



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



Week 6	Lesson 3 What is your nationality (2)? (Occupation)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What job do you do? nǐ zuò shén me gōng zuò 你做什么工作? I am not a teacher, I am a doctor wǒ bú shì lǎo shī wǒ shì yī shēng 我不是老师，我是医生 péng you Friends 朋友 and Families (2) yé ye nǎi nai wài gōng wài pó 爷爷 奶奶 外公 外婆
Week 7	Lesson 4 Nice to meet you (1)! Mid-term exam.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Daily expressions kě yǐ jìn lái ma / rèn shì nǐ hěn gāo xìng 可以进来吗? / 认识你很高兴! May I have your surname? qǐng wèn nín guì xìng 请问，您贵姓? Spelling rules “uei”, “j q x” Mid-term exam
Week 8	Lesson 4 Nice to meet you (2)!	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Daily expressions nǐ shì jiā ná dà rén ma 你是加拿大人吗? May I have your surname? nǐ xìng shén me 你姓什么? Sentences with “是”
Week 9	Lesson 5 Where is the dining hall (1)? Are you at home?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is Wang at home? wáng xiǎo yún zài ma 王小云在吗? Some common place sù shè cān tīng bàn gōng shì xué xiào 宿舍 餐厅 办公室 学校 Is this the dormitory of Wang? zhè shì wáng xiǎo yún de sù shè ma 这是王小云的宿舍吗?
Week 10	Lesson 5 Where is the dining hall (2)?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where is she? tā zài nǎ r 她在哪儿? Where is the canteen? cān tīng zài nǎ r 餐厅在哪儿? Sorry, I came late. duì bu qǐ wǒ lái wǎn le 对不起，我来晚了。 zhè r nǎ r Retroflex ending 这儿 哪儿 Questions with an interrogative pronoun nà shì shéi nǐ xìng shén me 那是谁? 你姓什么?



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



Chinese Elementary 2

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



Week 5	Lesson 10 I buy CDs here (1).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What do you buy here? nǐ zài zhè r mǎi shén me 你 在 这 儿 买 什 么? I like Chinese music. wǒ xǐ huān zhōng guó yīn yuè 我 喜 欢 中 国 音 乐。 How about this CD? zhè zhāng guāng pán zěn me yàng 这 张 光 盘 怎 么 样? Sentences with double objects: 给、送 给/送+Pr/N(person)+NP(thing)
Week 6	Lesson 10 I buy CDs here (2).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I am asking how to say this in Chinese. wǒ shì wèn zhè ge hàn yǔ zěn me shuō 我 是 问：这 个 汉 语 怎 么 说? Your apples are too expensive. nín de píng guǒ zhēn guì 您 的 苹 果 真 贵。 The adverb “很” in sentences with an adjectival predicate wǒ hěn hǎo 我 很 好
Week 7	Lesson 11 I can speak a little Chinese (1). Mid-term exam.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Excuse me, what time is it? qǐng wèn xiàn zài jǐ diǎn 请 问，现 在 几 点? I am too old to learn English easily. wǒ de suì shù tài dà le xué yīng yǔ bù róng yì 我 的 岁 数 太 大 了，学 英 语 不 容 易。 Telling time nián yuè rì shàng wǔ xià wǔ wǎn shàng 年 + 月 + 日 + 上 午 / 下 午 / 晚 上 zhōng diǎn + 钟 点 Mid-term exam
Week 8	Lesson 11 I can speak a little Chinese (2).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I went to my friend's home in the afternoon. xià wǔ qù péng yǒu jiā wán 下 午 去 朋 友 家 玩。 Why do we have classes at eight o'clock? wǒ mén wèi shén me bā diǎn shàng kè 我 们 为 什 么 八 点 上 课? Sentences with the optative verbs (1): huì néng kě yǐ yīng gāi 会；能；可以；应该



