



## Course outline – 20 and 30 weeks

**Language:** Chinese

**Level:** 2

**Course book:** *HSK Standard course: Book 2* by Jiang Liping. Beijing Language and Culture University Press – February 2013.

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Topics and vocabulary	Grammar	Communicative objectives
Plans, likes, pet, sports, work, health , talking about age and height	<p><b>auxiliary verb 要</b> and its expansion ( 要不要 ); 是不是 for making assumptions Question words 几, 多(大), 多(高) Separately 几, 多 used with numerals for vague concept 每。。。都 for regular routines</p>	<p>To engage conversations that take place in daily life at home, on sports ground and so on talking about long term and short term plans; and work, rest, exercises and health, likes and pets Character reading and writing and radicals of characters</p>
Belongings, ownership, who did what,	<p>的 used to form possessives, 是。。。的 for specific details of past events respectively; Verb +一下 for brief actions; Numeral+ measure word + 的时候 at the time of... Verb + 的时候 when (已经) 了 for present or past perfect aspects</p>	<p>Talking about other people's belongings ( watch, whose room is this, whose cup is this ) ;who is at the door, "I wrote the book", "he answered the phone," the time to start the hobby in the first place; describing one's working history Character reading and writing and recognise more radicals</p>
Eating out, clothes shopping, after the exam, don't drink too much chats in the office about coffee, an absent colleague, regular keep fit exercises	<p>就 +verb for emphasis 还+ adj so so 有点儿+adj/verbs meaning " a little bit ..." 怎么 how come Reduplication of measure words meaning "each every..."</p>	<p>To engage conversations at home, in a store, in the classroom, in the gym and at work place with the specific topics Character reading and writing and recognise more radicals</p>



# BHASVIC

	<p>因为。。。所以 Due to...therefore</p>	
<p>Where are you? My workplace is not too far. Let's celebrate your birthday earlier. Let me think about it. Do it later. Shopping around, I'll send somebody to help you to unlock the door.</p>	<p>就 ...了 something happens promptly 还 still; 还没...呢 not yet 呢 sentence particle in order to convince or exaggerate A + 离+ B reference to time or location , 好吗? Tag question to ask for opinions Reduplication of verbs 看看, 运动运动 Pivotal sentences subject + verb + object ( subject for the verb that follows)+ verb ( predicate) 再 meaning "again" and delayed action respectively</p>	<p>Conversations in a shared house, in the dormitory, in a gym, on the road, in the classroom, in a store using the targeted area of grammar and vocabulary Character reading and writing and recognise more radicals</p>
<p>You have got the wrong telephone number. I trust you as a dance teacher. David found a job. How did the exam go? Stop watching TV, stop reading the newspaper, What are you looking for?</p>	<p>The complement of verbs indicating outcomes such as 看见, 听懂, 做完, and their negative forms; 没有 at the end of questions 从。。。到 from ...to Ordinal numerals 第。。。 第+numeral + noun 不要。。。了, 别。。。了 don' t Subject + 对+ object+ verb/adj Something is good or... to something or somebody</p>	<p>Language about receiving a wrong phone call; having found the first job; conversation with the dancing teacher; how the exam went To describe the outcome and advise somebody against doing something</p>



# BHASVIC

<p>What food did you buy?</p>		
<p>Who is that person? How much is water melon? I go to bed early; you eat too little; you wear too little; accommodation hunting in order to live close to workplace</p>	<p>的 attributive modifier Comparison sentence and its negative form: A 比 B + adj; B 没有 A +adj A 比 B +adj+ numeral phrase 得 after verbs for compliments; The combination of 得 sentence and comparison sentences</p>	<p>Talking about the person who is not around; shopping at fruit stall. Talking about bed time, cooking skills, weathers and clothes, moving to closer to work place. Using sentences of comparison and 得 sentences for comments</p>
<p>Is Mr Zhang in the office? Who is that girl? She is my girlfriend now. How to get to the hotel?</p>	<p>着 -followed verbs acting like English present participle 穿着, 拿着, 开着, and the negative form 没穿 着, 没拿着, 没开着; 不是。。。吗? Rhetorical questions 往+words of directions</p>	<p>Inquiry into a person Describing a person Asking the way</p>
<p>Have you seen that film? I have been to China. What's the weather going to be like tomorrow?</p>	<p>Verb+ 过 for past experience its negative form : 没有+verb+过 verb+过+words of frequency (次) Conjunctions: 虽然。。。但是</p>	<p>Talking about distant and recent past experiences and the future weather</p>



# BHASVIC

Have you done shopping in this shop before?		
The New Year is around the corner. Let's wait for her for a few more minutes. It looks like it's going to rain.	就/快要+verb /the adjectives can act as predicates 都。。。了 already ...emphasizing or being discontent	Talking about something is about to happen imminently Expressions about New Year celebration