert of what is today, Jordan.



About 2500 years ago, Nabataeans inhabited this area and built the city of "Petra." The whole city was excavated from stone. When the sun shines, the stone appears to be rose colored, therefore, ancient city "Petra" is also called "the Rose-Red City."

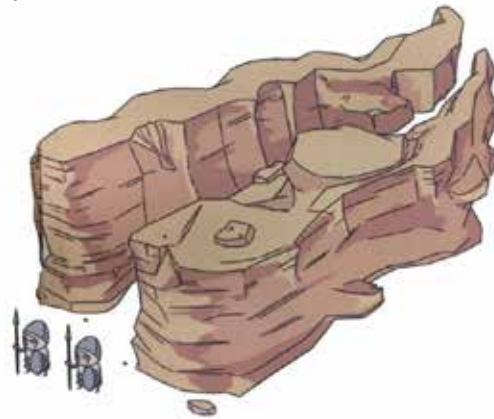


Petra became an important city on the "Silk Road" (the route from Asia to Europe). Tea, porcelain, and silk from China all came through Petra as it was being transported to the West. Jewels and perfume from the West on their way to China also passed through the



Later, with the development of marine trade, more and more goods were shipped using sea transportation. Petra lost the geographical advantage. The city began to decline, and people began leaving. It gradually, became an empty city.

Sike canyon is the only entrance to the ancient city Petra.



The Ancient City of Petra



Because Petra is in the desert, we need to reach Jordan's capital by train.



The Train Card:

When Qobo is on the train card, it plays a train whistle circularly and advances one step.





Use the train card for Qobo to take the train. The train will take us to the ancient city of Petra. Experience the beautiful "Red-Rose City," which was part of the Silk Road.



Children, use a colored light card that we used previously to build a different route. Help Qobo reach the ancient city of Petra from a different direction.





Qobo tells us that before setting off to the Petra, we need to go to Xi'an, the origin of the Silk Road in China, where the Terracotta Army can also be found.

Children, how would you build the route?

Review

Children, do you know why the ancient city of "Petra" is called "the Red-Rose City"?
Why was ancient city "Petra" abandoned?
What sound effect does the Qobo produce when it's on the train card?





Curriculum Objectives

Knowledge and Skill

- Learn a new card: the Apple Card.
- Learn about the Statue of Liberty.