Week 9	Lesson 12 I am not feeling well at all (1).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> You should go to see a doctor. nǐ yīnggāi qù yī yuàn kàn bìng 你 应 该 去 医 院 看 病。 Shall we go now or this afternoon? xiànzài qù háishì xiàwǔ qù 现 在 去 还 是 下 午 去？ Sentences with a subject-predicate phrase as predicate mǎ dà wéi tóu téng 马 大 为 头 疼。
Week 10	Lesson 12 I am not feeling well at all (2).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What's the matter with you? nǐ nǎ er bù shū fu 你 哪 儿 不 舒 服？ Do you prefer traditional Chinese medicine or western medicine? nǐ yuàn yì chī zhōng yào hái shì yuàn yì chī xī yào 你 愿 意 吃 中 药 还 是 愿 意 吃 西 药？ Sentences with the optative verbs (2): wǒ xiǎng qù běi jīng chī kǎo yā 我 想 去 北 京 吃 烤 鸭。
Week 11	Lesson 13 I met a beautiful girl (1).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> She cannot come to my place very often. tā bù néng cháng lái wǒ zhè er 她 不 能 常 来 我 这 儿。 We found and looked at the house. wǒ mén kàn le yì jiān fáng zǐ 我 们 看 了 一 间 房 子。 The particle “了” kàn le fáng zǐ 看 了 房 子 chī le píng guǒ 吃 了 苹 果
Week 12	Lesson 13 I met a beautiful girl (2).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Have you found and talked to the manager? nǐ mén zhǎo le jīng lǐ le méi yǒu 你 们 找 了 经 理 了 没 有？ We'll invite you and your friend to dinner this evening. wǎn shàng wǒ mén qǐng nǐ hé nǐ péng yǒu chī fàn 晚 上 我 们 请 你 和 你 朋 友 吃 饭。 Sentences with an optative verb (3): “可能，会”



Week 13	Lesson 14 Wish you a merry Christmas (1).	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• I'll ask her to call you at noon. wǒ ràng tā zhōng wǔ zài gěi nǐ dǎ 我 让 她 中 午 再 给 你 打。• I've just gone to the post office to send something to my mother. wǒ gāng cái qù yóu jú gěi mā ma jì le diǎn er dōng xī 我 刚 才 去 邮 局 给 妈 妈 寄 了 点 儿 东 西。• Alternative question with “还是” nǐ shàng wǔ qù hái shì xià wǔ qù 你 上 午 去 还 是 下 午 去？
Week 14	Lesson 14 Wish you a merry Christmas (2). REVISION.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Are you going on a trip? nǐ qù bù qù lǚ xíng 你 去 不 去 旅 行？• She asks me to give her greetings to you. tā ràng wǒ wèn nǐ mén hǎo 她 让 我 问 你 们 好。• V / A not V / A questions nǐ mén xué yuàn dà bù dà 你 们 学 院 大 不 大？• Review



Chinese Elementary 3

Schedule	Course content	Language points and cultural knowledge
Week 1	Lesson 15 She has gone to Shanghai (1).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> You've dressed very prettily today. nǐ jīn tiān chuān de hěn piào liàng 你 今 天 穿 得 很 漂 亮。 How much is one pound in RMB today? jīntiān yì yīngbàng huàn duō shǎo rén mǐn bì 今 天 一 英 镑 换 多 少 人 民 币？ Modal complement láide hěn zǎo V+得+Adv+A 来 得 很 早
Week 2	Lesson 15 She has gone to Shanghai (2).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Are things expensive in Shanghai? shàng hǎi dōng xī guì bù guì 上 海 东 西 贵 不 贵？ The young people also speak English fluently. nián qīng rén yīng yǔ shuō dé yě hěn liú lì 年 轻 人 英 语 说 得 也 很 流 利。 Reduplication of the verb děng yì děng shuō yì shuō 等 一 等 说 一 说
Week 3	Lesson 16 I forgot it (1).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Have you got your picture? nín dài zhào piàn lái le ma 您 带 照 片 来 了 吗？ Now that you are living in China, you should fill in the form by yourself. xiàn zài nǐ zài zhōng guó shēng huó , yīng gāi zì jǐ tián biǎo 现 在 你 在 中 国 生 活 , 应 该 自 己 填 表。 The simple directional complement lái qù “来” 和 “去”
Week 4	Lesson 16 I forgot it (2).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I heard that you had an exam last week. tīng shuō nǐ men shàng xīng qī kǎo shì le 听 说 你 们 上 星 期 考 试 了。 How long is the loan period of a book here? zhè er de shū kě yǐ jiè duō cháng shí jiān 这 儿 的 书 可 以 借 多 长 时 间 ？ ？ The “把” sentence S+把+O+V+Other elements



