



## Chinese Language Course for universities

### Course Description

The Chinese Course for University of Žilina is designed for students (and employees), who are interested in learning Chinese and learning about China. The course is composed of six levels, namely, Chinese Elementary 1-4 and Chinese Advanced 1-2. The learners can start from either level, depending on their Chinese language competency.

This course employs a communicative approach by using real-life and working scenarios. At the same time, this course focuses on the improvement of listening, speaking, reading and writing skills, and improves the learners' Chinese language competency from all aspects.

### Level Description

**Chinese Elementary 1** is offered to students who did not learn any Chinese before or Chinese beginners who can only have very simple and extremely limited communications in the Chinese language. This course focuses especially on listening and speaking of the four language skills, and improves the students' Chinese competency to an initial/breakthrough (CEFR) level.

The duration of this course is for the whole winter semester while the students can learn about 150-200 commonly used words, expressions and related grammatical patterns. After finishing this course, students can understand and use simple Chinese phrases, meet very basic needs for communications in particular and concrete situations, and gain certain ability to further their Chinese language studies.

**Chinese Elementary 2** is offered to Chinese beginners who have finished learning Chinese Elementary 1, or who have already learned the Chinese language for 40-60 hours. This course focuses especially on listening, speaking and initial writing, and improves the students' Chinese competency to a basic/way-stage (CEFR) level.

The duration of this course is for the whole summer semester while students can learn about 200-250 commonly used words, expressions and related grammatical patterns. After finishing this course, students can have a good foundation of basic Chinese and can communicate in simple and routine tasks which require a simple and direct exchange of information on familiar matters.

**Chinese Elementary 3** is offered to students who have finished Chinese Elementary 2, or who have already mastered about 300-400 commonly-used Chinese vocabulary and have basic Chinese communication skills. This course focuses especially on reading and speaking, and improves the students' Chinese competency



to a preliminary/threshold (CEFR) level.

The duration of this course is for the whole winter semester while the students can learn about 250-300 commonly used words, expressions and related grammatical patterns. After finishing this course, students can converse in Chinese on a range of topics, are able to communicate with native Chinese speakers on the topics they are familiar with, and meet simple living needs in China.

**Chinese Elementary 4** is offered to students who have finished Chinese Elementary 3, or who have already mastered 500-600 commonly-used Chinese vocabulary, have learned the basic Chinese sentences and have basic Chinese communication skills. This course focuses especially on reading and listening, and improves the students' Chinese competency to a strong threshold (CEFR) level.

The duration of this course is for the whole summer semester while the students can learn about 300-400 commonly used words, expressions and related grammatical patterns. After finishing this course, students can converse in Chinese on a wide range of topics, are able to communicate fluently with native Chinese speakers on the topics they are familiar with, and meet moderate living needs in China.

**Chinese Advanced 1** is offered to students who have finished Chinese Elementary 4, or who have mastered 800-1000 commonly-used Chinese vocabulary, have learned the basic and a range of compound Chinese sentences and have moderate Chinese communication skills. This course focuses esp. on listening and writing skills, and improves the students' Chinese competency from all aspects to a limited operational proficiency level /vantage (CEFR) level.

The duration of this course is for the whole winter semester while the students can learn about 400-500 commonly used words, expressions and related grammatical patterns. After finishing this course, students can have enough language to get by, with sufficient vocabulary to express themselves, though with some hesitation, both verbally and in writing, and can meet most living needs in China.

**Chinese Advanced 2** is offered to students who have finished Chinese Advanced 1, or who have already mastered 1300-1500 commonly used Chinese vocabulary, have learned the basic and a range of compound Chinese sentences and have the moderate Chinese communication skills. This course focuses on the improvement of listening, speaking, reading and writing skills, and improves the students' Chinese competency from all aspects to a strong vantage level.

The duration of this course is for the whole summer semester while the students can learn about 500-600 commonly used words, expressions and related grammatical patterns. After finishing this course, students can have a sufficient range of language to be able to give clear descriptions, express viewpoints verbally and in writing on most general topics, without much conspicuous searching for words, can use some complex sentence forms to do so, and can meet most living needs and certain



academic needs in China.

### **Suggested Time Schedules and Class Hours:**

Chinese Elementary 1, Chinese Elementary 3 and Chinese Advanced 1 are designed for winter semesters; while Chinese Elementary, Chinese Elementary 4 and Chinese Advanced 2 are designed for summer semesters.

The following table is based on 4 credit hours per week while there are 14-18 weeks per semester.

|                      | Suggested In-class Hours                            | Suggested Learning Hours<br>(for each level) |
|----------------------|---|--|
| Chinese Elementary 1 | 56 – 72 (including mid-term and final examinations) | 70-90  |
| Chinese Elementary 2 | 56 – 72 (including mid-term and final examinations) | 90-110                                       |
| Chinese Elementary 3 | 56 – 72 (including mid-term and final examinations) | 110-140                                      |
| Chinese Elementary 4 | 56 – 72 (including mid-term and final examinations) | 140-180                                      |
| Chinese Advanced 1   | 56 – 72 (including mid-term and final examinations) | 160-200                                      |
| Chinese Advanced 2   | 56 – 72 (including mid-term and final examinations) | 160-200                                      |

### **Course Requirements:**

- Students are required to preview the new lessons before class.
- Attendance in classes. If a student cannot attend a specific class, he/she has to notify the instructor beforehand or explain the absence later.
- Students are expected to check email frequently so as to keep informed about course announcements.
- Students are required to review the lessons and practice what they have learned in class and finish homework on time after class.
- Students are encouraged to increase their competency in the Chinese language and culture by pursuing opportunities of practice both on and off campus.

### **Appendix: Syllabus for all six levels**



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Note: The syllabus below is based on a 14-week semester (not including final examination) and is subject to change according to the University calendar.



