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## Chinese Ways of Thinking and Living

Course Syllabus  
Summer Semester

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### Course Description:

Chinese Ways of Thinking and Living is a course for UMB staff and students to **learn about China and** at the same time, try to **make some comparisons between Chinese, Slovak, and possibly other cultures.** It covers topics like social values, common beliefs, calligraphy, folk arts, cuisines, manners and etiquettes, Chinese philosophy, Chinese aesthetics, etc. The course is instructed chiefly in English and no previous Chinese learning is required, though some knowledge of Chinese language, history and culture will help.

The duration of this course follows the UMB academic calendar. The course employs a communicative approach, and seminars and discussions are involved.

### Course Objectives:

Upon successful completion of this course, the students will be able to:

- Understand some basic and essential aspects of the Chinese culture.
- Avoid some common taboos in the Chinese culture.
- Develop basic Chinese cultural learning and communication strategies and have preliminary cross-cultural consciousness.
- Get improved in their cross-cultural communication skills with the Chinese.

### Course Requirements:

- Students must preview the new lessons before class.
- Attendance in all classes. Missing classes will affect your grades. If you cannot attend a specific class you must notify the instructor beforehand or explain your absence later.
- Students are expected to check email frequently so as to keep informed about course announcements.
- After class, students should review the lessons they have learned and try their best to practice what they have learned in the classes.
- Students are encouraged to increase their competency in the Chinese language and culture by pursuing opportunities of practice both on and off campus.



**Note:** The syllabus provided below serves as an outline and may be adjusted as needed.

## **Syllabus**

## **Summer Semester**

<b>WEEK BEGINNING</b>	<b>COURSE CONTENT</b>
<b>Week 1</b>	Chapter 1 East or West, Which is Best?
<b>Week 2</b>	Chapter 2 Family Values.
<b>Week 3</b>	Chapter 3 Writing with Brush?
<b>Week 4</b>	Chapter 4 The Temple of Heaven
<b>Week 5</b>	Chapter 5 The Golden Mean
<b>Week 6</b>	Chapter 6 Music: Ancient and Pop
<b>Week 7</b>	Chapter 7 Chinese Operas
<b>Week 8</b>	Chapter 8 Tea or Coffee
<b>Week 9</b>	Chapter 9 Cheers! To Your Health!
<b>Week 10</b>	Chapter 10 Chinese Gardens: Order vs Chaos
<b>Week 11</b>	Chapter 11 Am I a Dragon or a Snake?
<b>Week 12</b>	Chapter 12 QR My Life
<b>Week 13</b>	Chapter 13 Chinese Business Etiquette



### Assessment and Grading:

Attendance	15%
Class Performance	20%
Homework (Talent Show Recording)	30%
Final Exam (An Essay)	35%

**Attendance:** Students are expected to attend all the class hours. **Those who are absent for more than one-third of the total classes will not be allowed to take the final exam.**

**Class Performance:** Class performance includes participation and performance in the class activities. **No-makeup:** Students are expected to take an active role in activities such as discussion and presentation.

**Homework:** Based on the instructions, homework is required to be finished by individuals or in groups. Students should upload their homework recording before the deadline. **No late homework is accepted.**

**Exams:** The final exam is in the form of writing an essay on a specified topic that the course covers. Students are required to write their essays/paper individually and send them to the teacher before the deadline.

### Recommended literature:

Daniel Coyle, *The Culture Code*

Erin Meyer, *The Culture Map*

Geert Hofstede, *Culture's Consequences*

Lang Ye, *Insights into Chinese Culture*

Richard D. Lewis, *When Cultures Collide*

**Handouts:** Handouts will be provided in the class if necessary.



## Chinese Language Courses for UMB Students

### Course Description

The Chinese Courses for Matej Bel University are designed for students who are interested in learning Chinese and learning about China. The courses are composed of six levels, namely, Chinese Beginners 1-4 and Chinese Advanced 1-2. The learners can start from either level, depending on their Chinese language proficiency.

The courses employ a communicative approach by using real-life and working scenarios. At the same time, the courses focus on the improvement of listening, speaking, reading and writing skills, and improve the learners' Chinese language competency from all aspects.

### Level Description

**Chinese Beginners 1** is offered to students who haven't learned any Chinese before or Chinese learners who can only have very simple and extremely limited communications in the Chinese language. This level focuses especially on listening and speaking of the four language skills, and improves the students' Chinese competency to HSK<sup>1</sup> Level 1.

The duration of this course is for the whole winter semester, during which 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 Beginners 2** is offered to Chinese beginners who have finished learning Chinese Beginners 1, or who have already learned the Chinese language for 40-60 hours. This level focuses especially on listening, speaking and initial writing, and improves the students' Chinese competency to HSK Level 2.

The duration of this course is for the whole summer semester, during which 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 Beginners 3** is offered to students who have finished Chinese Beginners 2, or who have already mastered about 300-400 commonly-used Chinese vocabulary and have basic Chinese communication skills. This level focuses especially on reading, speaking and writing, and improves the students' Chinese competency to

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<sup>1</sup> HSK = Hanyu Shuiping Kaoshi, i.e., Chinese Language Proficiency Test.



### HSK Level 3 (Lower Part).

The duration of this course is for the whole winter semester, during which 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 Beginners 4** is offered to students who have finished Chinese Beginners 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, listening and writing, and improves the students' Chinese competency to HSK Level 3.

The duration of this course is for the whole summer semester, during which 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 Beginners 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 level focuses esp. on listening and writing skills, and improves the students' Chinese competency from all aspects to HSK Level 4 (Lower Part).

The duration of this course is for the whole winter semester, during which 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 level focuses on the improvement of listening, speaking, reading and writing skills, and improves the students' Chinese competency from all aspects to HSK Level 4.

The duration of this course is for the whole summer semester, during which 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.



## HSK Tutoring Classes:

In addition to the Chinese language courses, we also offer HSK tutoring classes for students before the HSK tests.