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



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



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



Chinese Elementary 4

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



<p>Week 4</p>	<p>Lesson 22 Have you watched a Shaoxing opera (2)?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I have never seen such a moving opera? wǒ cóng lái méi yǒu kàn guò zhè me gǎn rén de xì. 我 从 来 没 有 看 过 这 么 感 人 的 戏。 Now some of them can sing the Beijing opera, while some of them can perform it on stage. xiàn zài tā men yǒu de rén huì chàng jīng jù 现 在 ， 他 们 有 的 人 会 唱 京 剧 ， yǒu de rén hái huì yǎn jīng jù 有 的 人 还 会 演 京 剧。 The construction “虽然...但是/可是” tā suī rán xué hàn yǔ de shí jiān bù zhǎng dàn 他 虽 然 学 汉 语 的 时 间 不 长 ， 但 shì xué dé hěn hǎo 是 学 得 很 好 。
<p>Week 5</p>	<p>Lesson 23 We have ascended the Great Wall (1).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I plan to go to Mount Tai first, and then go home to see my parents. wǒ dǎ suàn xiān qù tài shān zài huí jiā kàn wǒ bà bà mā ma 我 打 算 先 去 泰 山 ， 再 回 家 看 我 爸 爸 妈 妈 。 He said he would climb up from the bottom of the mountain and walk down from the top. tā shuō tā yào cóng shān xià pá shàng qù zài cóng shān dǐng zǒu xià lái 他 说 他 要 从 山 下 爬 上 去 ， 再 从 山 顶 走 下 来 。 An action that is going to take place soon yào le 要 ...了
<p>Week 6</p>	<p>Lesson 23 We have ascended the Great Wall (2).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We will soon be at the top of the mountain, too. zán men yě kuài yào dào shān dǐng le 咱 们 也 快 要 到 山 顶 了 。 It's still cold winter in the north, but it's already spring in the south. běi fāng hái shì zhè me lěng de dōng tiān kě shì chūn tiān yǐ jīng dào le nán fāng 北 方 还 是 这 么 冷 的 冬 天 ， 可 是 春 天 已 经 到 了 南 方 。 The complex directional complement wǒ cóng shān shàng pǎo xià qù 我 从 山 上 跑 下 去 。 Methods of constructing Chinese characters



Week 7	Mid-term exam.	Mid-term Exam
Week 8	Lesson 24 Your aunt began to use a computer, too (1).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He used to be a farmer in the suburbs of Shanghai, but now he is the manager of a vegetable company. tāguòqùshìshànghǎijiāoquēnóngmín xiàn 他过去是上海郊区的农民，现在当蔬菜公司的经理了。 • Not only does he not know me, but I probably didn't know him either. búdàntābùrènshiwǒle érqiěwǒyěkěnéng 不但他不认识我了，而且我也可能不认识他了。 • The change of circumstances “了” xuědàle xiànzàitiānqīlěngle 雪大了；现在天气冷了
Week 9	Lesson 24 Your aunt began to use a computer, too (2).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • She said she wanted to come to Beijing with you. tāshuōguòyàogēnnínìqǐláiběi 她说要跟您一起来北京。 • The problem is that the education level of we farmers is still a bit lower than that of city dwellers. wèntíshìwǒmēnnóngmíndewénhuàshuǐpíng 问题是我们农民的文化水平比城里人的还是低一些。 • The progression of an action “在” or “正在” zhèngzài zài ne 正在/在+V+O(+呢)
Week 10	Lesson 25 The driver drove us to the hospital (1).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wait a minute, I'll be right there. nǐmēnděngzhe wǒmǎshàngjiùdào 你们等着，我马上就到。 • My arm was hit and my right leg hurt a bit. wǒdegēbóbèizhuàngshāngle yòutǔiyěyǒu 我的胳膊被撞伤了，右腿也有点儿疼。 • The continuation of an action or a state “着” wǒmēnshuōzhe xiàozhe 我们说着，笑着。