Chinese Elementary 1

| Schedule | Course content  | Language points and cultural knowledge   |
|----------|---|--|
| Week 1   | Lesson 1<br>Greeting in Chinese (1)<br>Pin Yin (1)        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Greetings<br/>nǐhǎo nínhǎo lǎoshīhǎo nǐmenhǎo<br/>你好! /您好! /老师好! /你们好!</li> <li>Thank you and good-bye 谢谢你! /再见!<br/>xièxiè nǐ zàijiàn</li> <li>Chinese phonetic system</li> <li>Chinese writing system</li> </ul>  |
| Week 2   | Lesson 1<br>Greeting in Chinese (2)<br>Pin Yin (2)        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Daily expressions<br/>nǐhǎoma nǐbàbāmāmāhǎoma<br/>你好吗? /你爸爸妈妈好吗?<br/>péngyou bàba māmā<br/>Friends 朋友 and Families 爸爸 妈妈<br/>gēge dìdì<br/>哥哥 弟弟<br/>To address a person:<br/>wánglǎoshī<br/>王老师</li> </ul>   |
| Week 3   | Lesson 2<br>Are you busy (1)?<br>Pin Yin (Revision)       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Are you busy?<br/>nǐmángma<br/>你忙吗?</li> <li>How about your boyfriend?<br/>nǐnán péngyǒu ne<br/>你男朋友呢?</li> <li>Neutral tone<br/>吗 ma 呢 ne 们 men</li> </ul>   |
| Week 4   | Lesson 2<br>Are you busy (2)?<br>Food and drinks          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ordering in a restaurant<br/>wǒyào mǐfàn wǒyào kāfēi<br/>我要米饭。/我要咖啡。<br/>mǐfàn miàntiáo jiǎozi hàn bǎobāo miànbāo<br/>Food 米饭 面条 饺子 汉堡包 面包<br/>bǐsà bǐng kǎoyā yúròu shǔtiáo<br/>比萨饼 烤鸭 鱼肉 薯条<br/>chá kāfēi jiǔ shuǐ nǎi guǒzhī<br/>Drinks 茶 咖啡 酒 水 奶 果汁</li> </ul> |
| Week 5   | Lesson 3<br>What is her nationality (1)?<br>(Nationality) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Your nationality<br/>wǒshì<br/>我是斯洛伐克人。</li> <li>I speak Slovak<br/>wǒshuō sīluòfákèyǔ<br/>我说斯洛伐克语。</li> <li>Third-tone sandhi<br/>nǐgēge wǒyào nǐmángma<br/>你哥哥, 我要, 你忙吗?</li> <li>Tone sandhi of “不”<br/>bùhē bùmáng bùhǎo búshì<br/>不喝 不忙 不好 不是</li> </ul>       |



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| <p><b>Week 6</b></p>  | <p>Lesson 3<br/>What is your nationality (2)?<br/>(Occupation)</p>     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What job do you do?<br/>n ĭzuòshénmégōngzuò<br/>你做什么工作?</li> <li>• I am not a teacher, I am a doctor<br/>wǒbúshìlǎoshī wǒshìy īshēng<br/>我不是老师, 我是医生<br/>péngyou<br/>Friends 朋友 and Families (2)<br/>yéye nǎinai wàigōng wàipó<br/>爷爷 奶奶 外公 外婆</li> </ul>  |
| <p><b>Week 7</b></p>  | <p>Lesson 4<br/>Nice to meet you (1)!<br/>Mid-term exam.</p>           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Daily expressions<br/>kěy ĭjìnláima rènshin ĭhèngāoxìng<br/>可以进来吗? / 认识你很高兴!</li> <li>• May I have your surname?<br/>qǐngwèn nínguìxìng<br/>请问, 您贵姓?</li> <li>• Spelling rules<br/>“uei”, “j q x”</li> <li>• Mid-term exam</li> </ul>  |
| <p><b>Week 8</b></p>  | <p>Lesson 4<br/>Nice to meet you (2)!</p>                              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Daily expressions<br/>n ĭshìjiānádàrénma<br/>你是加拿大人吗?</li> <li>• May I have your surname?<br/>n ĭxìngshénme<br/>你姓什么?</li> <li>• Sentences with “是”</li> </ul>   |
| <p><b>Week 9</b></p>  | <p>Lesson 5<br/>Where is the dining hall (1)?<br/>Are you at home?</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Is Wang at home?<br/>wángxiǎoyúnzàima<br/>王小云在吗?</li> <li>• Some common place<br/>sùshè cāntīng bàngōngshì xuéxiào<br/>宿舍 餐厅 办公室 学校</li> <li>• Is this the dormitory of Wang?<br/>zhèshìwángxiǎoyúndesùshèma<br/>这是王小云的宿舍吗?</li> </ul>   |
| <p><b>Week 10</b></p> | <p>Lesson 5<br/>Where is the dining hall (2)?</p>                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Where is she?<br/>tāzàinǎ r<br/>她在哪儿?</li> <li>• Where is the canteen?<br/>cāntīngzàinǎ r<br/>餐厅在哪儿?</li> <li>• Sorry, I came late.<br/>duìbuqǐ wǒláiwǎnl e<br/>对不起, 我来晚了。<br/>zhè r nǎ r</li> <li>• Retroflex ending 这儿 哪儿</li> <li>• Questions with an interrogative pronoun<br/>nàshìshéi n ĭxìngshénme<br/>那是谁? 你姓什么?</li> </ul> |



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| <b>Week 11</b> | Lesson 6<br>Shall we go swimming (1)?         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What is the weather like today?<br/>jīntiāntiānqìzěnmeyàng<br/>今天天气怎么样?</li> <li>• Different weather<br/>qíng yīn xià yǔ guā fēng xià xuě<br/>晴 阴 下雨 刮风 下雪</li> <li>• Tone sandhi of “一”</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Week 12</b> | Lesson 6<br>Shall we go swimming (2)?         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Do you have time tomorrow?<br/>míngtiānnǐnyǒushíjiānma<br/>明天您有时间吗?</li> <li>• Making suggestions<br/>wǒmenqù yóu yǒng hǎo ma<br/>我们去游泳, 好吗?</li> <li>• sentences with a verbal predicate<br/>nǐ yào kā fēi ma tā jiào lín nà<br/>你要咖啡吗? 她叫林娜。</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Week 13</b> | Lesson 7<br>Do you know him (1)?              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Are you a teacher of our college?<br/>nín shì wǒ men xué yuàn de lǎo shī ma?<br/>您是我们学院的老师吗?</li> <li>• This is my business card.<br/>wǒ men rèn shì yí xià zhè shì wǒ de míng piàn<br/>我们认识一下, 这是我的名片。</li> <li>• attributives expressing possession “的”<br/>yǔ yán xué yuàn de lǎo shī wǒ de míng piàn<br/>语言学院的老师, 我的名片</li> </ul>          |
| <b>Week 14</b> | Lesson 7<br>Do you know him (2)?<br>REVISION. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Do you know him or not?<br/>nǐ rèn shì bù rèn shì tā?<br/>你认识不认识他?</li> <li>• What major do you learn?<br/>nǐ xué xí shén me zhuān yè?<br/>你学习什么专业?</li> <li>• V / A not V / A questions<br/>nǐ máng bù máng?<br/>你忙不忙?</li> <li>• The position of adverbs “也” and “都”<br/>wǒ men yě dōu rèn shì tā.<br/>我们也都认识他。</li> <li>• Review</li> </ul> |



