Foreign Language Training – Chinese (Intermediate)

Overview

The course is aimed at a wide range of students with an interest in improving their Chinese with one of the following:

- Completed the Babel Beginner Chinese Course
- Received approximately 90-120 hours’ tuition
- A recent GCSE/O-level grade A*
- Babel assessment of the equivalent of A1/A2 of the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages (CEFR)

Classes are delivered online or can be arranged for face-to-face if requested.

Course Objectives

The objective of this course is to develop existing language skills further and to achieve the equivalent of B1/B2 level of the CEFR.

By the end of the course, you will:

- be able to understand authentic speech with ease and communicate confidently on a variety of subjects using a wide range of vocabulary and complex grammatical structures
- be able to read extracts from authentic literature with almost 100% understanding
- be able to write a number of complex texts in different registers with high degree of accuracy, employing a wide range of structures and vocabulary
- have further developed intercultural competence and be conversant with a variety of issues in Chinese-speaking countries

How is the course taught?

- A communicative approach is used. All four skills (speaking, reading, listening and writing) are practised, with the main emphasis on speaking.
- Students engage in interactive language activities, participating in group and pair work based on systematic grammatical progression.
- Students will also be offered guidance in self-study and set homework tasks.

Course Content

Topics

- Making a plan
- Accidents
- Renting a property
- Moving to a new house
- Recreational activities
- Telephone conversations
- Lost personal belongings
- Environment
- Gifting cultures
- Language study
- Hobbies (sports especially)
- Recounts of friends and past events
- Travel and packaging
- Comments/opinions of recounted experience
- Writing an email
- Informal and formal greetings in writing
- Cultures and critical opinions
- Books and reading habits
- Job interviews
Parent-child relationship and responsibility (cultural differences)

Festivals and holidays
Celebrations of Chinese festivals

Functions
Talking about language learning experience
Talking about duration of activities
Requesting & giving instructions
Talking about arrangements and plans
Asking and giving information
Describing an accident
Talking about the issues of renting a property and moving to a new house
Learning to negotiate and solve problems
Giving informal invitation
Talking about some recreational activities
Telephone conversations – making phone calls
Expressing sympathy and regrets
Describing environment
Giving detailed information on a person, country, city
Expressing ideas, opinions, and points of view

Grammar
The “BA” sentence: Subject + “BA” + O + V + other elements
Expressions of duration:
V + duration
VO + V + duration
V+ duration +（的）+ N
V + Pron. + duration
Expressions of frequency of action:
V + Num + 次/遍
V + Num+ 次/遍 + N
V + Pron. +次/遍
Resultative complement
V/Adj + resultative complement
V + 着 indicates the action is in progress
Directional complement
The usage of 进, 出, 上, 下, 过, 回, 来, 去
V + Directional complement
Potential complement
V+得/不+ complement
Summary of complements
S+把+O+V+ other elements

Describing cultures of different countries/places
Asking for help (informal) and offering help and suggestions
Describing past events
Drawing conclusions
Summarising texts
Talking about travel and packaging
Asking for and giving suggestions/advice
Comparing cities and countries
Giving comments and opinions
Understanding how to write recounts
Understanding how to write an email
Informal and formal greetings in writing
Comparing cultures
Preparing for a job interview
Discussing cultural diversity/difference, festival celebration, relationships etc.
Making comparisons

把+O+V+ 在/给/到
Receiver of the action +被 + doer of the action
Sentences with 把
Verb+着
Verb+得+phrase/sentence
Sentence patterns (1): 既……又……; 一边……一边; 越……越……; 连……都/也……;
Rhetorical questions: 怎么会……呢? 难道……? 有什么……的? 不是……吗?
Adverbial phrases: 其实,说不定,说实话,基本上
Usage of adverbs (1): 看来, 原来, 那,比如说,又, 难怪
Sentence patterns (2): 只要……就; 不管……只要
Frequency adverbs: 从来不,偶尔,有时候,总是=老是
Emphasis patterns: Q-words + 都/也 (positive or negative)
Sentence patterns (3): 最好, 除非, 你看, 而且
The usage of 着 and 了 as potential complements: 找不着, 忘不了
Usage of adverbs (2): 只好, 于是, 的确, 实在
The reduplication of verbs
Numerical expressions: fractions, areas, 千万, 占, 四分之一, 总共, 大约
Summary of comparison patterns: 比, 没有, 更/还, 跟......一样
Emphasis pattern: ......是......, 就是/可是......

Summary of classic words: 并, 却, 而, 之, 其, 非
Summary of prepositional phrases (2): 和/跟, 向/往, 为/给/替, 关于/按照/根据
Summary of adverbs (3): 就/才/都/还/又/再; 刚/刚才; 还/还是
Sentences patterns (4): 为了; 即使/哪怕......也; 只有......才; 不但......而且; 既然......就;
即使......也; 万一......就
Sentences patterns (5): 不论......都; 再说......; 一部分......, 一部分; 一方面......, 一方面

Course details

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>90-minutes per class (No. of classes based on needs)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Max delegates</td>
<td>6 Face-to-face</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6 Online</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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For prices and dates please get in touch
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www.cambridgenetwork.co.uk/learning