Week 11	<p>Lesson 25</p> <p>The driver drove us to the hospital (2).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lin Na's dormitory door was open and she was lying down while watching TV. lín nà sù shè de mén kāi zhe tā tāng zhe kàn diàn shì ne 林娜宿舍的门开着，他躺着看电视呢。 But it's not easy to write if I keep my arm bent. kě shì gē bo zhè me wān zhe xiě zì hěn bù fāng biàn 可是胳膊这么弯着，写字很不方便。 The “被” sentence S(recipient)+ 被 + O(agent)+ V+ Other elements
Week 12	<p>Lesson 26</p> <p>You are almost becoming a China hand (1).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Honestly speaking, I'm becoming more and more fond of Chinese culture. shuō shí zài de wǒ yuè lái yuè xǐ huān zhōng guó wén huà le 说实在的，我越来越喜欢中国文化了。 Since you are so interested in Chinese culture, I suggest you go and have a look. nǐ duì zhōng guó wén huà zhè me gǎn xìng qù 你对中国文化这么感兴趣，我建议你去看看。 Now if I go a whole day without Chinese food, I feel a bit out of place. xiàn zài rú guǒ yì tiān bù chī zhōng cān wǒ jiù huì jué de yǒu diǎn bù shū fu 现在如果一天不吃中餐，我会觉得有点儿不舒服。
Week 13	<p>Lesson 26</p> <p>You are almost becoming a China hand (2).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I was not Sinicized until I arrived in Beijing. wǒ shì dào běi jīng yǐ hòu cái kāi shǐ zhōng guó huà de 我是到北京以后才开始中国化的。 You have only been studying in China for one year, but your Chinese is improving so fast. nǐ men zài zhōng guó cái xué xī le yì nián hàn yǔ shuǐ píng jiù tí gāo dé zhè me kuài 你们在中国才学习了一年，汉语水平就提高得这么快。 The aspect of an action(summary)
Week 14	REVISION	REVISION



Chinese Advanced 1

Schedule	Course content	Language points and cultural knowledge
Week 1	Lesson 27 Do in Rome as the Romans do (1).	<ul style="list-style-type: none">I'll take you to teahouse today. jīntiānwǒbǎnǐmēndàidàochágǔǎnlái 今天我把你们带到茶馆来。Some people talk too loudly in public places. zàigōnggòngchǎngsuǒ yǒuxiē 在公共场所，有些人说话声音太大了。The “把” sentence
Week 2	Lesson 27 Do in Rome as the Romans do (2).	<ul style="list-style-type: none">For us, it is a very common practice. duìwǒmenláishuō zhèhènzhèngcháng 对我们来说，这很正常。Chinese always eat with chopsticks, while westerners eat with knives and forks. zhōngguórénchīfàn yòng kuàizi xīfāng 中国人吃饭用筷子，西方人吃饭用刀叉。The adverbs “更” and “最” to express comparisons
Week 3	Lesson 28 The thoughtfulness is worth far more than the gift itself (1).	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Is the Mid-Autumn Festival as exciting as the Spring Festival? zhōngqiūjié yǒu chūnjié nà me rènaoma 中秋节有春节那么热闹吗？I bought you a present. Do you like it? wǒ gěi nǐ dài lái le yī jiàn xiǎo lǐ wù nǐ kàn kan 我给你带来了一件小礼物，你看看喜不喜欢？ yǒu méi yǒuUsing the verb “有 / 没有” to express comparisons



<p>Week 4</p>	<p>Lesson 28 The thoughtfulness is worth far more than the gift itself (2).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As long as it is a gift from a friend, I péngyousòngde lǐwùzěnmē will love it. 朋友送的礼物怎么 huìbùxǐhuanne 会不喜欢呢? Why do you open the gift as soon as you receive it? shōudào lǐwùdeshíhou nǐmenwèishén 收到礼物的时候, 你们为什 meyàomǎshàngdǎkāikànnē 么要马上打开看呢? 反问句 The rhetorical question (1) dàwéibúshìměiguórénma 大为不是美国人吗? zhènrǎr shìxiǎojìniànpǐn 这哪儿是小纪念品?
<p>Week 5</p>	<p>Lesson 29 Please give more advises (1).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The “scholars four jewels” were on the table, and many flowers were zhuōshàngfàng neatly placed outside. 桌上放 zhewénfángsìbǎo wàibiánháizhěng 着文房四宝, 外边还整 zhěngqíqídìbǎizhezhèmeduōhuāer 整齐地摆着这么多花儿。 Long green leaves and red flowers are particularly beautiful. chángchángdelǜyè hónghóngdehuā 长长的绿叶, 红红的花, zhēnhǎokàn 真好看。 存现句 Sentences indicating existence or emergence S(PW) + V + 着 + Num-MP + O wàibiānbǎizheliǎngpénhuāer 外边摆着两盆花儿。