## Chinese Elementary 2

| Schedule | Course content  | Language points and cultural knowledge  |
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| Week 1   | Lesson 8<br>How many people are there in your family (1)? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Talking about one's family<br/>nǐmen jiā yǒu jǐ kǒu rén<br/>你们家有几口人?</li> <li>Do you have a boyfriend? What does he do?<br/>nǐ yǒu méi yǒu nán péng yǒu<br/>你有没有男朋友?<br/>tā zuò shén me gōng zuò<br/>他做什么工作?</li> <li>Sentences with “有”</li> </ul>  |
| Week 2   | Lesson 8<br>How many people are there in your family (2)? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>How many teachers are there in the department of foreign languages?<br/>nǐmen wàiyǔ xì yǒu duō shǎo lǎo shī<br/>你们外语系有多少老师?</li> <li>There are one hundred teachers in our department.<br/>wǒmen xì de lǎo shī yǒu hěnduō yǒu yì bǎi gè<br/>我们系的老师有很多，有一百个。</li> <li>Questions with “几”和“多少”</li> </ul>                                  |
| Week 3   | Lesson 9<br>He is twenty years old this year (1).         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>How old is he?<br/>tā jīn nián duō dà<br/>他今年多大?</li> <li>We held a party to celebrate his birthday on Sunday afternoon.<br/>xīng qī rì xià wǔ wǒmen yǒu yí gè jù huì zhù<br/>星期日下午我们有一个聚会，祝<br/>hè tā de shēng rì<br/>贺他的生日。</li> <li>Expressing the date and days of the week.<br/>Year “年” month “月” week “星期 / 周” day “日”</li> </ul> |
| Week 4   | Lesson 9<br>He is twenty years old this year (2).         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I like roast duck very much.<br/>wǒ hěn xǐ huān chī kǎo yā<br/>我很喜欢吃烤鸭。</li> <li>What kind of wine shall we drink?<br/>wǒmen hē shén me jiǔ<br/>我们喝什么酒?</li> <li>Using “好吗” to ask a question<br/>wǒmen mǎi yí gè dà dàn gāo hǎo ma<br/>我们买一个大蛋糕，好吗?</li> </ul>  |





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| <p><b>Week 5</b></p> | <p>Lesson 10<br/>I buy CDs here (1).</p>                                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What do you buy here?<br/>nǐ zài zhè r mǎi shén me<br/>你 在 这 儿 买 什 么 ?</li> <li>• I like Chinese music.<br/>wǒ xǐ huān zhōngguó yīnyuè<br/>我 喜 欢 中 国 音 乐 。</li> <li>• How about this CD?<br/>zhè zhāng guāng pán zěn me yàng<br/>这 张 光 盘 怎 么 样 ?</li> <li>• Sentences with double objects: 给、送<br/>给/送+Pr/N(person)+NP(thing)</li> </ul>   |
| <p><b>Week 6</b></p> | <p>Lesson 10<br/>I buy CDs here (2).</p>                                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I am asking how to say this in Chinese.<br/>wǒ shì wèn zhè ge hàn yǔ zěn me shuō<br/>我 是 问 : 这 个 汉 语 怎 么 说 ?</li> <li>• Your apples are too expensive.<br/>nín de píng guǒ zhēn guì<br/>您 的 苹 果 真 贵 。</li> <li>• The adverb “很” in sentences with an<br/>adjectival predicate<br/>wǒ hěn hǎo<br/>我 很 好</li> </ul>  |
| <p><b>Week 7</b></p> | <p>Lesson 11<br/>I can speak a little Chinese<br/>(1).<br/>Mid-term exam.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Excuse me, what time is it?<br/>qǐng wèn xiàn zài jǐ diǎn<br/>请 问 , 现 在 几 点 ?</li> <li>• I am too old to learn English easily.<br/>wǒ de suì shù tài dà le xué yīng yǔ bù róng yì<br/>我 的 岁 数 太 大 了 , 学 英 语 不 容 易 。</li> <li>• Telling time<br/>nián yuè rì shàng wǔ xià wǔ wǎn shàng<br/>年 + 月 + 日 + 上 午 / 下 午 / 晚 上<br/>zhōng diǎn<br/>+ 钟 点</li> <li>• Mid-term exam</li> </ul> |
| <p><b>Week 8</b></p> | <p>Lesson 11<br/>I can speak a little Chinese<br/>(2).</p>                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I went to my friend's home in the afternoon.<br/>xià wǔ qù péng yǒu jiā wán<br/>下 午 去 朋 友 家 玩 。</li> <li>• Why do we have classes at eight o'clock?<br/>wǒ men wèi shén me bā diǎn shàng kè<br/>我 们 为 什 么 八 点 上 课 ?</li> <li>• Sentences with the optative verbs (1):<br/>huì néng kě yǐ yīng gāi<br/>会 ; 能 ; 可 以 ; 应 该</li> </ul>   |
| <p><b>Week 9</b></p> | <p>Lesson 12<br/>I am not feeling well at all (1).</p>                        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• You should go to see a doctor.<br/>nǐ yīng gāi qù yī yuàn kàn bìng<br/>你 应 该 去 医 院 看 病 。</li> <li>• Shall we go now or this afternoon?<br/>xiàn zài qù hái shì xià wǔ qù<br/>现 在 去 还 是 下 午 去 ?</li> <li>• Sentences with a subject-predicate phrase as<br/>predicate<br/>mǎ dà wéi tóu téng<br/>马 大 为 头 疼 。</li> </ul>   |



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| <p><b>Week 10</b></p> | <p>Lesson 12<br/>I am not feeling well at all (2).</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What's the matter with you?<br/>nǐnǎerbùshūfu<br/>你哪儿不舒服?</li> <li>• Do you prefer traditional Chinese medicine or western medicine?<br/>nǐyuànyìchīzhōngyàoháishìyuànyìchīxīyào<br/>你愿意吃中药还是愿意吃西药?</li> <li>• Sentences with the optative verbs (2):<br/>wǒxiǎngqùběijīngchīkǎoyā<br/>我想去北京吃烤鸭。</li> </ul>  |
| <p><b>Week 11</b></p> | <p>Lesson 13<br/>I met a beautiful girl (1).</p>       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• She cannot come to my place very often.<br/>tābùnéngchángláiwǒzhèr<br/>她不能常来我这儿。</li> <li>• We found and looked at the house.<br/>wǒménkànle yìjiānfángzǐ<br/>我们看了一间房子。</li> <li>• The particle “了”<br/>kànle fángzǐ<br/>看了房子<br/>chīle píngguǒ<br/>吃了苹果</li> </ul>  |
| <p><b>Week 12</b></p> | <p>Lesson 13<br/>I met a beautiful girl (2).</p>       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Have you found and talked to the manager?<br/>nǐménzhǎole jīnglǐ le méiyǒu<br/>你们找了经理了没有?</li> <li>• We'll invite you and your friend to dinner this evening.<br/>wǎnshàngwǒménqǐng nǐ hé nǐ péngyǒu chī fàn<br/>晚上我们请你和你朋友吃饭。</li> <li>• Sentences with an optative verb (3):<br/>“可能，会”</li> </ul>   |
| <p><b>Week 13</b></p> | <p>Lesson 14<br/>Wish you a merry Christmas (1).</p>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I'll ask her to call you at noon.<br/>wǒràng tā zhōngwǔ zài gěi nǐ dǎ<br/>我让她中午再给你打。</li> <li>• I've just gone to the post office to send something to my mother.<br/>wǒ gāng cái qù yóu jú gěi mā ma jì le diǎn er dōng xī<br/>我刚才去邮局给妈妈寄了点东西。</li> <li>• Alternative question with “还是”<br/>nǐ shàng wǔ qù hái shì xià wǔ qù<br/>你上午去还是下午去?</li> </ul> |