## 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.

## Assessment and Grading:

Attendance	15%
Class Performance	15%
Homework	20%
Mid-term Exam	20%
Final Exam	30%

**Attendance:** Students are expected to attend all the class hours. **Those who are absent for more than one-third of the total classes will not be allowed to take the final exam.**

**Class Performance:** Class performance includes quizzes and participation in the class activities. The quizzes are composed of the new words and sentences from the texts. **No make-up tests for the quizzes.** Students are expected to take an active role in activities such as discussion and presentation.

**Homework:** Based on the instructions, homework is required to be finished by individuals or in groups. Students should hand in homework before the deadlines. **No late homework is accepted.**

**Exams:** There are two exams, the Mid-term exam and Final exam. The Mid-term exam is in the spoken form and the Final exam is composed of two parts: an oral test and a written exam. Students will be informed of the question types beforehand. The Mid-term exam will be in the 6<sup>th</sup> or 7<sup>th</sup> week and the Final exam will be in the first week after all classes. Details can be found in the AIS system.

## Appendix: Syllabus for all six levels

Note: The syllabus below is based on a 13-week semester (not including final examination) and is subject to change according to the University calendar.



## Chinese Beginners 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"> <li>Greetings nǐ hǎo nín hǎo nǐ ,你 ,好 ! / ,您 ,好 ! / ,你 men hǎo ,们 ,好!</li> <li>I'm sorry and that's okay. duì bù qǐ ,起 ! / ,没 ,关 ,系 !</li> <li>Chinese phonetic system</li> <li>Chinese writing system</li> </ul>
Week 2	Lesson 2 Greeting in Chinese (2) Pin Yin (2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Daily expressions</li> <li>Thank you and You're welcome. 谢谢/ 不客气</li> <li>Goodbye zài jiàn ,再 ,见</li> <li>The neutral tone</li> <li>Chinese Characters kǒu shān ,口 , ,山 , xiǎo bù jiàn ,小 , ,不 , ,见</li> </ul>
Week 3	Lesson 3 What's your name? Pin Yin (Revision)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>What's your name? nǐ jiào shén me míng zì ,你 ,叫 ,什 ,么 ,名 ,字 ?</li> <li>The "是" Sentence wǒ shì xué shēng ,我 ,是 ,学 ,生。</li> <li>Interrogative Sentences with "吗" nǐ hǎo ma ,好 ,吗 ?</li> <li>Your nationality wǒ shì sī luò fá kè rén ,我 ,是 ,斯 ,洛 ,伐 ,克 ,人。</li> </ul>



<p><b>Week 4</b></p>	<p>Lesson 4 She is my Chinese teacher.  (Nationality)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Interrogative Pronouns “谁” and “哪”: tā shì shuí nǐ shì nǎ guó rén 他 是 谁? 你 是 哪 国 人?</li> <li>• Country zhōng guó sī luò 中 国 斯 洛 fá kè měi guó yīng guó 伐 克 美 国 英 国 xī bān yá 西 班 牙</li> <li>• The Structural Particle “的” tā shì wǒ de hàn yǔ lǎo shī 他 是 我 的 汉 语 老 师。</li> <li>• Tone Sandli of “一”</li> </ul>
<p><b>Week 5</b></p>	<p>Lesson 5 Her daughter is 20 years old this year.  (Number)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Interrogative Pronoun “几” nǐ jiā yǒu jǐ kǒu rén 你 家 有 几 口 人?</li> <li>• Numbers below 100</li> <li>• The Interrogative Phrase “多+大” nǐ duō dà le 你 多 大 了?</li> <li>• The Retroflex final xiǎo hái r 小 孩 儿 xiǎo niǎo r 小 鸟 儿</li> </ul>
<p><b>Week 6</b></p>	<p>Lesson 6 I can speak Chinese.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Modal Verb “会”(1) wǒ huì shuō hàn yǔ 我 会 说 汉 语。</li> <li>• Sentences with an Adjectival Predicate zhōng guó cài hěn hǎo 中 国 菜 很 好 chī 吃。</li> <li>• The Interrogative Pronoun “怎么” (1) zhè ge hàn zì zěn me dú 这 个 汉 字 怎 么 读?</li> </ul>





<p><b>Week 7</b></p>	<p>Lesson 7 What's the date today? Mid-term exam.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Expression of a Date (1): month, date, day of the week</li> <li>• Sentences with a Nominal Predicate jīn tiān xīng qī liù ，今 ，天 ，星 ，期 ，六。</li> <li>• Sentences with a Serial</li> <li>• Verb Construction (1): 去+ place + to do sth. tā qù xué xiào kàn shū ，他 ，去 ，学 ，校 ，看 ，书。</li> <li>• Mid-term exam Introduction The Mid-term exam will be in spoken form. And all the questions are from the content of lesson 1 to lesson 7.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Week 8</b></p>	<p>Lesson 8 I'd like some tea.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Modal Verb “想” wǒ xiǎng hē chá ，我 ，想 ，喝 ，茶。</li> <li>• The Interrogative Pronoun “多少” wǒ men xué xiào yǒu duō shǎo gè xué shēng ，我 ，们 ，学 ，校 ，有 ，多 ，少 ，个 ，学 ，生？</li> <li>• The Measure Words “个”and “口” wǒ jiā yǒu sì kǒu rén ，我 ，家 ，有 ，四 ，口 ，人。</li> <li>• Expression of the Amount of Money</li> </ul>
<p><b>Week 9</b></p>	<p>Lesson 9 Where does your son work?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Verb “在” xiǎo māo zài yǐ zǐ xià miàn ，小 ，猫 ，在 ，椅 ，子 ，下 ，面。</li> <li>• The Interrogative Pronoun “哪儿” xiǎo māo zài nǎ ér ，小 ，猫 ，在 ，哪 ，儿？</li> <li>• The Preposition “在” tā zài yī yuàn gōng zuò ，他 ，在 ，医 ，院 ，工 ，作。</li> <li>• The Interrogative Particle “呢” (2) nǐ de xiǎo gǒu zài nǎ ér ne ，你 ，的 ，小 ，狗 ，在 ，哪 ，儿 ，呢？</li> </ul>