Week 6	Lesson 29 Please give more advices (2).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I wonder if you could give me this script. wǒxiǎngqǐngnǐgěiwǒyīfú zì bùzhīdào 我 想 请 你 给 我 一 幅 字 ， 不 知 道 hénghébùxíng 行 不 行 ？ What advices can we give after having learned a little Chinese. wǒmencáixuélezhèmeyìdiǎnerzhōng 我 们 才 学 了 这 么 一 点 儿 中 wén zěnménnéngtíchūyìjiànne 文 ， 怎 么 能 提 出 意 见 呢 ？ Reduplication of an adjective hónghóngde lǜlǜde chángchángde 红 红 的 绿 绿 的 长 长 的
Week 7	Mid-term exam.	Mid-term Exam
Week 8	Lesson 30 They are playing Taiji Sword (1).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Look, people are dancing and singing there. How happy are they. nǐkàn rénmenyòuchàngyòutiào wáner 你 看 ， 人 们 又 唱 又 跳 ， 玩 儿 dézhēngāoxìng 得 真 高 兴 。 After practicing Taiji sword for two years, she has become healthy enough to go to work. liànlèliǎngnián tāshēntǐhǎole xiànzài 练 了 两 年 ， 她 身 体 好 了 ， 现 在 kěyǐshàngbānle 可 以 上 班 了 。 “ 了 ” indicating a change in circumstances(2) xiànzàijǐdiǎnle 现 在 几 点 了 ？ dīnglìbōhuìdǎtàijíquánle 丁 力 波 会 打 太 极 拳 了 。



Week 9	Lesson 30 They are playing Taiji Sword (2).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are a lot of people under that overpass on the east side. dōngbiānde lǐ jiāoqiáoxià hái yǒu hěnduō rén 东 边 的 立 交 桥 下 还 有 很 多 人 呢。 In the old days when they were still working, they were so busy that they have no time to sing. yǐ qián tā men gōng zuò de shí hòu máng de méi yǒu shí jiān chàng 以 前 他 们 工 作 的 时 候 ， 忙 的 没 有 时 间 唱 。 情态补语 Modal complement (2) tā men wán de zhēn gāo xìng 他 们 玩 儿 得 真 高 兴 。
Week 10	Lesson 31 Chinese call her 'Mother River' (1).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As long as you prepare well, you are sure to get good grades. nǐ men zhǐ yào rèn zhēn zhǔn bèi jiù yí dìng huì dé dào hǎo de chéng jì 你 们 只 要 认 真 准 备 ， 就 一 定 会 得 到 好 的 成 绩 。 The highest mountain in the world is called Mount Qomolangma. It is 8800 meters high. shì jiè shàng zuì gāo de shān fēng jiào zhū yē lǎng mǎ fēng tā yǒu duō mǐ gāo 世 界 上 最 高 的 山 峰 叫 珠 穆 朗 玛 峰 ， 它 有 8800 多 米 高 。 Numbers over 10000
Week 11	Lesson 31 Chinese call her 'Mother River' (2).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As early as over 1200 years ago, Mt Huang was already a famous scenic spot in China. zǎo zài nián qián huáng shān jiù yǐ jīng shì zhōng guó de míng shèng le 早 在 1200 年 前 ， 黄 山 就 已 经 是 中 国 的 名 胜 了 。 I've already been to two or three places. wǒ yǐ jīng qù guò liǎng sān gè dì fāng le 我 已 经 去 过 两 三 个 地 方 了 。 概数 Approximate numbers shí jǐ gè rén liǎng jīn duō pú táo 十 几 个 人 两 斤 多 葡 萄