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| <b>Week 14</b> | Lesson14<br>Wish you a merry Christmas<br>(2).<br>REVISION. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Are you going on a trip?<br/>nǐ qù bù qù lǚ xíng<br/>你去不去旅行？</li><li>• She asks me to give her greetings to you.<br/>tā ràng wǒ wèn nǐ mén hǎo<br/>她让我问你们好。</li><li>• V / A not V / A questions<br/>nǐ mén xué yuàn dà bù dà<br/>你们学院大不大？</li><li>• Review</li></ul> |
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Chinese Elementary 3

| Schedule | Course content                             | Language points and cultural knowledge  |
|----------|--|---|
| Week 1   | Lesson 15<br>She has gone to Shanghai (1). | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>You've dressed very prettily today.<br/>nǐ jīn tiān chuān de hěn piào liàng<br/>你今天穿得很漂亮。</li> <li>How much is one pound in RMB today?<br/>jīntiān yì yīngbàng huàn duō shǎo rén mǐn bì<br/>今天一英镑换多少人民币?</li> <li>Modal complement<br/>láide hěn zǎo<br/>V+得+Adv+A 来得很早</li> </ul>   |
| Week 2   | Lesson 15<br>She has gone to Shanghai (2). | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Are things expensive in Shanghai?<br/>shànghǎi dōng xī guì bù guì<br/>上海东西贵不贵?</li> <li>The young people also speak English fluently.<br/>nián qīng rén yīng yǔ shuō dé yě hěn liú lì<br/>年轻人英语说得也很流利。</li> <li>Reduplication of the verb<br/>děng yì děng shuō yì shuō<br/>等一等 说一说</li> </ul>                               |
| Week 3   | Lesson 16<br>I forgot it (1).              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Have you got your picture?<br/>nín dài zhào piàn lái le ma<br/>您带照片来了吗?</li> <li>Now that you are living in China, you should fill in the form by yourself.<br/>xiànzài nǐ zài zhōngguó shēnghuó, yīnggāi zì jǐ tián biǎo<br/>现在你在中国生活, 应该自己填表。</li> <li>The simple directional complement<br/>lái qù<br/>“来”和“去”</li> </ul> |
| Week 4   | Lesson 16<br>I forgot it (2).              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I heard that you had an exam last week.<br/>tīng shuō nǐ men shàng xīng qī kǎo shì le<br/>听说你们上星期考试了。</li> <li>How long is the loan period of a book here?<br/>zhèr de shū kě yǐ jù duō cháng shí jiān<br/>这儿的书可以借多长时间??</li> <li>The “把” sentence<br/>S+把+O+V+Other elements</li> </ul>                                     |



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| <p><b>Week 5</b></p> | <p>Lesson17<br/>       This cheongsam is more beautiful than that one (1).</p>          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Things in big shops are more expensive than those in small shops.<br/>         dàshāngdiàndedōngxībǐxiǎoshāngdiànde<br/>         大商店的东西比小商店的<br/>         dōngxīguì<br/>         东西贵。</li> <li>• Do you want a good one or cheap one?<br/>         nǐxiǎngmǎihǎodeháishìpiányíde<br/>         你想买好的还是便宜的?<br/>         bǐ</li> <li>• Comparison using the preposition “比”</li> </ul>                                      |
| <p><b>Week 6</b></p> | <p>Lesson17<br/>       This cheongsam is more beautiful than that one (2).</p>          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Where is the cheongsam you want to buy?<br/>         nǐyàoqíqiāone<br/>         你要的旗袍呢?</li> <li>• I think this one is too short.<br/>         wǒjuédezhèjiàntàiduǎnle<br/>         我觉得这件太短了。</li> <li>• The complement of quantity<br/>         bǐ<br/>         比+N/Pr+A+Numeral-measure phrase<br/>         zhèjiàn bǐ nàjiàn cháng liǎnggōngfēn<br/>         这件+比+那件+长+两公分。</li> </ul>                                 |
| <p><b>Week 7</b></p> | <p>Mid-term exam.</p>   | <p>Mid-term Exam</p>   |
| <p><b>Week 8</b></p> | <p>Lesson18<br/>       I understood what I was told, but I remember it wrongly (1).</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• These four books are in Chinese and those two are in English.<br/>         zhèsìběnshūshìzhōngwénde nàliǎngběnshū<br/>         这四本书是中文的,那两本是<br/>         yīngwénde<br/>         英文的。</li> <li>• Please give me the parcel notice.<br/>         qǐngbǎbāoguǒtōngzhīdāngěiwǒ<br/>         请把包裹通知单给我。</li> <li>• The resultative complement V+V/A<br/>         tīngdǒng náhǎo jìcuò<br/>         听懂 拿好 记错</li> </ul>        |
| <p><b>Week 9</b></p> | <p>Lesson18<br/>       I understood what I was told, but I remember it wrongly (2).</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• You can get off at Qianmen and change the subway there to Jianguomen.<br/>         nínkěyǐzàiqiánménxiàchē zàinà'èrhuàndì<br/>         您可以在前门下车,在那儿换地<br/>         tiědàojiànguómén<br/>         铁到建国门。</li> <li>• We took the wrong bus.<br/>         wǒménzuòcuòchēle<br/>         我们坐错车了。</li> <li>• The “是” sentence<br/>         S+是+N/A/Pr/VP+的<br/>         zhèběnshūshìyīngwénde<br/>         这本书是英文的。</li> </ul> |



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| <p><b>Week 10</b></p> | <p>Lesson19<br/>         Traditional Chinese paintings differ from oil paintings (1).</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Can you guess how many years I have been drawn traditional Chinese painting?<br/>             nǐshuōshuōwǒzhōngguóhuàhuàduōshǎo niánle<br/>             你说说我中国画画多少年了?<br/>             年了?</li> <li>• My father likes traditional Chinese painting as well as my mother<br/>             wǒbàbàgēnwǒmāmāyíyàngxǐhuānzhōngguóhuà<br/>             我爸爸跟我妈妈一样喜欢中国画。<br/>             Using “跟... (不) 一样” to make comparisons<br/>             shànghǎihuàgēnpǔtōnghuàbùyíyàng<br/>             上海话跟普通话不一样。</li> </ul>  |
| <p><b>Week 11</b></p> | <p>Lesson19<br/>         Traditional Chinese paintings differ from oil paintings (2).</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Do you think traditional Chinese paintings is the same as oil paintings?<br/>             nǐjuédezhōngguóhuàhéyóuhuà yí yàng bù yí yàng<br/>             你觉得中国画和油画一样不一样?<br/>             样?</li> <li>• Traditional Chinese paintings are mainly used ink and water, but oil painting must be painted with oil.<br/>             zhōngguóhuàzhǔyàoyòngmòhéshuǐhuà<br/>             中国画主要用墨和水画，<br/>             yóuhuà yí dìng yào yòng yóu cǎi huà<br/>             油画一定要用油彩画。</li> <li>• 时量补语 The complement of duration<br/>             V + complement of duration (+的) +O<br/>             wǒ xué le liǎng nián de hàn yǔ<br/>             我学了两年汉语。</li> </ul> |
| <p><b>Week 12</b></p> | <p>Lesson20<br/>         Celebrating the New Year (1).</p>                                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Is it because the weather is becoming cold that people in Beijing often have hotpot?<br/>             shìbùshìyīnwéixiànzàitiānqìlěng suǒyǐběijīng rén cháng chī huǒ guō<br/>             是不是因为现在天气冷，所以北京人常吃火锅?</li> <li>• They might also drive to the suburbs for fun, or go out to do exercises.<br/>             yěkěnéngkāichēqùjiāoqūwánér huòzhěqù duànliànshēntǐ<br/>             也可能开车去郊区玩儿，或者去锻炼身体。</li> <li>• The six basic functional components</li> </ul>   |