<p><b>Week 10</b></p>	<p>Lesson 10 Can I sit here?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The “有” Sentence: indicating existence          zhuō zǐ shàng yǒu yí gè          ,桌 ,子 ,上 ,有 ,一 ,个          diàn nǎo          ,电 ,脑。</li> <li>• The Conjunction “和”          zhuō zǐ shàng yǒu yí gè          ,桌 ,子 ,上 ,有 ,一 ,个          diàn nǎo he yì běn shū          ,电 ,脑 ,和 ,一 ,本 ,书。</li> <li>• The Modal Verb “能”          wǒ néng zuò zhè er          ,我 ,能 ,坐 ,这 ,儿          ma          ,吗?</li> <li>• Imperative Sentences with “请”          qǐng zuò          ,请 ,坐。</li> </ul>
<p><b>Week 11</b></p>	<p>Lesson 11 What’s the time now?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Expression of Time</li> <li>• Time Word Used as an Adverbial          tā shí yì diǎn shuì jiào          ,她 ,十 ,一 ,点 ,睡 ,觉。</li> <li>• The Noun “前”          wǒ zǎo shàng 8 diǎn qián          ,我 ,早 ,上 8 ,点 ,前          qǐ chuáng          ,起 ,床。</li> </ul>
<p><b>Week 12</b></p>	<p>Lesson 12 What will the weather be like tomorrow?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Interrogative Pronoun “怎么样”          jīn tiān tiān qì zěn me          ,今 ,天 ,天 ,气 ,怎 ,么          yàng          ,样?</li> <li>• Sentences with a Subject-Predicate Phrase as the Predicate          jīn tiān tiān qì hěn hǎo          ,今 ,天 ,天 ,气 ,很 ,好。</li> <li>• The Adverb “太”          jīn tiān tài rè le          ,今 ,天 ,太 ,热 ,了。</li> <li>• The Modal Verb “会” (2)          míng tiān huì xià yǔ          ,明 ,天 ,会 ,下 ,雨。</li> </ul>
<p><b>Week 13</b></p>	<p>Oral Examination</p>	<p>Oral Examination</p>



## Chinese Beginners 2

Schedule	Course content	Language points and cultural knowledge
Week 1	Lesson 13 He is learning to cook Chinese food.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>“在……呢”Used to Indicate an Action in Progress tā zài dǎ diàn huà ne 他,在,打,电,话,呢。</li> <li>Expression of Telephone Numbers</li> <li>The Modal Particle “吧” jīn tiān zhōng wǔ wǒ men 今,天,中,午,我,们 chī wǔ fàn ba 吃,午,饭,吧。</li> </ul>
Week 2	Lesson 14 She has bought quite a few clothes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>“了” Indicating Occurrence or Completion zuó tiān tā qù shāng diàn le 昨,天,他,去,商,店,了。</li> <li>The Noun “后” wǒ yí gè xiǎo shí hòu huí jiā 我,一,个,小,时,后,回,家。</li> <li>The Adverb “都” wǒ men dōu xué xí hàn yǔ 我,们,都,学,习,汉,语。</li> </ul>
Week 3	Lesson 15 I came here by air.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Structure “是……的”: used to emphasize time, place or manner wǒ shì zuò fēi jī lái de 我,是,坐,飞,机,来,的。</li> <li>Expression of a Date (2): year, month, date, day of the week</li> </ul>
Week 4	Lesson 1 (HSK2) September is the best season to visit Beijing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Auxiliary Verb “要” tā yào qù shāng diàn mǎi dōng xī 他,要,去,商,店,买,东,西。</li> <li>The Adverb of Degree “最” dà wèi de hàn yǔ zuì hǎo 大,卫,的,汉,语,最,好。</li> <li>Expressions of approximate numbers</li> </ul>



<p><b>Week 5</b></p>	<p>Lesson 2 I get up at 6 every day.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Questions using “是不是” nǐ shì bù shì xǐ huān yùn dòng 你 是 不 是 喜 欢 运 动 动?</li> <li>• The Pronoun “每”</li> <li>• The Interrogative Pronoun “多” nǐ duō gāo 你 多 高?</li> <li>• Mid-term exam Introduction</li> <li>• The Mid-term exam will be in spoken form. And all the questions are from the content of lesson 13 to lesson 15.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Week 6</b></p>	<p>Revision Mid-term exam</p>	
<p><b>Week 7</b></p>	<p>Lesson 3 The red one on the left is mine.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The “的” Phrase wǒ xǐ huān zhè jiàn hóng sè de 我 喜 欢 这 件 红 色 的。</li> <li>• The Numeral Classifier “一下” kàn yí xià 看 一 下</li> <li>• The Modal Adverb “真” jīn tiān tiān qì zhēn hǎo 今 天 天 气 真 好。</li> </ul>
<p><b>Week 8</b></p>	<p>Lesson 4 He recommended me for this job.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Structure “是……的”: used to emphasize the agent of an action zhè ge zì shì dà wèi xiě de 这 个 字 是 大 卫 写 的。</li> <li>• “……的时候” Indicating Time wǒ bā suì de shí hòu kāi shǐ xué xí wǔ dǎo 我 八 岁 的 时 候 开 始 学 习 舞 蹈。</li> <li>• The Adverb of Time “已经” wǒ xué xí zhōng wén yǐ jīng yì nián le 我 学 习 中 文 已 经 一 年 了。</li> </ul>