Week 12	Lesson 32 That question can't be asked now (1).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It looks like that you and I are about the same age. wǒkànnǐdesuìshugēnwǒchàbúduō 我看你的岁数跟我差不多。 Their Chinese is not as good as yours. You speak the best. tāmenhànyǔméiyǒunǐshuōdehǎo nǐ 他们汉语没有你说的好，你 shuōdezuihǎo 说的最好。 de dì dé The structural particles“的、地、得”
Week 13	Lesson 32 That question can't be asked now (2).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ask about my age, family members, salary, marital status, housing condition, and so forth. 问我多大、 jiālǐyǒujǐkǒurén měiyuèzhèngduōshǎo 家里有几口人、每月挣多少 qián jiéhūnméiyǒu yǒuméiyǒuzhùfáng 钱，结婚没有、有没有住房 shénmede 什么的。 I was stumped by the questions they asked. wǒbèitāmenwèndebùzhīdàogāizěnmē 我被他们问的不知道该怎么办。 bàn Summary of the “把” sentence
Week 14	REVISION	REVISION



Chinese Advanced 2

Schedule	Course content	Language points and cultural knowledge
Week 1	Lesson 33 Protecting environment is protecting ourselves (1).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can you climb it? nǐmen pá dé shàng qù ma 你 们 爬 得 上 去 吗? I still can't read long articles on the Chinese Internet. wǒ xiàn zài hái kàn bù dǒng zhōng wén wǎng 我 现 在 还 看 不 懂 中 文 网 shàng de cháng wén zhāng 上 的 长 文 章 。 可能补语 Complement of possibility (1) kàn de dǒng zuò bù wán 看 得 懂 做 不 完
Week 2	Lesson 33 Protecting environment is protecting ourselves (2).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> My article on Arbor Day was published in the newspaper. wǒ xiě de zhí shù jié de xī xī dēng chū lái le 我 写 的 植 树 节 的 消 息 登 出 来 了。 Protecting the environment of Beijing is related to everyone who lives in Beijing. bǎo hù běi jīng de huán jìng gēn měi yí gè zài 保 护 北 京 的 环 境 ， 跟 每 一 个 在 běi jīng shēng huó de rén dōu yǒu guān xi 北 京 生 活 的 人 都 有 关 系。 “出来”的引申用法 Extended usage of “出来” The construction “既……，又……” tā jì cōng míng yòu piào liang 她 既 聪 明 又 漂 亮 。



Week 3	Lesson 34 The legend of Goddess Mountain (1).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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? nǐshuōnǐshìpàbùlède jīntiānzěnmeyòu 你 说 你 是 怕 不 辣 的, 今 天 怎 么 又 shuōsìchuāncàitàilè 说 四 川 菜 太 辣? I've brought some medicine for motion sickness, but I can't find it. yūnchuándèyàowǒdàiláile kěshìméizhǎo 晕 船 的 药 我 带 来 了, 可 是 没 找 zhe 着。 主谓谓语句 Sentences with a subject-predicate phrase as predicate (2) sìchuāncàinǐchīdehěngāoxìng a 四 川 菜 你 吃 得 很 高 兴 啊!
Week 4	Lesson 34 The legend of Goddess Mountain (2).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> You are so dizzy that you don't even drink Coke yūndeliánkělēyěbùxiǎnghēle 晕 的 连 可 乐 也 不 想 喝 了。 Here you come again. nǐyòuláile 你 又 来 了。 疑问代词表示虚指 Interrogative pronouns indicating indefinite reference nǐyīnggāichīdiǎnr shénme 你 应 该 吃 点 儿 什 么。 wǒbujìdefàngzàinǎ r le 我 不 记 得 放 在 哪 儿 了。



