### LESSON SCHEDULE – MANDARIN POST - BEGINNERS A2

**Key Notes:**
- p – Textbook page;  ppt - PowerPoint;  e-flashcards – electronic flashcards;  WLM – Web Link on Moodle

#### AUTUMN TERM

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<tr>
<th>LESSON</th>
<th>TOPIC FOCUS</th>
<th>EXAMPLE LANGUAGE AREAS</th>
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| 1 (*3) | Course Introduction & Warm up Exercises; Talk about the Weather | • Verbs: rain 下雨, to snow 下雪, wind blow 刮风;  
• Adjectives: cold 冷, dry 干;  
• sometimes 有时;  
• Question: what is the temperature? 多少度?  
• Sentence pattern: A 跟 B 一样;  
• Sentence pattern: A+比+ B+ adjective | WLM;  e-flashcards;  ppt;  Handout |
| 2 (*4) | Activities and Progression | • Verbs: believe 相信, understand 懂, enter 进, chat 聊天, play football 踢足球;  
• Believe or not, it’s up to you: 信不信由你;  
• It is said: 听说;  
• Sentence pattern: subject + continuous particle (正)在 + verb;  
• Sentence pattern: verb/adjective + grammar word (着);  
• The complement of result: finish doing 做完, understand what you read 看懂;  
• The use of ‘with 跟’ | WLM;  e-flashcards;  ppt;  Handout |
| 3 (*5) | Intentions and Plans | • Verbs: believe 听说, understand 打算, travel 旅游, plan 计划;  
• Will, be about to: 将/要;  
• Question: how long 多久;  
• Sentence pattern: subject + will 要 + verb + particle 了;  
• Sentence pattern: subject + will 要 + object | WLM;  e-flashcards;  ppt;  Handout |
| 4 (*6) | Talking about the illness | • illness: headache 头疼, cough 咳嗽, have a cold 感冒, have a fever 发烧;  
• I have a headache: 我头疼;  
• Question: What’s wrong with you? 你怎么了?  
• Question: How should I take this medicine? 这药怎么吃?  
• Measure words: times 次, tablet 片 | WLM;  e-flashcards;  ppt;  Handout |
| 5 (*7) | **Compliments & Well-wishing** | • Verbs: wish 祝, play (game) 打, pass, celebrate 过;  
• Not really: 哪里哪里;  
• Cheers! 千杯!  
• Sentence pattern: Subject + verb + 得 + adjective;  | WLM: e-flashcards; ppt; Handout |
| 6 (*8) | **Meeting and Greeting:**  
Welcoming an old friend;  
Meeting at an airport | • Verbs: park 停, fasten 系, meet 接, join 参加  
• The complement of result: listen and understand 听懂, put on 穿上, write incorrectly 写错, catch sight of 看到, sit down 坐好, hold onto 拿好;  
• Long-time no see, how are you 好久不见,你好吗?  
• How are you recently 最近怎么样?  
• It’s so nice to see you again 真高兴又见到你了  
• Sentence pattern: subject + verb + particle 得 + adjective;  
• The use of ‘particle 了’;  
• The use of ‘more 多’ and ‘just 就’;  | p1-10 (Lesson 1); WLM: e-flashcards; ppt; Handout |
| 7 (*9) | **Famous Sites in Beijing** | • Iconic buildings in Beijing: Bird’s nest 鸟巢, Water Cube 水立方, Olympic Village 奥运村;  
• Verbs: develop 发展, hold 举行, build 修建, construct 盖;  
• The use of ‘more than/over 多’, ‘come 来’and ‘go 去’;  
• The superlative prefix 最: the best 最好, the biggest 最大, the most 最多, the most expensive 最贵;  
• Question: What did you say? 你说什么?  
• Question: Isn’t this…? 不是…吗?  
• Both… and… (as well as) 又…又…;  
• Not only… but also…不仅…还…  
• The structure used to emphasize location, time or purpose: be 是…particle 的;  | p11-19 (Lesson 2); WLM: e-flashcards; ppt; Handout |
| 8 (*10) | **Travel & Tourism:**  
Checking into a Hotel | • Modal verb: should 应该; need 需要; have to 得;  
• Verbs: book 订, help 帮忙, forget 忘, spell 拼;  
• Potential complement: can see 看得见, cannot see 看不见, can find 找得到, cannot find 找不到;  
• Question: How come…? 怎么会…呢?  
• Question: How do you spell it? 怎么拼?  | P20-29 (Lesson 3); Lesson 25; WLM: e-flashcards; ppt; Handout |
| Travel & Tourism 2: Dining Out; Culture Introduction - Chinese cuisine. | Question: May I help you? 需要帮忙吗?  
Not only… but also…: 既…也…;  
Even…: 连…也…;  
Adverb: really 可;  
Verbs: place 放, take exercise 锻炼;  
Measure word: plate 盘;  
The use of ‘particle 的’;  
Directional verbs: up 上, down 下, enter 进, return 回, rise 起;  
Question: A or B? A 还是 B?  
Question: How could I possibly…? 还能…吗?  
Question: May I help you? 需要帮忙吗?  
Make fun of 开玩笑;  
Like this, so…这样吧…;  
First… then…: 先…然后… |
| --- | --- |
| *Question: A or B? A 还是 B?  
Question: How could I possibly…? 还能…吗?  
Question: May I help you? 需要帮忙吗?  
Make fun of 开玩笑;  
Like this, so…这样吧…;  
First… then…: 先…然后… | 9 (*11) |
| Travel & Tourism 3: Beijing Streets and Modern Transportation; Asking and giving directions; Making simple transactions in railway stations or tube stations; Understanding simple signs, timetables, instructions and safety notices at railway stations | Verbs: think 觉得, increase 长, notice 注意, demolish 拆掉, stroll 逛;  
Measurement unit: kilometre 公里, metre 米, chi 尺;  
Gain one’s knowledge and experience: 长见识;  