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| <b>Week 13</b> | Lesson20<br>Celebrating the New Year (2). | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Happy new year! congratulation!<br/>xīnniánhǎo gōngxǐgōngxǐ<br/>新年好！恭喜恭喜！</li><li>• What gift will you take for Song Hua?<br/>nǐgěisònghuádàishénme lǐ wùqù<br/>你给宋华带什么礼物去？</li><li>• The sentences with a verbal predicate<br/>tāshìyīngguóliúxuéshēng<br/>她是英国留学生。<br/>wǒmenxìyǒusānshíwǔwèilǎoshī<br/>我们系有三十五位老师。</li></ul> |
| <b>Week 14</b> | REVISION                                  | REVISION   |



## Chinese Elementary 4

| Schedule | Course content  | Language points and cultural knowledge  |
|----------|---|---|
| Week 1   | Lesson 21<br>Our team members are from different countries (1). | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I heard it from your classmates.<br/>wǒshìtīngnǐdetóngxuéshuōde<br/>我是听你的同学说的。</li> <li>She retired from the national team last year.<br/>tāshìqùniáncóngguójiādùixiàláide<br/>他是去年从国家队下来的。<br/>shì de<br/>The construction “是...”的”<br/>tāshìqùniánláide<br/>他是去年来的。</li> </ul>   |
| Week 2   | Lesson 21<br>Our team members are from different countries (2). | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>How did you get there?<br/>nǐménshìzěnmēqùde<br/>你们是怎么去的?</li> <li>After going in, the left is the toilet, and the right is the living room.<br/>jìn mén yǐ hòu zuǒ biān shì wèi shēng jiān<br/>进门以后，左边是卫生间，<br/>yòu biān shì kè tīng<br/>右边是客厅。</li> <li>Location words<br/>lǐ biān wài biān shàng biān xià biān<br/>里边、外边、上边、下边、<br/>zuǒ biān yòu biān<br/>左边、右边</li> </ul>                  |
| Week 3   | Lesson 22<br>Have you watched a Shaoxing opera (1)?             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Although I have been to the south, I have never watched a Shaoxing opera.<br/>wǒsuīránqùguònánfāng dànshìméiyǒukàn<br/>我虽然去过南方，但是没有看<br/>guòyuèjù<br/>过越剧。</li> <li>I was moved by the love story in the novel.<br/>wǒjuédexiǎoshuō lǐ de ài qíng gù shì fēi cháng<br/>我觉得小说里的爱情故事非常<br/>gǎn rén<br/>感人。</li> <li>Past experience “过”<br/>tākànguòyuèjù hónglóumèng<br/>她看过越剧《红楼梦》。</li> </ul> |





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| <p><b>Week 4</b></p> | <p>Lesson 22<br/>       Have you watched a Shaoxing opera (2)?</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I have never seen such a moving opera?<br/>         wǒcóngláiméiyǒukànguòzhèmegǎnrénde<br/>         我从来没有看过这么感人的戏。</li> <li>Now some of them can sing the Beijing opera, while some of them can perform it on stage.<br/>         xiànzài tāmenyǒuderénhuìchàngjīngjù<br/>         现在，他们有的人会唱京剧，有的人还会演京剧。</li> <li>The construction “虽然...但是/可是”<br/>         tāsuīránxuéhànyǔdeshíjiānbùzhǎng dàn<br/>         他虽然学汉语的时间不长，但是<br/>         shìxuédehěnǎo<br/>         是学得很好。</li> </ul>   |
| <p><b>Week 5</b></p> | <p>Lesson 23<br/>       We have ascended the Great Wall (1).</p>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I plan to go to Mount Tai first, and then go home to see my parents.<br/>         wǒdǎsuànxiānqùtài shān zài huíjiā kàn wǒ bà<br/>         我打算先去泰山，再回家看我爸<br/>         bà māmā<br/>         爸爸妈妈。</li> <li>He said he would climb up from the bottom of the mountain and walk down from the top.<br/>         tāshuōtāyào cóng shān xià pá shàng qù zài<br/>         他说他要从山下爬上去，再<br/>         cóng shān dǐng zǒu xià lái<br/>         从山顶走下来。</li> <li>An action that is going to take place soon<br/>         yào le<br/>         要...了</li> </ul> |
| <p><b>Week 6</b></p> | <p>Lesson 23<br/>       We have ascended the Great Wall (2).</p>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>We will soon be at the top of the mountain, too.<br/>         zánmenyěkuàiyào dàoshān dǐng le<br/>         咱们也快要到山顶了。</li> <li>It's still cold winter in the north, but it's already spring in the south.<br/>         běifāng háishì zhè me lěng de dōng tiān kě shì<br/>         北方还是这么冷的冬天，可是<br/>         chūn tiān yǐ jīng dào le nán fāng<br/>         春天已经到了南方。</li> <li>The complex directional complement<br/>         wǒ cóng shān shàng pǎo xià qù<br/>         我从山上跑下去。</li> <li>Methods of constructing Chinese characters</li> </ul>   |
| <p><b>Week 7</b></p> | <p>Mid-term exam.</p>  | <p>Mid-term Exam</p>  |



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| <p><b>Week 8</b></p>  | <p>Lesson 24<br/>         Your aunt began to use a computer, too (1).</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• He used to be a farmer in the suburbs of Shanghai, but now he is the manager of a vegetable company.<br/>           tāguòqùshìshànghǎijiāoqūdenóngmín<br/>           他过去是上海郊区的农民，<br/>           xiànzàidāngshūcàigōngsīdejīnglǐle<br/>           现在当蔬菜公司的经理了。</li> <li>• Not only does he not know me, but I probably didn't know him either.<br/>           búdàntābùrènshiwǒle érqiěwǒyěkěnéng<br/>           不但他不认识我了，而且我也可能<br/>           bùrènshitāle<br/>           不认识他了。</li> <li>• The change of circumstances “了”<br/>           xuědàle xiànzàitiānqìlěngle<br/>           雪大了；现在天气冷了</li> </ul> |
| <p><b>Week 9</b></p>  | <p>Lesson 24<br/>         Your aunt began to use a computer, too (2).</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• She said she wanted to come to Beijing with you.<br/>           tāshuōguòyàogēnnínìqǐláiběijīng<br/>           她说过要跟您一起来北京。</li> <li>• The problem is that the education level of we farmers is still a bit lower than that of city dwellers.<br/>           wèntíshìwǒmennóngmíndewénhuàshuǐpíng<br/>           问题是我们农民的文化水平<br/>           bǐchénglǐréndeháishìdīyìxiē<br/>           比城里人的还是低一些。</li> <li>• The progression of an action “在” or “正在”<br/>           zhèngzài zài ne<br/>           正在/在+V+O(+呢)</li> </ul>   |
| <p><b>Week 10</b></p> | <p>Lesson 25<br/>         The driver drove us to the hospital (1).</p>    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wait a minute, I'll be right there.<br/>           nǐmēnděngzhe wǒmǎshàngjiùdào<br/>           你们等着，我马上就到。</li> <li>• My arm was hit and my right leg hurt a bit.<br/>           wǒdegēbobèizhuàngshāngle yòutuǐyěyǒu<br/>           我的胳膊被撞伤了，右腿也有<br/>           diǎnerténg<br/>           点儿疼。</li> <li>• The continuation of an action or a state “着”<br/>           wǒmenshuōzhe xiàozhe<br/>           我们说着，笑着。</li> </ul>   |