<p><b>Week 9</b></p>	<p>Lesson 5 Take this one.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Adverb “就” jiù hòu tiān qù ba • ,就 ,后 ,天 ,去 ,吧。</li> <li>• The Modal Adverb “还” (1) hái kě yǐ • ,还 ,可 ,以。</li> <li>• The Adverbial Modifier “有点儿” zhè jiàn yī fú yǒu diǎn ér • ,这 ,件 ,衣 ,服 ,有 ,点 ,儿 ,大。</li> </ul>
<p><b>Week 10</b></p>	<p>Lesson 6 Why don't you eat more?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Interrogative Pronoun “怎么” tā jīn tiān zěn me méi lái • ,他 ,今 ,天 ,怎 ,么 ,没 ,来 shàng kè • ,上 ,课?</li> <li>• Reduplication of Measure Words tā de shū běn běn dōu • ,他 ,的 ,书 ,本 ,本 ,都 hěn guì • ,很 ,贵。</li> <li>• The Pair of Conjunctions “因为……, 所以……” yīn wéi tiān qì bù hǎo • ,因 ,为 ,天 ,气 ,不 ,好 , suǒ yǐ méi qù dǎ lán qiú • ,所 ,以 ,没 ,去 ,打 ,篮 ,球。</li> </ul>
<p><b>Week 11</b></p>	<p>Lesson 7 Do you live far away from your company?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Modal Adverb “还” (2) tā hái zài shuì jiào ne • ,他 ,还 ,在 ,睡 ,觉 ,呢。</li> <li>• The Adverb of Time “就” tā qī diǎn jiù lái xué xiào • ,他 ,七 ,点 ,就 ,来 ,学 ,校 le • ,了。</li> <li>• The Verb “离” wǒ jiā lí xué xiào bù • ,我 ,家 ,离 ,学 ,校 ,不 yuǎn • ,远。</li> </ul>
<p><b>Week 12</b></p>	<p>Lesson 8 Let me think about it and I'll tell you later.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Interrogative Sentence “……, 好吗”</li> <li>• The Adverb “再” wǒ yī huì ér zài gěi nǐ • ,我 ,一 ,会 ,儿 ,再 ,给 ,你 dǎ diàn huà • ,打 ,电 ,话。</li> <li>• Pivotal Sentences lǎo shī ràng wǒ cā hēi • ,老 ,师 ,让 ,我 ,擦 ,黑 bǎn • ,板。</li> <li>• Reduplication of Verbs kàn kan tīng tīng • ,看 ,看 ,听 ,听</li> </ul>



Week 13	Oral Examination	Oral Examination
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### Chinese Beginners 3

Schedule	Course content	Language points and cultural knowledge
Week 1	Lesson 9 There are too many questions, i didn't finish all of them.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Complements of Result wǒ chī bǎo le 我,吃,饱,了。</li> <li>The Preposition “从” cóng bā diǎn dào shí diǎn wǒ 从,八,点,到,十,点,我 zài xué xí 在,学,习。</li> <li>第~ Indicating Order</li> </ul>
Week 2	Lesson10 Stop looking for your cell phone, it's on the desk.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Imperative Sentence “不要……了/别……了” bú yào shuō huà le 不,要,说,话,了。</li> <li>The Preposition “对” tiān tiān pǎo bù duì shēn tǐ 天,天,跑,步,对,身,体 hǎo 好。</li> </ul>
Week 3	Lesson11 He is 3 years older than me.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A Verb (Phrase) Used as an Attributive Modifier zuó tiān de píng guǒ hěn pián 昨,天,的,苹,果,很,便 yí 宜。</li> <li>The “比” Sentence (1) tā bǐ wǒ gāo 他,比,我,高。</li> <li>The Auxiliary Verb “可能” jīn tiān kě néng xià yǔ 今,天,可,能,下,雨。</li> </ul>
Week 4	Lesson 12 You wear too little.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Complements of Degree tā pǎo dé hěn kuài 他,跑,得,很,快。</li> <li>“比”字句 (2) The “比” Sentence (2) tā bǐ wǒ pǎo dé kuài 他,比,我,跑,得,快。</li> </ul>
Week 5	Lesson13 The door is open.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Structural Particle “着” mén guān zhe 门,关,着。</li> <li>The Rhetorical Question “不是……吗” tā bù shì suì le ma 他,不,是,20,岁,了,吗?</li> <li>The Preposition “往” wǎng xué xiào zǒu 往,学,校,走。</li> </ul>



<b>Week 6</b>	Revision  Mid-term exam	
<b>Week 7</b>	Lesson 14 Have you seen that movie?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Structural Particle “过” wǒ , qù , guò , běi jīng , 京。 我 , 去 , 过 , 北 , 京。</li> <li>• The Pair of Conjunctions “虽然……, 但是……” suī rán jīn tiān tiān qì bù , 虽 , 然 , 今 , 天 , 天 , 气 , 不 hǎo dàn shì wǒ mén hái yào , 好 , 但 , 是 , 我 , 们 , 还 , 要 qù tī qiú , 去 , 踢 , 球。</li> <li>• The Complement of Frequency “次” wǒ , qù , guò , shàng hǎi sān cì , 我 , 去 , 过 , 上 , 海 , 三 , 次。</li> </ul>
<b>Week 8</b>	Lesson 15 The new year is coming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “要……了”Indicating the State of an Action dà wèi yào shuì jiào le , 大 , 卫 , 要 , 睡 , 觉 , 了。</li> <li>• The Structure “都……了” dōu xià kè le , wǒ mén qù , 都 , 下 , 课 , 了 , 我 , 们 , 去 chī fàn ba , 吃 , 饭 , 吧,</li> </ul>
<b>Week 9</b>	Lesson 1 (HSK3) What’s your plan for the weekend?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Complement of Result “好” tā xiě hǎo le , 他 , 写 , 好 , 了。</li> <li>• The Negative Structure “一……也/都+不/没……” wài biān yí gè rén yě méi , 外 , 边 , 一 , 个 , 人 , 也 , 没 yǒu , 有。</li> <li>• Common saying: He who has never been to the Great Wall is not a true man.</li> </ul>
<b>Week 10</b>	Lesson 2 When will he come back?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Simple Complements of Direction jìn lái , chū qù , shàng qù , 进 , 来 , 出 , 去 , 上 , 去</li> <li>• The Successive Occurrence of Two Actions wǒ ná le shū jiù shàng lóu , 我 , 拿 , 了 , 书 , 就 , 上 , 楼。</li> <li>• The Rhetoric Question “能……吗?” nǐ jīng cháng bù lái shàng kè , 你 , 经 , 常 , 不 , 来 , 上 , 课 , zhōng wén néng hǎo ma , 中 , 文 , 能 , 好 , 吗?</li> <li>• Common saying: A walk after dinner makes one live to 99.</li> </ul>