...had better… 最好…;  
No wonder… 难怪…;  
From… to… 从…到…;  
Apart from… 除了…以外  
Have never…before 从来没…过;  
The reduplication of adjectives: AA, AABB, ABAB;  
Sentence pattern: subject + verb + particle 了 +duration + particle 了 |
| *Week numbers in the brackets indicate each week of the Kent academic year.
<table>
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<tr>
<th>WEEK</th>
<th>TOPIC FOCUS</th>
<th>EXAMPLE LANGUAGE AREAS</th>
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<tr>
<td>11 (*13)</td>
<td><strong>At the Bank:</strong> Making a deposit using traveller’s cheques/cash; Applying for a credit card at the bank; Withdrawing cash from ATMs</td>
<td>• Verbs: travel 旅行, deposit 存, apply 申请, withdraw 取, fill in 填, handle 办, key in 输入, press 按, confirm 确认;  • Be afraid 恐怕…;  • Not only… but also… 不仅…还…;  • In order to… 为了…;  • That is it. 行了。  • The use of ‘prefix 第’ and ‘so on 等’;  • Sentence pattern: subject + particle 把 + object + verb + other element  • Sentence pattern: verb + turn into 成 + object</td>
<td>P54-63 (Lesson 7); WLM; e-flashcards; ppt; Handout</td>
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<td>12 (*14)</td>
<td><strong>Making Phone Calls:</strong> Making phone calls to describe daily activities; Making arrangements to meet up with someone.</td>
<td>• Verbs: go to work 上班, accompany 陪, be a guest 做客, get the job done 办事, practise 练习, brush one’s teeth 刷牙, wash one’s face 洗脸;  • Adverb: always 一直  • It seems… 看来…;  • In this case…这么说…;  • Let alone… even if…不用说…就是…也…;  • Have to… 非…不可;  • Question: Who is speaking? 请问哪位?  • See you in a bit. 一会儿见。  • Don’t laugh at me. 别笑话我了。  • Sentence pattern: subject + invite 请 + someone + go去 + place + verb</td>
<td>P64-72 (Lesson 8); WLM; e-flashcards; ppt; Handout</td>
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<td>13 (*15)</td>
<td><strong>Family Life:</strong> Introducing yourself and your friend to a third party; Understanding and responding to conversations about family, food, drink, hobbies etc.;</td>
<td>• Verbs: smile 笑, tidy up 收拾, broken into pieces 打碎, mention 提, make tea 泡茶;  • Greet someone 打招呼;  • It’s really a shame. 真可惜。  • All right. 好了。  • … as well as… 也…;  • Despite that … even though… 尽管…可是…;  • Since that… as, now that…既然…就…;  • Question: What would you like to drink/eat? 你想喝/吃点儿什么?  • The use of ‘particle 着’ and ‘particle 地’;</td>
<td>P73-82 (Lesson 9); WLM; e-flashcards; ppt; Handout</td>
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| 14   | Accident & Emergency    | **Verbs:** drive 行驶, hit 撞, be injured 受伤, put on the brakes 刹车, avoid 避开, fall 摔倒, worry 担心;  
      | Situations:             | Have an accident 出事故;  
      | Giving a short, simple  | So that's what happened… 原来是这样…;  
      | description about       | Too late to… 来不及…;  
      | illness or accident;    | Although… 虽然… 可是…;  
      | Writing practice – an   | Have contact with … 跟…联系…;  
      | absence note            | Don't know what to say 不知道怎么说才好;  
      |                        | Question: What’s up? 你怎么了?  
      |                        | Question: What happened? 怎么回事?  
      |                        | Question: How is…? 怎么样了?  
      |                        | The question words 'what 什么', 'where 哪儿’ and ‘who 谁';  
      |                        | Sentence pattern: subject + verb + particle 了 /过 + object + question word 没有?  
| 15   | Modern Transportation:   | **Nouns:** light railway 轻轨, railway 铁路, platform 站台, steamed stuffed bun 包子,  
      | Recognising modern     | world 世界, technology 技术, snack 小吃;  
      | transportation in       | Adverbs: comparatively 比较, approximately 差不多;  
      | Beijing;                | Measure words: m.w. for train routes 趟, m.w. for railways 条, m.w. for train tickets 张, m.w.  
      | Describing a travel     | for times 次;  
      | experience, including   | It is said 据说;  
      | information such as     | One of… …之一;  
      | transport, food and     | Between A and B 在 A 和 B 之间;  
      | journey etc.            | Although… 虽然… 可是…;  
      |                        | Are you talking about …? 您是说…吧?  
      |                        | Apart from… 除了…以外;  
      |                        | Sentence pattern: subject + 正 + verb + 着呢  
| 16   | At the Shopping Centre:  | **Verbs:** shopping 购物, on sale 减价, discount 打折, suggest 建议, pay 付款, submit 交;  
      | Discussing about        | Just right 正好;  
      | discounts and choosing  | The higher the price, the better the quality. 一分钱一分货;  
      | the suitable item       | More and more … 越来越…;  
      |                        | Such as… etc. 像什么… 等等;  