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| <p><b>Week 11</b></p> | <p>Lesson25<br/>The driver drove us to the hospital (2).</p>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lin Na's dormitory door was open and she was lying down while watching TV.<br/>lín nà sù shè de mén kāi zhe tā tāng zhe kàn<br/>林娜宿舍的门开着，他躺着看电视呢。<br/>But it's not easy to write if I keep my arm bent.<br/>kě shì gē bo zhè me wān zhe xiě zì hěn bù fāng<br/>可是胳膊这么弯着，写字很不方便。</li> <li>The “被” sentence<br/>S(recipient)+被+O(agent)+V+ Other elements</li> </ul>  |
| <p><b>Week 12</b></p> | <p>Lesson 26<br/>You are almost becoming a China hand (1).</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Honestly speaking, I'm becoming more and more fond of Chinese culture.<br/>shuō shí zài de wǒ yuè lái yuè xǐ huān zhōng<br/>说实在的，我越来越喜欢中国文化了。<br/>guó wén huà le</li> <li>Since you are so interested in Chinese culture, I suggest you go and have a look.<br/>nǐ duì zhōng guó wén huà zhè me gǎn xìng qù<br/>你对中国文化这么感兴趣，我建议你去看看。<br/>wǒ jiàn yì nǐ qù kàn kan</li> <li>Now if I go a whole day without Chinese food, I feel a bit out of place.<br/>xiàn zài rú guǒ yì tiān bù chī zhōng cān wǒ jiù<br/>现在如果一天不吃中餐，我就会觉得有点儿不舒服。<br/>huì jué de yǒu diǎn er bù shū fu</li> </ul> |
| <p><b>Week 13</b></p> | <p>Lesson 26<br/>You are almost becoming a China hand (2).</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I was not Sinicized until I arrived in Beijing.<br/>wǒ shì dào běi jīng yǐ hòu cái kāi shǐ zhōng guó<br/>我是到北京以后才开始中国化的。<br/>huà de</li> <li>You have only been studying in China for one year, but your Chinese is improving so fast.<br/>nǐ men zài zhōng guó cái xué xī le yì nián hàn<br/>你们在中国才学习了一年，汉语水平就提高得这么快。<br/>yǔ shuǐ píng jiù tí gāo dé zhè me kuài</li> <li>The aspect of an action(summary)</li> </ul>  |
| <p><b>Week 14</b></p> | <p>REVISION</p>  | <p>REVISION</p>  |



## Chinese Advanced 1

| Schedule | Course content  | Language points and cultural knowledge  |
|----------|---|---|
| Week 1   | Lesson27<br>Do in Rome as the Romans do (1).                                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I'll take you to teahouse today.<br/>jīntiānwǒbǎnǐmendàidàochágǔǎnlái<br/>今天我把你们带到茶馆来。</li> <li>Some people talk too loudly in public places.<br/>zàigōnggòngchǎngsuǒ yǒuxiērénnshuō<br/>在公共场所, 有些人说话声音太大了。</li> <li>The“把” sentence</li> </ul>  |
| Week 2   | Lesson27<br>Do in Rome as the Romans do (2).                                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For us, it is a very common practice.<br/>duìwǒmenláishuō zhèhènzhèngcháng<br/>对我们来说, 这很正常。</li> <li>Chinese always eat with chopsticks, while westerners eat with knives and forks.<br/>zhōngguórénchīfàn yòng kuàizi xīfāng<br/>中国人吃饭用筷子, 西方人吃饭用刀叉。</li> <li>The adverbs “更” and “最” to express comparisons</li> </ul>       |
| Week 3   | Lesson 28<br>The thoughtfulness is worth far more than the gift itself (1). | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Is the Mid-Autumn Festival as exciting as the Spring Festival?<br/>zhōngqiūjiéyǒuchūnjié nàmerènaoma<br/>中秋节有春节那么热闹吗?</li> <li>I bought you a present. Do you like it?<br/>wǒgěnnǐdàiláile yījiànxiǎolǐwù nǐkànkàn<br/>我给你带来了一件小礼物, 你看看喜不喜欢?<br/>yǒu méiyǒu</li> <li>Using the verb “有 / 没有” to express comparisons</li> </ul> |



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| <p><b>Week 4</b></p> | <p>Lesson 28<br/>         The thoughtfulness is worth far more than the gift itself (2).</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As long as it is a gift from a friend, I will love it.<br/>           péngyousòngdelǐwùzěnmehuìbùxǐhuan<br/>           朋友送的礼物怎么会不喜欢呢?</li> <li>Why do you open the gift as soon as you receive it?<br/>           shōudào lǐwùdeshíhou nǐmenwèishén<br/>           收到礼物的时候, 你们为什么要马上打开看呢?<br/>           meyàomǎshàngdǎkāikànnè</li> <li>反问句 The rhetorical question (1)<br/>           dàwéibúshìměiguórénnā<br/>           大为不是美国人吗?<br/>           zhènrǎr shìxiǎojìniànpǐn<br/>           这哪儿是小纪念品?</li> </ul>  |
| <p><b>Week 5</b></p> | <p>Lesson 29<br/>         Please give more advises (1).</p>                                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The "scholars four jewels" were on the table, and many flowers were neatly placed outside.<br/>           zhuōshàngfàngzhe wénfángsìbǎo wài<br/>           桌上放着文房四宝, 外<br/>           bianháizhěngzhěngqíqídìbǎizhèzhème<br/>           边还整整齐齐地摆着这么多花儿。<br/>           duōhuāer</li> <li>Long green leaves and red flowers are particularly beautiful.<br/>           chángchángdelǜyè hónghóngdehuā<br/>           长长的绿叶, 红红的花,<br/>           zhēnhǎokàn<br/>           真好看。</li> <li>存现句 Sentences indicating existence or emergence<br/>           S(PW) + V + 着 + Num-MP + O<br/>           wàibiānbǎizheliǎngpénhuāer<br/>           外边摆着两盆花儿。</li> </ul> |
| <p><b>Week 6</b></p> | <p>Lesson 29<br/>         Please give more advises (2).</p>                                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I wonder if you could give me this script.<br/>           wǒxiǎngqǐngnǐgěiwǒyīfúzì bùzhīdào<br/>           我想请你给我一幅字, 不知道<br/>           héngbùxíng<br/>           行不行?</li> <li>What advices can we give after having learned a little Chinese.<br/>           wǒmencáixuélezhèmeyìdiǎnerzhōng<br/>           我们才学了这么一点儿中<br/>           wén zěnménnéngtíchūyìjiànne<br/>           文, 怎么能提出意见呢?</li> <li>Reduplication of an adjective<br/>           hónghóngde lǜlǜde chángchángde<br/>           红红的绿绿的长长的</li> </ul>  |



