



Course outline – 30 weeks

Language: Chinese

Level: 3

Course book: *HSK Standard course: Book 3* by Jiang Liping. Beijing Language and Culture University Press – June 2014.

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Topics and vocabulary	Grammar	Communicative objectives
<p>Weekend and holiday plans</p> <p>休息一下吧 回来了就让他给我打个电话。 我拿了伞就下来。 吃了晚饭就睡觉，能不胖吗？</p>	<p>Verb+好，完 for satisfactory outcome 一。。。也（都）不（没）used with countable and uncountable nouns and adjectives meaning not a single...; not any; not at all 那 at the beginning of a sentence meaning ‘in that case’ Certain verb+ 来/去 indicating directions of the action Two consecutive actions 了。。。就 Rhetorical question meaning the opposite is true 能（不）。。。吗？</p>	<p>Talking about something is done and ready Talking about two consecutive actions and actions with directions</p>
<p>桌子上放着很多饮料 她总是笑着跟客人说话</p>	<p>还是，或者 for two options 着 after verbs , like English present and past particles and gerund and describing something exists in somewhere 会 2 indicating possibility 又。。。又 connecting two adjectives or two verbs ‘both and’</p>	<p>Describing a person or an object using 着 Predicating using 会 Using 又。。。又 talking about two features</p>
<p>我最近越来越胖了</p>	<p>了 to indicate changes</p>	<p>Talking about minor ill health : having a cold</p>



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<p>怎么突然找不到了?</p>	<p>越来越 the more... 得+ adv, 见/到 indicating the outcome of an action and the negative form Noun+ 呢? meaning "where is...?" 刚, 刚才 just happened, just now</p>	<p>Talking about seasons and what to wear Asking for help with finding the spectacles, finishing the homework Finding out why the colleague is upset Giving advice on insomnia</p>
<p>我跟她都认识五年了 你去哪儿我就去哪儿</p> <p>Key vocabulary: 对。。。感/有兴趣</p> <p>又, 再</p>	<p>Subject+ Verb+ 了+ time duration + object Telling time half an hour, a quarter of an hour, to the hour Flexible use of interrogative pronouns meaning whatever, wherever etc.</p>	<p>Talking about the completion of an action Telling time including the information of <i>half, quarter, to...</i> Practising the flexible use of interrogative pronouns</p>
<p>她的汉语说得跟中国人一样好</p>	<p>越A 越B B changes in relation to B The same degree comparison: A 跟B 一样+ adj and its negative form; Comparative: A 比B + adj+ 一点儿/一些/得多/多了</p>	<p>Making comparisons Talking about two relevant factors 越A 越B Expressing approximate numbers using two adjacent numbers</p>



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<p>数学比历史难多了。</p> <p>别忘了把空调关了。 把重要的东西放在我这儿吧</p>	<p>Two adjacent numerals to indicate an estimate</p> <p>把 sentence structure for disposal, relocation and the transferring ownership</p> <p>左右 used after a noun phrase of figure meaning approximately</p> <p>才 for belatedly; 就 for soon or satisfactorily</p>	<p>Using 把 sentences in conversation</p> <p>Using 才 and 就</p> <p>Using 左右 for approximation</p>
<p>我是走回来的</p> <p>你把水果拿过来</p> <p>其他都没什么问题</p> <p>我现在累得下了班就想睡觉</p>	<p>来 and 去 used after certain verbs for the direction of the action</p> <p>一边。。。一边 connecting two verbs meaning multitasking</p> <p>把 3 the outcome of the verb</p> <p>先。。。又/再/然后 for the sequence of a series of actions</p> <p>除了。。。以外， 都/还/也 (all...except)</p> <p>什么 used in confirmative sentences</p> <p>Adj /mental activity verbs +极了</p> <p>如果。。。 (的话)， (subject 2) 就 ;</p> <p>Verb +得+verbal phrase: so...that ...</p> <p>Duplicated adjective + 的: meaning very ...</p>	<p>Using verbs with directions, describing multitasking, using 把 sentence, describing the sequence of a series of actions; describing the results of actions with 得, using duplicated adjectives with 的 meaning very...; eliminating with 除了。。。以外都; using 什么 not in the interrogative sense</p>
<p>谁都有办法看好你的 “病”</p> <p>我相信他们会同意的</p> <p>你没有看出来吗?</p>	<p>Duplication of double-syllable verbs</p> <p>Flexible use of interrogative words</p> <p>只要。。。就 so long as</p>	<p>Using disyllabic duplicated verbs</p> <p>Using question words flexibly</p> <p>Using verbs +出来, 起来, 下来</p>



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<p>我被她影响了。</p>	<p>关于 Verbs+ 出来 Adj/verbs +下来 记起来, 想起来 看起来 Pivotal sentences with verbs 使, 叫, 让 Passive voice 只有。。。才 only</p>	<p>Using pivotal sentences Using passive voice and comparing with active voice 把 sentences</p>
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