<b>Week 11</b>	Lesson 3 There are plenty of drinks on the table.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Comparison of “还是” and “或者” tā shì lǎo shī hái shì xué shēng, 他, 是, 老, 师, 还, 是, 学, 生?</li> <li>• The Expression of Existence: Location Word + V 着 + Numeral + Measure Word + N zhuō zǐ shàng fàng zhe yì běn shū, 桌, 子, 上, 放, 着, 一, 本, 书。</li> <li>• Indicating the Possibility wài miàn xià yǔ, nǐ huì shēng bìng, 外, 面, 下, 雨, 你, 会, 生, 病。</li> <li>• Common saying: Good tea attracts frequenters.</li> </ul>
<b>Week 12</b>	Lesson 4 She always smiles when talking to customers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Structure “又……又……” zhè ge píng guǒ yòu dà yòu hóng, 这, 个, 苹, 果, 又, 大, 又, 红。</li> <li>• The Accompanying Action: V<sub>1</sub>着 (O<sub>1</sub>) + V<sub>2</sub> (O<sub>2</sub>) tā tīng zhe yīn yuè xiě zuò yè, 他, 听, 着, 音, 乐, 写, 作, 业。</li> <li>• Common saying: The one who retreated 50 steps laughs at the one who retreated 100.</li> </ul>
<b>Week 13</b>	Oral Examination	Oral Examination

### Chinese Beginners 4

Schedule	Course content	Language points and cultural knowledge
<b>Week 1</b>	Lesson 5 I am getting fatter and fatter lately.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “了” Indicating a Change bēi zǐ lǐ méi yǒu shuǐ le, 杯, 子, 里, 没, 有, 水, 了。</li> <li>• The Structure “越来越 + Adj./Mental V” tā yuè lái yuè gāo, 他, 越, 来, 越, 高。</li> <li>• Common saying: The minute the medicine is used, the disease is cured.</li> </ul>





<p><b>Week 2</b></p>	<p>Lesson 6 Why are they suddenly missing?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Complements of Possibility Introduced by “V 得/不” xiě dé wán xiě bù wán • ,写 ,得 ,完 / ,写 ,不 ,完。</li> <li>• “N+呢”: Used to Ask about Location wǒ de shū ne • ,我 ,的 ,书 ,呢?</li> <li>• Comparison of “刚” and “刚才”</li> <li>• Common saying: The first step is always the hardest.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Week 3</b></p>	<p>Lesson 7 I've known her for 5 years.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To Express a Period of Time wǒ men shàng kè shàng le • ,我 ,们 ,上 ,课 ,上 ,了 20 fēn zhōng le • 20 ,分 ,钟 ,了。</li> <li>• To Express an Interest wǒ duì zhōng wén gǎn xìng • ,我 ,对 ,中 ,文 ,感 ,兴 qù ,趣。</li> <li>• To Indicate Time Using “半”, “刻” or “差”</li> <li>• Common saying: One wrong move makes all moves wrong.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Week 4</b></p>	<p>Lesson 8 I'll go wherever you go.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Comparison of “又” and “再”</li> <li>• Flexible Use of Interrogative Pronouns nǐ xiǎng chī shén me jiù chī • ,你 ,想 ,吃 ,什 ,么 ,就 ,吃 shén me • ,什 ,么。</li> <li>• Common saying: The higher you stand, the farther you'll see.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Week 5</b></p>	<p>Lesson 9 She speaks Chinese like a native.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Structure “越 A 越 B” tā yuè pǎo yuè kuài • ,他 ,越 ,跑 ,越 ,快。</li> <li>• Comparative Sentences 1: A 跟 B 一样 (+Adj.) tā gēn wǒ yí yàng gāo • ,他 ,跟 ,我 ,一 ,样 ,高。</li> </ul>
<p><b>Week 6</b></p>	<p>Revision Mid-term exam</p>	
<p><b>Week 7</b></p>	<p>Lesson 10 Math is much harder than history.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Comparative Sentences 2: A 比 B + Adj. + 一点儿 / 一些 / 得多 / 多了 dà wèi bǐ xiǎo lì gāo duō le • ,大 ,卫 ,比 ,小 ,丽 ,高 ,多 ,了。</li> <li>• Expression of Approximate Numbers 1 Common saying: The two cannot be mentioned in the same breath.</li> </ul>



<p><b>Week 8</b></p>	<p>Lesson 11 Don't forget to turn off the air conditioner.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Ba-Sentence 1: A 把 B+V 十... qǐng bǎ dēng guān le 请,把,灯,关,了。</li> <li>• Expression of Approximate Numbers 2: 左右</li> <li>• Common saying: Great wits have short memories.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Week 9</b></p>	<p>Lesson 12 Leave the important items with me</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Comparison of "才" and "就"</li> <li>• The Ba - Sentence 2: A 把+ V 十在/到/给 wǒ bǎ qiān bǐ fàng zài zhuō zǐ shàng 我,把,铅,笔,放,在,桌,子,上。</li> <li>• Common saying: Habit is a second nature.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Week 10</b></p>	<p>Lesson 13 I walked back.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compound Complements of Direction wǒ tīng chū lái zhè shì zhōu jié lún de gē 我,听,出,来,这,是,周,杰,伦,的,歌。</li> <li>• The Structure “一边……一边……” tā yì biān tīng yīn yuè yì biān xiě zuò yè 他,一,边,听,音,乐,一,边,写,作,业。</li> <li>• Common saying: Small as it is, the gift conveys deep affection.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Week 11</b></p>	<p>Lesson 14 Please bring the fruit here.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Ba-Sentence 3: A 把 B + V + Complement of Result/Direction tā bǎ jiào shì dǎ sǎo gān jìng le 他,把,教室,打,扫,干,净,了。</li> <li>• The Structure “先……, 再/又……, 然后……” qǐ chuáng hòu wǒ xiān xǐ liǎn zài shuā yá rán hòu chī zǎo fàn 起,床,后,我,先,洗,脸,再,刷,牙,然,后,吃,早,饭。</li> <li>• Common saying: First come, first served.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Week 12</b></p>	<p>Lesson 15 The rest of them are all OK.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Structure “除了……以外, 都/还/也……” chú le chá yǐ wài lǎo shī dōu xǐ huān hē 除,了,茶,以,外,老,师,都,喜,欢,喝。</li> <li>• Flexible Use of Interrogative Pronouns 2 zhè ge fàn diàn méi shén me hǎo chī de cài 这,个,饭,店,没,什,么,好,吃,的,菜。</li> <li>• “极了”Used to Indicate Degree tā de zì piào liàng jí le 他,的,字,漂,亮,极,了。</li> <li>• Common saying: Call a spade a spade.</li> </ul>