P83-92 (Lesson 10); WLM; e-flashcards; ppt; Handout  
P93-101 (Lesson 11); WLM; e-flashcards; ppt; Handout  
P108-118 (Lesson 13); WLM; e-flashcards; ppt; Handout
| 17  (*19) | Keeping Fit: | • Leisure activities: keep fit 健身, play ball games 打球, jogging 跑步, Tai chi 太极拳, sports 运动, walk 散步, climb a mountain 爬山, interest 兴趣, dance 跳舞, be on a diet 减肥;  
• The respectful form of address for an elderly person: 老人家;  
• The expression of ‘come 来’;  
• The separable disyllabic verbs;  
• The reduplication form of the ‘verb + object’ structure: AAB, A ‘一’ AB, A ‘了’ AB;  
• No matter …or… 无论…还是…;  
• Some of (them)… some of (them) … 有的…有的…;  
• Sometimes … sometimes … 有时候…有时候…;  
• Be interested in … 对…有兴趣;  
| P119-128 (Lesson 14); WLM; e-flashcards; ppt; Handout |

| 18  (*20) | Chinese Educational System & Employment: | • Different levels of education: university 大学, middle school 中学, primary school 小学, junior middle school 初中, senior middle school 高中;  
• Verbs: talk about 谈, take or give an exam 考, hold 举行, celebrate 庆祝, congratulate 恭喜, overpraise 过奖, understand 明白, start 开始, include 包括;  
• You flatter me. 过奖了。  
• I see. 原来是这样。  
• The expressions of fractions and percentages;  
• The expression of ‘about 左右’;  
• On the one hand…on the other hand… 一方面… 一方面…;  
• Be interested in … 对…感兴趣;  
• Sentence pattern: for 为 + somebody + verb | P129-137 (Lesson 15); WLM; e-flashcards; ppt; Handout |
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<th>19 (*21)</th>
<th><strong>Tea House in China:</strong></th>
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<td>Being familiar with Chinese tea culture;</td>
<td>• Verbs: soak 泡, make tea 冲茶/沏茶, add 加, taste 嚐, research 研究, pay the bill 结账;</td>
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<td>Ordering some drinks at a traditional Beijing tea house;</td>
<td>• Measure words: m.w. for guests 位, cup 杯, pot 壶;</td>
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<td>Culture Introduction - Chinese Tea Culture</td>
<td>• Sorry for keep you waiting. 真抱歉，让你久等了。</td>
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<td>• I find it embarrassing. 不好意思。</td>
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<td>• After all… 到底…;</td>
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<td>• No sooner…than… 一… 就…;</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Have something to do with… 跟…有关;</td>
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<td>• Sentence pattern: A ‘as 跟’ B ‘same 一样’;</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Sentence pattern: A ‘as 跟’ B ‘not same 不一样’</td>
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<th>20 (*22)</th>
<th><strong>Revision &amp; Open Test – Quiz;</strong></th>
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<td>Culture Introduction - The Parks in Beijing and Chinese Gardens</td>
<td>• Verbs: offer sacrifices to gods or ancestors 祭祀, have fun 游玩, become 变成, read aloud 念, think 以为;</td>
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<td>• Measure words: m.w. for parks 座, m.w. for times 倍, m.w. for rooms 间;</td>
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<td>• Old China hand 中国通;</td>
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<td>• The use of ‘come out 出来’;</td>
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<td>• The expression of ‘still 还’;</td>
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<td>• The expression of multiples number ‘times 倍’;</td>
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<td>• Compare with… 跟…相比;</td>
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<td>• Sentence pattern:</td>
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<td>A + ‘not have 没有’ + B + ’so 这么/那么’ + adjective;</td>
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<td>A + ’not as 不如’ + B + ’so/那么’ + adjective;</td>
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<td>A + ’compare 比’ + B + adjective + ’much more 多得/多了’;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A + ’not compare 不比’ + B + adjective</td>
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