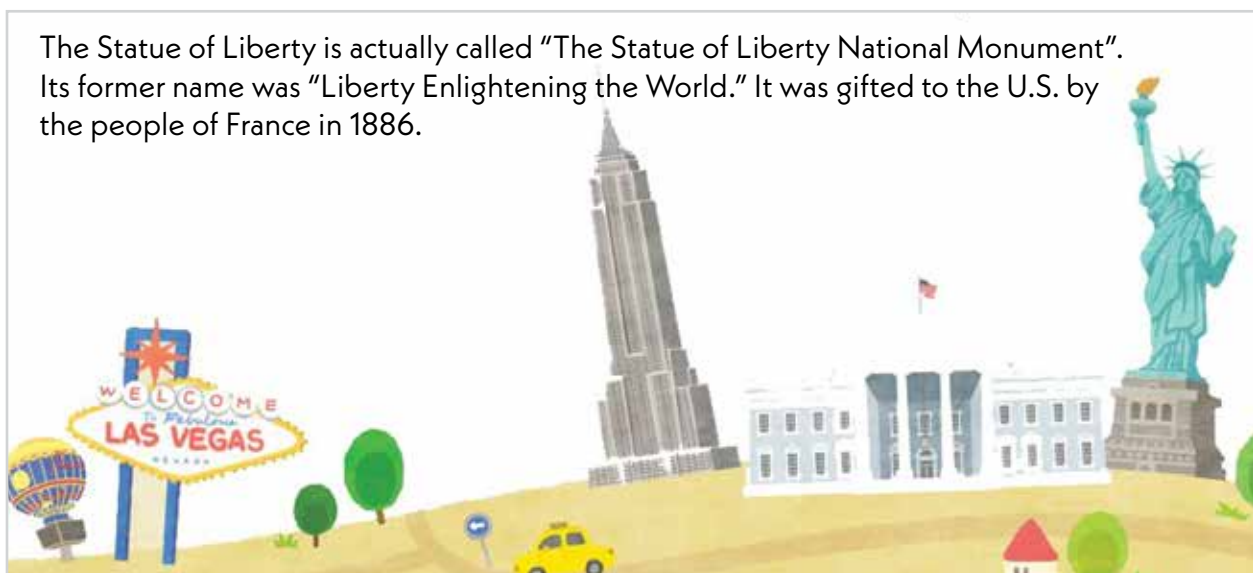
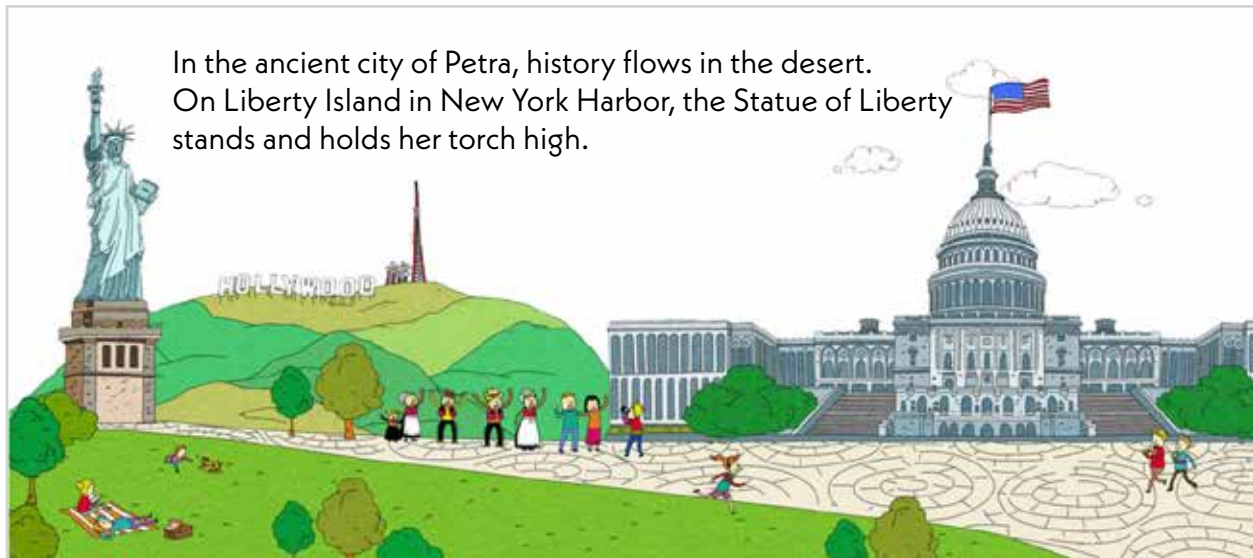
Process and Methods

- Exercise children's thought processes by building different routes for Qobo.

Social Emotional Learning

- Introduce the concept of freedom by explaining the symbolism of the Statue of Liberty.

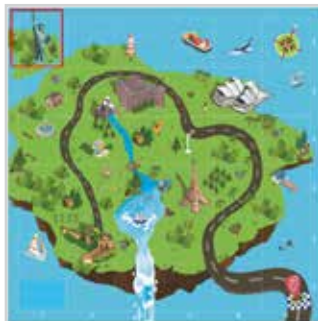






The Statue of Liberty wears ancient Greek-style clothes and a crown on her head. Her right hand holds a torch to symbolize freedom. She holds the Declaration of Independence in her left hand. Underfoot are broken handcuffs and chains. The Statue of Liberty symbolizes American high ideals – striving for democracy and freedom.

From Ground Level to the Torch is 305 Feet



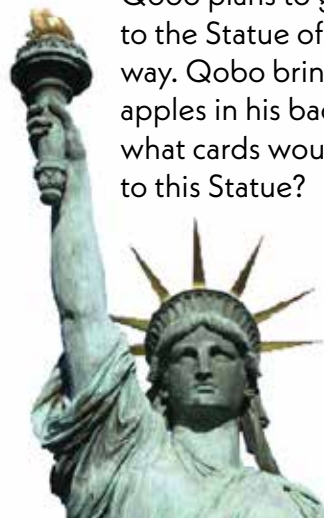
The Statue of Liberty stands alone on Liberty Island in the middle of the New York Harbor. For Qobo, this will be a difficult journey.



Apple Card: When Qobo is on the Apple Card, it picks up the apple, then advances one step forward.



Qobo plans to go from Shanghai to the Statue of Liberty via waterway. Qobo brings a lot of apples in his backpack. Children, what cards would you use to travel to this Statue?



Apple Card: When Qobo is on the Apple Card, it picks up the apple, then advances one step forward.