Week 5	Lesson 35 I will drive the car first (1).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Driving a car is at least twice as fast as riding a bike, and it can save half of the time. kāichēzuìshǎobǐqíchēkuàiyíbèi kěyǐjié 开 车 最 少 比 骑 车 快 一 倍， 可 以 节 yuēèrfēnzhīyídeshíjiān 约 二 分 之 一 的 时 间。 After I find a job, I'll apply for a loan from a bank. děngwǒgōngzuòyǐhòu wǒjiùxiàngyín 等 我 工 作 以 后， 我 就 向 银 hángdàikuǎn 行 贷 款。 疑问代词表示任指 Interrogative pronouns indicating arbitrary reference (1) nǐxiǎngzěnmeguòjiùzěnmeguò 你 想 怎 么 过 就 怎 么 过。 shuíyǒuzhīshi wǒmenjiùxiàngshuíxuéxí 谁 有 知 识， 我 们 就 向 谁 学 习。
Week 6	Lesson 35 I will drive the car first (2).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Your views are behind the times. nínlǎodeguānniàngēnbúshàngshídàile 您 老 的 观 念 跟 不 上 时 代 了。 You can do what you like. I won't comment on it. nǐàizěnmezuòjiùzěnmezuò wǒbùguǎn 你 爱 怎 么 做 就 怎 么 做， 我 不 管。 Fractions, percentages and multiples fēnzhī bǎifēnzhī bèi “ 分 之、 百 分 之、 倍 ”
Week 7	Mid-term exam	Mid-term Exam
Week 8	Lesson 36 It is becoming hot in Beijing (1).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> China has all different type of climate from the tropics to the frigid. cóng rèdàidào hándài gèzhǒng qìhòu 从 热 带 到 寒 带， 各 种 气 候 zhōngguóchàbúduōdōuyǒu 中 国 差 不 多 都 有。 As soon as May comes, the weather in Beijing gets hot. běijīngyīdào yuè tiānqìjiùrèqǐláile 北 京 一 到 5 月， 天 气 就 热 起 来 了。 可能补语 Complement of possibility(2) shūbāo lǐ fàng bú xià zhè me duō dōng xī 书 包 里 放 不 下 这 么 多 东 西。 sùshèzhùdexiàzhèmeduōrénma 宿 舍 住 得 下 这 么 多 人 吗？



<p>Week 9</p>	<p>Lesson 36 It is becoming hot in Beijing (2).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Li Bai and Du Fu were among the greatest Chinese poets. xiànglǐbái dùfūdōushìzhōngguózuìwěidà 像李白、杜甫都是中国最伟大 deshīrén 的诗人。 But I know all the other poems by heart except this one. kěshìchúlezhèshǒushī biédeshīwǒdōubèi 可是除了这首诗，别的诗我都背 bùxiàláile 不下来了。 “起来”的引申用法 Extended usage of “起来” tiānqìrèqǐláile 天气热起来了。 The construction “一……就……”
<p>Week 10</p>	<p>Lesson 37 Who will pay the bill (1)?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I want to eat anything that's not in the school cafeteria. zhǐyàobúshìxuéxiàocāntīngdecài wǒshén 只要不是学校餐厅的菜，我什 medōuxiǎngchī 么都想吃。 I wonder why each of you is rushing to pay the bill. wǒzěnmeyěbùmíngbái wèishénmenǐ 我怎么也不明白，为什么你 menrénréndōuyàomǎidān 们人人都要买单。 疑问代词表示任指 Interrogative pronouns indicating arbitrary reference (2) tāshénmedōubùxiǎngchī 他<u>什么</u>都不想吃。
<p>Week 11</p>	<p>Lesson 37 Who will pay the bill (2)?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All the other students in our class went except Lin Na. wǒmenbāndetóngxuéchúlelínàiyǐwàidōu 我们班的同学除了林娜以外都 quē 去了。 The four girls went on singing. sìwèigūniāngyòujiēzhechàngxiàqu 四位姑娘又接着唱下去。 “下去”的引申用法 xiàqu The extended usage of “下去” yǒuyìsi qǐngshuōxiàqu 有意思，请说<u>下去</u>。



Week 12	Lesson 38 Listen, he called me “Madam” (1).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> According to the custom of Chinese people, a wedding ceremony is required for marriage. ànzhōngguó rén de xíguàn jiéhūnyào jǔ 按 中 国 人 的 习 惯 ， 结 婚 要 举 xínghūnlǐ 行 婚 礼。 The wedding ceremony is very jubilant. hūnlǐ rènaodé hěn 婚 礼 热 闹 得 很 。 补语小结 Types of complements (summary) The adverbs “再” and “又”
Week 13	Lesson 38 Listen, he called me “Madam” (2).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We have been married for several months. wǒmen yǐjīng jiéhūn hǎo jǐ gè yuè le 我 们 已 经 结 婚 好 几 个 月 了。 Well, we don't really know each other. gēn nín zhè me shuō ba wǒ men shuí yě bù 跟 您 这 么 说 吧 ， 我 们 谁 也 不 rèn shí shuí 认 识 谁 。 疑问代词活用 Flexible usages of interrogative pronouns shuí shuō tā bù qù 谁 说 他 不 去。 wǒ men lóu lǐ shuí yě bù rèn shí shuí 我 们 楼 里 谁 也 不 认 识 谁 。
Week 14	REVISION	REVISION