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<b>Week 13</b>	<b>Oral Examination</b>	<b>Oral Examination</b>
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## Chinese Advanced 1

Schedule	Course content	Language points and cultural knowledge
Week 1	Lesson 1 (HSK4) Simple love	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Comparison of “刚” and “刚才”</li> <li>• The Structure “不仅……也/还/而且……” wǒ , bù , jǐn , xǐ , huān , tiào , wǔ , • , 我 , 不 , 仅 , 喜 , 欢 , 跳 , 舞 , ér , qiě , xǐ , huān , chàng , gē , • , 而 , 且 , 喜 , 欢 , 唱 , 歌 .</li> <li>• The Structure “即使……也” jí , shǐ , dōng , tiān , hěn , lěng , tā , • , 即 , 使 , 冬 , 天 , 很 , 冷 , 他 yě , měi , tiān , qù , pǎo , bù , • , 也 , 每 , 天 , 去 , 跑 , 步 .</li> <li>• Culture: Qixi Festival, Chinese Valentine's Day</li> </ul>
Week 2	Lesson 2 A true friend	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Comparison of “几乎” and “差不多”</li> <li>• The Structure “尽管……但是/可是……” jǐn , guǎn , hàn , yǔ , hěn , nán , • , 尽 , 管 , 汉 , 语 , 很 , 难 , dàn , shì , wǒ , hěn , xǐ , huān , • , 但 , 是 , 我 , 很 , 喜 , 欢 .</li> <li>• The Structure “却” wǒ , gěi , tā , dǎ , le , háo , jǐ , cì , • , 我 , 给 , 他 , 打 , 了 , 好 , 几 , 次 diàn , huà , què , méi , rén , jiē , • , 电 , 话 , 却 , 没 , 人 , 接 .</li> <li>• Culture: At home one relies on his parents, while away from home one relies on friends.</li> </ul>
Week 3	Lesson 3 I've made a good impression on the manager.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Comparison of “另外” and “另”</li> <li>• The Structure “首先……其次……” shǒu , xiān , yīng , gāi , hǎo , hào , • , 首 , 先 , 应 , 该 , 好 , 好 fù , xí , qí , cì , yīng , gāi , duō , • , 复 , 习 , 其 , 次 , 应 , 该 , 多 tīng , duō , shuō , • , 听 , 多 , 说 .</li> <li>• The Structure “不管……都……” bù , guǎn , shén , me , tiān , qì , wǒ , • , 不 , 管 , 什 , 么 , 天 , 气 , 我 měi , tiān , dōu , qù , pǎo , bù , • , 每 , 天 , 都 , 去 , 跑 , 步 .</li> <li>• Culture: Chinese Tunic Suit and Cheongsam</li> </ul>



<p><b>Week 4</b></p>	<p>Lesson 4 Don't be anxious to make money.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Comparison of “原本” and “本来”</li> <li>• Notes: yǐ wéi yuán lái shèn zhì ,以 ,为 , ,原 ,来 , ,甚 ,至</li> <li>• The Structure “并没有/不……”</li> <li>• wǒ bìng méi yǒu gào sù tā ,我 ,并 ,没 ,有 ,告 ,诉 ,他 men ,们。</li> <li>• The Structure “按照”</li> <li>• àn zhào shí jiān ān pái tā ,按 ,照 ,时 ,间 ,安 ,排 ,他 yīng gāi néng wán chéng gōng ,应 ,该 ,能 ,完 ,成 ,工 zuò ,作。</li> <li>• Culture: Better to Teach Fishing than to Give Fish</li> </ul>
<p><b>Week 5</b></p>	<p>Lesson 5 Buy the right, not the expensive.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Comparison of “尤其” and “特别”</li> <li>• Notes: kěn dìng zài shuō shí jì ,肯 ,定 ,再 ,说 ,实 ,际</li> <li>• The Structure “对……来说”</li> <li>• duì wǒ lái shuō xué xí gèng zhòng yào ,对 ,我 ,来 ,说 ,学 ,习 ,更 ,重 ,要。</li> <li>• Culture: Shopping Habits of the Chinese People</li> </ul>
<p><b>Week 6</b></p>	<p>Revision Mid-term exam</p>	
<p><b>Week 7</b></p>	<p>Lesson 6 The higher the price, the better the quality.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Comparison of “值得” and “值”</li> <li>• Notes: bèi qí zhōng ,倍 ,其 ,中</li> <li>• The Adverb “竟然”</li> <li>• jīn tiān jìng rán xià yǔ le ,今 ,天 ,竟 ,然 ,下 ,雨 ,了。</li> <li>• Culture: Green Food</li> </ul>
<p><b>Week 8</b></p>	<p>Lesson 7 The best doctor is yourself.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Comparison of “值得” and “值”</li> <li>• Notes: gū jì lái bù jí yào shì ,估 ,计 ,来 ,不 ,及 ,要 ,是</li> <li>• The Structure “既……又/也/还……”</li> <li>• tā jì cōng míng yòu piào liàng ,她 ,既 ,聪 ,明 ,又 ,漂 ,亮。</li> <li>• Culture: Taiji and Taijiquan</li> </ul>