| Week 7  | Mid-term exam.                                    | Mid-term Exam  |
|---------|---|--|
| Week 8  | Lesson 30<br>They are playing Taiji Sword (1).    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Look, people are dancing and singing there. How happy are they.<br/>nǐkàn rénmenyòuchàngyòutiào wáner<br/>你看，人们又唱又跳，玩儿得真高兴。</li> <li>After practicing Taiji sword for two years, she has become healthy enough to go to work.<br/>liànlèliǎngnián tāshēntǐhǎole xiànzài<br/>练了两年，她身体好了，现在可以上班了。</li> <li>“了” indicating a change in circumstances(2)<br/>xiànzài jǐ diǎn le<br/>现在几点了?<br/>dīng lì bō huì dǎ tài jí quán le<br/>丁力波会打太极拳了。</li> </ul> |
| Week 9  | Lesson 30<br>They are playing Taiji Sword (2).    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There are a lot of people under that overpass on the east side.<br/>dōngbiān de lì jiāo qiáo xià hái yǒu hěnduō rén<br/>东边的立交桥下还有很多人呢。</li> <li>In the old days when they were still working, they were so busy that they have no time to sing.<br/>yǐ qián tā men gōng zuò de shí hòu máng de<br/>以前他们工作的时候，忙的没有时间唱。<br/>méi yǒu shí jiān chàng</li> <li>情态补语 Modal complement (2)<br/>tā men wán de zhēn gāo xìng<br/>他们玩儿得真高兴。</li> </ul>          |
| Week 10 | Lesson 31<br>Chinese call her ‘Mother River’ (1). | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As long as you prepare well, you are sure to get good grades.<br/>nǐ men zhǐ yào rèn zhēn zhǔn bèi jiù yí dìng<br/>你们只要认真准备，就一定<br/>huì dé dào hǎo de chéng jì<br/>会得到好的成绩。</li> <li>The highest mountain in the world is called Mount Qomolangma. It is 8800 meters high.<br/>shì jiè shàng zuì gāo de shān fēng jiào zhū yù<br/>世界上最高的山峰叫珠穆<br/>lǎng mǎ fēng tā yǒu 8800 duō mǐ gāo<br/>朗玛峰，它有8800多米高。</li> <li>Numbers over 10000</li> </ul>       |



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| <b>Week 11</b> | Lesson 31<br>Chinese call her 'Mother River' (2).  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As early as over 1200 years ago, Mt Huang was already a famous scenic spot in China.<br/>zǎozài niánqián huángshānjiùyǐjīng<br/>早在1200年前，黄山就已经<br/>shìzhōngguódemíngshèngle<br/>是中国的名胜了。</li> <li>I've already been to two or three places.<br/>wǒyǐjīngqùguòliǎngsāngèdìfāngle<br/>我已经去过两三个地方了。</li> <li>概数 Approximate numbers<br/>shíjǐgèrén liǎngjīnduōpútáo<br/>十几个人 两斤多葡萄</li> </ul>                          |
| <b>Week 12</b> | Lesson 32<br>That question can't be asked now (1). | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It looks like that you and I are about the same age.<br/>wǒkànnǐdesuìshugēnwǒchàbúduō<br/>我看你的岁数跟我差不多。</li> <li>Their Chinese is not as good as yours. You speak the best.<br/>tāmenhànyǔméiyǒunǐshuōdehǎo nǐ<br/>他们汉语没有你说的好，你<br/>shuōdezuihǎo<br/>说的最好。<br/>de dì dé</li> <li>The structural particles“的、地、得”</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Week 13</b> | Lesson 32<br>That question can't be asked now (2). | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ask about my age, family members, salary, marital status, housing condition, and so forth.<br/>wènwǒduōdà jiālǐyǒujǐkǒurén měiyuè<br/>问我多大、家里有几口人、每月<br/>zhèngduōshǎoqián jiéhūnméiyǒu<br/>挣多少钱，结婚没有、<br/>yǒuméiyǒuzhùfángshénmede<br/>有没有住房什么的。</li> <li>I was stumped by the questions they asked.<br/>wǒbèitāmenwèndebùzhīdàogāizěnmē<br/>我被他们问的不知道该怎么办。<br/>bàn</li> <li>Summary of the “把” sentence</li> </ul> |
| <b>Week 14</b> | REVISION   | REVISION   |



## Chinese Advanced 2

| Schedule | Course content  | Language points and cultural knowledge   |
|----------|---|--|
| Week 1   | Lesson33<br>Protecting environment is protecting ourselves (1). | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Can you climb it?<br/>nǐmenpáde shàng qù ma?<br/>你们爬得上去吗?</li> <li>I still can't read long articles on the Chinese Internet.<br/>wǒ xiànzài hái kàn bù dǒng zhōng wén wǎng shàng de cháng wén zhāng.<br/>我现在还看不懂中文网上的长文章。</li> <li>可能补语 Complement of possibility(1)<br/>kàn de dǒng zuò bù wán<br/>看得懂 做不完</li> </ul>  |
| Week 2   | Lesson33<br>Protecting environment is protecting ourselves (2). | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>My article on Arbor Day was published in the newspaper.<br/>wǒ xiě de zhù shù jié de xāo xī dēng chū lái le.<br/>我写的植树节的消息登出来了。</li> <li>Protecting the environment of Beijing is related to everyone who lives in Beijing.<br/>bǎo hù běi jīng de huán jìng , gēn měi yī gè zài běi jīng shēng huó de rén dōu yǒu guān xi<br/>保护北京的环境，跟每一个在北京生活的人都有关系。</li> <li>“出来”的引申用法 Extended usage of “出来”</li> <li>The construction “既……，又……”<br/>tā jì cōng míng yòu piào liang<br/>她既聪明又漂亮。</li> </ul>  |
| Week 3   | Lesson 34<br>The legend of Goddess Mountain (1).                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>You said that you were worried that the food was not hot enough, but today why are you saying the Sichuan dishes are too hot?<br/>nǐ shuō nǐ shì pà bù là de , jīn tiān zěn me yòu shuō sì chuān cài tài là<br/>你说你是怕不辣的，今天怎么又说四川菜太辣?</li> <li>I've brought some medicine for motion sickness, but I can't find it.<br/>yūn chuán de yào wǒ dài lái le , kě shì méi zhǎo zhe<br/>晕船的药我带来了，可是没找着。</li> <li>主谓谓语句 Sentences with a subject-predicate phrase as predicate (2)<br/>sì chuān cài nǐ chī de hěn gāo xìng a<br/>四川菜你吃得很高兴啊!</li> </ul> |