Qobo plans to go from Shanghai to the Statue of Liberty via waterway. Qobo brings a lot of apples in his backpack. Children, what cards would you use to travel to this Statue?





We have reached the United States via waterway, and see the Statue of Liberty.

Children, use colored light cards to make the voyage more colorful. Try it!



In addition to navigating the sea route, try making an alternate route to reach the destination successfully. Use a different vehicle card to build a new route.



Review

What is the full name of Statue of Liberty?
What book does the Statue hold in her left hand?





Curriculum Objectives

Knowledge and Skill

- Learn a new card: the Banana Card.
- Learn about the Taj Mahal of India. Know why was it constructed.

Process and Methods

- Learn to recognize different colors by learning to use the apple and banana cards.

Social Emotional Learning

- Learn different building designs by understanding the Taj Mahal.



The Taj Mahal



In the U.S., the Statue of Liberty symbolizes the pursuit for freedom. In India, there is a building that symbolizes love: it is the Taj Mahal in Agra, India.

Taj's full name is "Taj Mahal," and it is actually a mausoleum that the emperor of the Mughal Empire had built in the memory of his dead wife. The construction took 22 years.



The Taj Mahal



Emperor Shah Jahan loved his wife, Banu, very much. After her death, Shah Jahan called the best craftsman in the country to construct the Taj Mahal as a mausoleum for Banu. The exterior decorations of the Taj Mahal are among the finest in Mughal architecture.



The sunlight in the morning, at noon, and at dusk changes the way the light shines on the Taj Mahal; it reflects different colors off the surface of the exterior.



The Taj Mahal



Qobo, touched by the love of Shah Jahan and Banu, decided to visit the Taj Mahal to experience its beauty and timelessness.



The Banana Card

When Qobo is on the banana card, he promptly picks up banana, then advances a step ahead.



The Taj Mahal



In addition to the Apple Card that we learned about earlier, we now have a Banana Card.

Use the Banana Card and others to help Qobo make a route to the Taj Mahal.



Try to build an alternate route, too.



The Taj Mahal



Children, we all know that an apple is red and a banana is yellow. Using the Apple and Banana Cards, connect light cards that corresponds to their color, and finish the route to Taj Mahal.

Review



Who was the Taj Mahal built for?

What common features do the Apple Card and Banana Card have?





Curriculum Objectives

Knowledge and Skill

- Learn a new card: Helping Movement Card.
- Learn about the Potala Palace. Know about its location and construction.

Process and Methods

- Exercise children's operational and thinking ability by helping Qobo solve difficulties in the journey.

Social Emotional Learning

- Help Qobo reach the Potala Palace.
- Develop an attitude that isn't afraid of difficulties.



Potala Palace



In the last lesson, we learned about the Taj Mahal – built in memory of the wife of the Emperor Shah Jahan of the Mughal Dynasty in India.

Potala Palace, situated on the Qinghai-Tibetan Plateau, is the highest in altitude and most majestic palace in the world.

Around 1300 years ago, King Songtsen Gampo of the Tubo Dynasty built Potala Palace on the Red Mountain of Lhasa for marrying Princess Wencheng.



Potala Palace



The palace was rebuilt several times because of the destruction caused by war, extending the palace each time, larger and larger.



Potala Palace, referred to as "the bright pearl at the roof of the world," is located on the grand Qinghai-Tibetan Plateau. Mount Qomolangma on the Qinghai-Tibetan Plateau is the world's highest peak at 29,000 feet high. The top is covered by ice and snow throughout the year.



Potala Palace



For Qobo, the Potala Palace of Qinghai-Tibetan Plateau is full of challenges. Mountains and the cold climate cause difficulties. Qobo needs to overcome these hardships. So, how can we help Qobo?



Helping Move Card:

Qobo stops when it is on the Helping Move Card and waits for us to jump over one card. It then advances one step forward.



Potala Palace



Qobo is blocked by a mountain in the path. Qobo needs our help to get by that obstacle. Use the Helping Move Card to help Qobo cross the mountain.



Does Qobo reach Potala Palace successfully? Did you find the difference between Helping Move Card and other cards during the process of building this route?