<p><b>Week 9</b></p>	<p>Lesson 8 Beauty is not rare in life</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Comparison of “往往” and “经常”</li> <li>• Notes: shǐ ,使, kě ,可, bú ,不, shì ,是, wǎng ,往, wǎng ,往</li> <li>• The Structure “只要……就……”</li> <li>• zhǐ ,只, yào ,要, nǔ ,努, lì ,力, fù ,复, xí ,习, jiù ,就, néng ,能</li> <li>• tōng ,通, guò ,过, kǎo ,考, shì ,试。</li> <li>• The Adverb “因此”</li> <li>• yīn ,因, cǐ ,此, yuè ,越, lái ,来, yuè ,越, duō ,多, rén ,人</li> <li>• xǐ ,喜, huān ,欢, xiàn ,线, shàng ,上, gòu ,购, wù ,物。</li> <li>• Culture: Red and White in Chinese People's Eyes.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Week 10</b></p>	<p>Lesson 9 The sun will shine again after the storm.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Comparison of “通过” and “经过”</li> <li>• Notes: kě ,可, shì ,是, jié ,结, guǒ ,果, shàng ,上</li> <li>• The Adverb “难道”</li> <li>• nǐ ,你, nán ,难, dào ,道, bù ,不, zhī ,知, dào ,道, ma ,吗?</li> <li>• Culture: The Secret of Success</li> </ul>
<p><b>Week 11</b></p>	<p>Lesson 10 Standards of happiness.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Comparison of “不过” and “但是”</li> <li>• Notes: bǐ ,比, rú ,如, què ,确, shí ,实, yóu ,由, yú ,于</li> <li>• The Structure “在……看来”</li> <li>• zài ,在, wǒ ,我, kàn ,看, lái ,来, yī ,衣, fú ,服, de ,的, zhì ,质</li> <li>• liàng ,量, hěn ,很, zhòng ,重, yào ,要。</li> <li>• The Adverb “不过”</li> <li>• tā ,他, xiàn ,现, zài ,在, zài ,在, shàng ,上, bān ,班, bú ,不</li> <li>• guò ,过, hěn ,很, kùn ,困。</li> <li>• Culture: Contentment Is Happiness.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Week 12</b></p>	<p>Revision</p>	
<p><b>Week 13</b></p>	<p>Oral Examination</p>	<p>Oral Examination</p>



## Chinese Advanced 2

Schedule	Course content	Language points and cultural knowledge
Week 1	Lesson 11 It's good to read	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Comparison of “无论” and “不管”</li> <li>• The Structure “连……也/都……”</li> <li>• 如,果,你,连,自,己,都,不,喜,欢,自,己,又,怎,么,能,让,别,人,喜,欢,你,呢?</li> <li>• Conjunctions: “否则”, “然而”, “同时”</li> <li>• 他,一,定,有,事,找,你,否,则,不,会,打,电,话,过,来。</li> <li>• 她,从,小,就,怕,去,医,院,而,而,长,大,了,却,成,了,一,名,医,生。</li> <li>• 小,孩,子,总,是,很,快,乐,时,小,孩,子,也,是,最,诚,实,的。</li> <li>• Culture: A Classic Work in Chinese Literature – Journey to the West</li> </ul>
Week 2	Lesson 12 Discover the world with your heart	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Comparison of “对于” and “关于”</li> <li>• The Structure “再……也……”</li> <li>• 事,情,已,经,发,生,了,再,后,悔,也,无,法,改,变,往,前,看,吧。</li> <li>• Reduplication of Nouns/Measure words: 人,人,天,天,年,年</li> <li>• 她,写,的,小,说,人,人,都,喜,欢。</li> <li>• 小,李,天,天,都,去,那,家,咖,啡,馆,坐,一,会,儿。</li> <li>• Conjunctions: “并且”, “相反”</li> <li>• 牡,丹,花,很,大,并,且,特,别,漂,亮。</li> <li>• 使,用,正,确,的,方,法,就,会,“事,半,功,倍”,相,反,就,会,“事,倍,功,半”。</li> <li>• Culture: Confucius' Individualized Teaching</li> </ul>



<p><b>Week 3</b></p>	<p>Lesson 13. Drink tea while watching Beijing opera</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Comparison of “大概” and “也许”</li> <li>• The Adverb “偶尔”</li> <li>• 我, 喜, 欢, 爬, 山、, 跑, 步, , 偶, 尔, 也, 打, 打, 球。</li> <li>• The prepositions “由” and “随着”</li> <li>• 这, 个, 项, 目, 由, 张, 教, 授, 负, 责。</li> <li>• 随, 着, 年, 龄, 的, 增, 长, 孩, 子, 们, 的, 活, 动, 空, 间, 越, 来, 越, 大, 了。</li> <li>• The verb “进行”</li> <li>• 现, 在, 休, 息, 十, 五, 分, 钟, , 十, 点, 半, 会, 议, 继, 续, 进, 行。</li> <li>• Culture: Chopsticks in Chinese Culture</li> </ul>
<p><b>Week 4</b></p>	<p>Lesson 14 Protect our Mother Earth</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Comparison of “于是” and “因此”</li> <li>• The verb and adverb “够”</li> <li>• 一, 般, 来, 讲, , 睡, 够, 八, 个, 小, 时, 就, 可, 以, 了。</li> <li>• 别, 拿, 这, 些, 了, , 箱, 子, 已, 经, 够, 重, 的, 了。</li> <li>• The Structure “以……V”</li> <li>• 您, 放, 心, , 我, 们, 一, 定, 以, 最, 快, 的, 速, 度, 完, 成。</li> <li>• The conjunction “既然”</li> <li>• 你, 既, 然, 不, 愿, 意, 打, 球, , 为, 什, 么, 还, 要, 打?</li> <li>• The particle “什么的”</li> <li>• 明, 天, 出, 去, 玩, 儿, 得, 买, 点, 儿, 面, 包、, 奶, 酪、, 矿, 泉, 水、, 果, 汁, 什, 么, 的。</li> <li>• Culture: Chinese Philosophy – the Unity of Heaven and Man</li> </ul>