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| <p><b>Week 4</b></p> | <p>Lesson 34<br/>         The legend of Goddess Mountain (2).</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>You are so dizzy that you don't even drink Coke<br/>         yūndeliánkělèyěbùxiǎnghēle<br/>         晕的连可乐也不想喝了。</li> <li>Here you come again.<br/>         nǐyòuláile<br/>         你又来了。</li> <li>疑问代词表示虚指 Interrogative pronouns indicating indefinite reference<br/>         nǐyīnggāichīdiǎn r shénme<br/>         你应该吃点儿什么。<br/>         wǒbujìdefàngzàinǎ r le<br/>         我不记得放在哪儿了。</li> </ul>  |
| <p><b>Week 5</b></p> | <p>Lesson 35<br/>         I will drive the car first (1).</p>     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Driving a car is at least twice as fast as riding a bike, and it can save half of the time.<br/>         kāichēzuìshǎobǐqíchēkuàiyībèi kěyǐjié<br/>         开车最少比骑车快一倍，可以节约二分之一的时间。</li> <li>After I find a job, I'll apply for a loan from a bank.<br/>         děngwǒgōngzuòyǐhòu wǒjiùxiàngyín<br/>         等我工作以后，我就向银行贷款。</li> <li>疑问代词表示任指 Interrogative pronouns indicating arbitrary reference (1)<br/>         nǐxiǎngzěnmeguòjiùzěnmeguò<br/>         你想怎么过就怎么过。<br/>         shuíyǒuzhīshi wǒmenjiùxiàngshuíxuéxí<br/>         谁有知识，我们就向谁学习。</li> </ul> |
| <p><b>Week 6</b></p> | <p>Lesson 35<br/>         I will drive the car first (2).</p>     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Your views are behind the times.<br/>         nínlǎodeguānniàngēnbúshàngshídàile<br/>         您的观念跟不上时代了。</li> <li>You can do what you like. I won't comment on it.<br/>         nǐàizěnmezuòjiùzěnmezuò wǒbùguǎn<br/>         你爱怎么做就怎么做，我不管。</li> <li>Fractions, percentages and multiples<br/>         fēnzhī bǎifēnzhī bèi<br/>         “分之、百分之、倍”</li> </ul>   |
| <p><b>Week 7</b></p> | <p>Mid-term exam</p>  | <p>Mid-term Exam</p>  |



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| <p><b>Week 8</b></p>  | <p>Lesson 36<br/>         It is becoming hot in Beijing (1).</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>China has all different type of climate from the tropics to the frigid.<br/>             cóngrèdàidàohándài gèzhǒngqìhòu<br/>             从热带到寒带, 各种气候<br/>             zhōngguóchàbúduōdōuyǒu<br/>             中国差不多都有。</li> <li>As soon as May comes, the weather in Beijing gets hot.<br/>             běijīngyīdào yuè tiānqìjiùrèqǐláile<br/>             北京一到5月, 天气就热起来了。</li> <li>可能补语 Complement of possibility(2)<br/>             shūbāo lǐfàngbúxiàzhème duōdōngxī<br/>             书包里放不下这么多东西。<br/>             sùshèzhùdexiàzhème duōrénma<br/>             宿舍住得下这么多人吗?</li> </ul> |
| <p><b>Week 9</b></p>  | <p>Lesson 36<br/>         It is becoming hot in Beijing (2).</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Li Bai and Du Fu were among the greatest Chinese poets.<br/>             xiànglǐbái dùfǔdōushìzhōngguózuìwěidà<br/>             像李白、杜甫都是中国最伟大<br/>             deshīrén<br/>             的诗人。</li> <li>But I know all the other poems by heart except this one.<br/>             kěshìchúlezhèshǒushī biédeshīwǒdōu<br/>             可是除了这首诗, 别的诗我都<br/>             bèibùxiàláile<br/>             背不下来了。</li> <li>“起来”的引申用法 Extended usage of “起来”<br/>             tiānqìrèqǐláile<br/>             天气热起来了。</li> <li>The construction “一……就……”</li> </ul>                                     |
| <p><b>Week 10</b></p> | <p>Lesson 37<br/>         Who will pay the bill (1)?</p>         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I want to eat anything that's not in the school cafeteria.<br/>             zhǐyàobúshìxuéxiàocāntīngdecài wǒshén<br/>             只要不是学校餐厅的菜, 我什<br/>             medōuxiǎngchī<br/>             么都想吃。</li> <li>I wonder why each of you is rushing to pay the bill.<br/>             wǒzěnmeyěbùmíngbái wèishénmenǐ<br/>             我怎么也不明白, 为什么你<br/>             menrénréndōuyàomǎidān<br/>             们人人都要买单。</li> <li>疑问代词表示任指 Interrogative pronouns indicating arbitrary reference (2)<br/>             tāshénmedōubùxiǎngchī<br/>             他什么都不想吃。</li> </ul>                    |



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| <p><b>Week 11</b></p> | <p>Lesson 37<br/>Who will pay the bill (2)?</p>            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All the other students in our class went except Lin Na.<br/>wǒmenbāndetóngxuéchúlelínànyǐwàidōu<br/>我 们 的 同 学 除 了 林 娜 以 外 都<br/>qùle<br/>去 了。</li> <li>The four girls went on singing.<br/>sìwèigūniangyòujiēzhechàngxiàqu<br/>四 位 姑 娘 又 接 着 唱 下 去。</li> <li>“下去”的引申用法<br/>xiàqu<br/>The extended usage of “下去”<br/>yǒuyìsi qǐngshuōxiàqù<br/>有 意 思 ， 请 说 下 去。</li> </ul>  |
| <p><b>Week 12</b></p> | <p>Lesson 38<br/>Listen, he called me “Madam”<br/>(1).</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>According to the custom of Chinese people, a wedding ceremony is required for marriage.<br/>ànzhōngguóréndexíguàn jiéhūnyàojuǎn<br/>按 中 国 人 的 习 惯 ， 结 婚 要 举<br/>xíng hūnlǐ<br/>行 婚 礼。</li> <li>The wedding ceremony is very jubilant.<br/>hūnlǐrènaodéhěn<br/>婚 礼 热 闹 得 很 。</li> <li>补语小结 Types of complements (summary)</li> <li>The adverbs “再” and “又”</li> </ul>   |
| <p><b>Week 13</b></p> | <p>Lesson 38<br/>Listen, he called me “Madam”<br/>(2).</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>We have been married for several months.<br/>wǒmenyǐjīngjiéhūnhǎojǐgèyuèle<br/>我 们 已 经 结 婚 好 几 个 月 了。</li> <li>Well, we don't really know each other.<br/>gēnnínzhèmeshuōba wǒmenshuíyěbù<br/>跟 您 这 么 说 吧 ， 我 们 谁 也 不<br/>rènshishuí<br/>认 识 谁 。</li> <li>疑问代词活用<br/>Flexible usages of interrogative pronouns<br/>shuíshuōtābùqù<br/>谁 说 他 不 去。<br/>wǒmenlóulǐshuíyěbùrènshishuí<br/>我 们 楼 里 谁 也 不 认 识 谁 。</li> </ul> |
| <p><b>Week 14</b></p> | <p>REVISION</p>  | <p>REVISION</p>   |