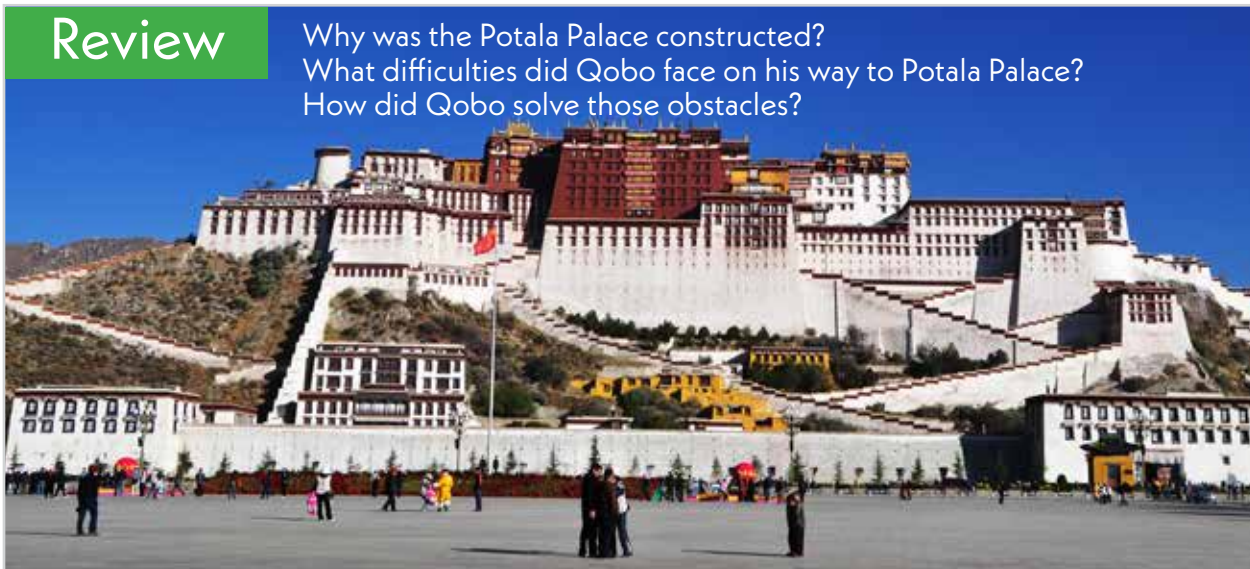
Potala Palace



Children, in addition mountain blocking the way, the cold climate is also a problem that we need to overcome. We need to help Qobo move. We will also need an Apple and Banana to supply energy. Try to build a new route by adding the Apple Card and Banana Card.

Review

Why was the Potala Palace constructed?
What difficulties did Qobo face on his way to Potala Palace?
How did Qobo solve those obstacles?





Curriculum Objectives

Knowledge and Skill

- Learn a new card: Helping Touch-Face Card.
- Learn about Big Ben.

Process and Methods

- Exercise children's thinking and analytical ability by retrospecting the process that Qobo uses to travel around the world.

Social Emotional Learning

- Experience the glamour of the world. Create a positive, adventurous attitude by learning experiments that Qobo uses to travel around the world.



Big Ben



Next to the River Thames in London, England, you can see Big Ben in the clock tower of the House of Parliament. This will be the last stop of Qobo's world travel.



Big Ben, renamed Elizabeth Tower in 2012 to mark Elizabeth II diamond jubilee, was originally built in 1859. It is one of the most famous examples of Gothic architectures in the world. Although designed by Augustus Pugin, its name was adopted from overseer Sir Benjamin Hall's nickname – Ben. It's the world's largest 4-sided clock.



Big Ben



Big Ben stands 311 feet, with a clock face on four sides. No matter what side you stand on, you can see the clock and tell the time.

Big Ben's hands are about 13 feet long. The ring sound is very loud; every quarter hour, it rings once. Although Big Ben is over a century old, its ring still sounds melodious.



Qobo has journeyed through over ten historical places of interest. The last place, Big Ben, is also very famous, and we have high expectations for it.





Touch-Face Card:
When Qobo is on the touch-face card, it will stop and wait for us to touch its face. Then it will keep advancing one step forward.



Qobo is very happy on the way to Big Ben. We need to touch its face to keep going.



Big Ben



With our help, Qobo has finally reached Big Ben in London, England. We have seen the big clock and have heard the melodious ring of the clock when it chimes.



We have learned a lot about Qobo and the cards used to accomplish goals. We have learned about the different ways to use the cards.

Now, use these cards to build a more diversified route. Children, try it – how many ideas do you have?



Summary

Children, do you remember the cards we have learned about while traveling with Qobo? Where has Qobo been? What characters do those places have? Which place of historic importance impressed you most?