<p><b>Week 5</b></p>	<p>Lesson 15 The art of educating children</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Comparison of “千万” and “一定”</li> <li>• The verb “起来”</li> <li>• 一, 个, 小, 时, 左, 右, 一, 定, 要, 站, 起, 来, 活, 动, 活, 动。 yí gè xiǎo shí zuǒ yòu yí dīng yào zhàn qǐ lái huó dòng huó dòng</li> <li>• 我, 想, 起, 来, 了, 我, 把, 钥, 匙, 落, 车, 里, 了。 wǒ xiǎng qǐ lái le wǒ bǎ yào shi là chē lǐ le</li> <li>• The verb “弄”</li> <li>• 小, 心, 点, 儿, 别, 把, 茶, 具, 弄, 坏, 了。 xiǎo xīn diǎn er bié bǎ chá jù nòng huài le</li> <li>• The noun “左右”</li> <li>• 前, 面, 五, 百, 米, 左, 右, 有, 个, 免, 费, 停, 车, 场。 qián miàn wǔ bǎi mǐ zuǒ yòu yǒu gè miǎn fèi tíng chē chǎng</li> <li>• Culture: Mencius' Mother Moved Thrice</li> </ul>
<p><b>Week 6</b></p>	<p>Revision Mid-term exam</p>	
<p><b>Week 7</b></p>	<p>Lesson 16 Life can be better</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Comparison of “恐怕” and “怕”</li> <li>• The adverb “可”</li> <li>• 这, 可, 是, 个, 大, 问, 题, 别, 草, 率, 了。 zhè kě shì gè dà wèn tí bié cǎo shuài le</li> <li>• The verb and adverb “到底”</li> <li>• 今, 天, 我, 一, 定, 陪, 你, 逛, 街, 逛, 到, 底。 jīn tiān wǒ yí dīng péi nǐ guàng jiē guàng dào dǐ</li> <li>• 你, 到, 底, 怎, 么, 打, 算, 的, 呀? nǐ dào dǐ zěn me dǎ suàn de ya</li> <li>• The structure “拿……来说”</li> <li>• 拿“河、流、洗、汁”这几个字, 来说, 它们, 都, 跟, 水, 有, 关。 ná hé liú xǐ zhī zhè jǐ gè zì lái shuō tā men dōu gēn shuǐ yǒu guān</li> <li>• Culture: As long as you work hard enough, an iron pestle can be ground down to a needle.</li> </ul>



<p><b>Week 8</b></p>	<p>Lesson 17 Humans and nature</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Comparison of “趟” and “次”</li> <li>• The verb and adverb “倒”</li> <li>• 麻, 烦, 你, 给, 我, 倒, 杯, 热, 水, 吧。 má fan nǐ gěi wǒ dǎo bēi rè shuǐ ba</li> <li>• 去, 长, 城, 倒, 是, 个, 好, 主, 意, jiù shì tài yuǎn le 就, 是, 太, 远, 了。</li> <li>• The verb and adjective “干”, and the noun “干(儿)”</li> <li>• 每, 次, 你, 让, 它, 干, 什, 么, 它, 就 gàn shén me 干, 什, 么。</li> <li>• 帮, 我, 拿, 条, 干, 毛, 巾。 bāng wǒ ná tiáo gān máo jīn</li> <li>• 这, 牛, 肉, 干, 味, 道, 真, 不, 错。 zhè niú ròu gān wèi dào zhēn bú cuò</li> <li>• The Structure “为了……而……”</li> <li>• 植, 物, 为, 了, 阳, 光、空, 气, 和 shuǐ ér jìng zhēng 水, 儿, 竞, 争。</li> <li>• The Adverb “仍然”</li> <li>• 动, 物, 仍, 然, 有, 很, 多, 值, 得 rén xué xí de dì fāng 人, 学, 习, 的, 地, 方。</li> <li>• Culture: The national treasure of China – Giant Panda</li> </ul>
<p><b>Week 9</b></p>	<p>Lesson 18 Science, technology and the world</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Comparison of “接着” and “然后”</li> <li>• The adverb “是否”</li> <li>• 她, 这, 么, 小, 我, 不, 知, 道, 这 běn shū tā shì fǒu néng dǒng 本, 书, 她, 是, 否, 能, 懂。</li> <li>• The structure “……受不了……”</li> <li>• 我, 真, 的, 受, 不, 了, 你, 了, 你 dào dǐ hái yào wán duō jiǔ 到, 底, 还, 要, 逛, 多, 久?</li> <li>• The structure “把……叫作……”</li> <li>• 世, 界, 变, 得, 越, 来, 越, 小, 所 yǐ rén men bǎ dì qiú jiào zuò dì 以, 人, 们, 把, 地, 球, 叫, 作 “地 qiú cūn 球, 村”。</li> <li>• Culture: Weibo and Wechat</li> </ul>



<p><b>Week 10</b></p>	<p>Lesson 19 Taste of life</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Comparison of “出来” and “起来”</li> <li>• Interrogative pronouns “什么、谁、哪、哪儿、怎么”</li> <li>• 世,上,没,有,免,费,的,午,餐, 什,么,都,要,通,过,努,力,才 能,得,到。</li> <li>• 没,关,系,谁,都,有,犯,错,的 时,候。</li> <li>• The verbs “上” and “在于”</li> <li>• 堵,车,这,么,厉,害,看,来,今,天 坐,不,上,九,点,的,火,车,了。</li> <li>• 生,命,在,于,运,动。</li> <li>• The parenthesis “总的来说”</li> <li>• 这,家,公,司,工,资,不,算,高, 但,奖,金,多,总,的,来,说,收 入,还,不,错。</li> <li>• Culture: A Bite of China - Jiaozi</li> </ul>
<p><b>Week 11</b></p>	<p>Lesson 20 The view along the way</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Comparison of “究竟” and “到底”</li> <li>• The Structure “V+着+V+着”</li> <li>• 好,那,我,就,放,心,了,别,开 着,开,着,没,油,了。</li> <li>• The structure “一……就……”</li> <li>• 等,爸,爸,一,回,来,我,就,告,诉 他,这,个,好,消,息。</li> <li>• The structure “V+起”</li> <li>• 说,起,吃,的,东,西,我,印,象 最,深,的,就,是,川,菜,了。</li> <li>• The verb “起来”</li> <li>• 你,先,把,桌,上,的,书,拿,起 来,我,擦,擦,桌,子。</li> <li>• Culture: Ethnic Minorities in China</li> </ul>
<p><b>Week 12</b></p>	<p>Revision</p>	
<p><b>Week 13</b></p>	<p>Oral Examination</p>	<p>Oral Examination</p>