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| Grammar and Vocabulary   | Recycled Grammar  | Pronunciation                       | Cultural Corner  |
|--|---|-------------------------------------|--|
| <ul> <li>Expressing future tense using 要,会,快要 and 就要</li> <li>Adjectives to describe feelings and names of places of interest</li> </ul>   | • Expressing future tense<br>using 要<br>• Expressing past tense<br>using 过                  | Review of sentence intonation       | Planning ahead<br>(life plans and<br>travel plans)   |
| <ul> <li>Double subjects in Chinese sentences</li> <li>Expressing concurrent events using 又又</li> <li>Family members and relatives, people's personalities, basic food and drink</li> </ul>  | · Making invitations using 请 · Pivotal sentences A请B做某事 · Question words 吗,哪里 and 谁         | The final: "uo"                     | Being a guest in<br>China  |
| <ul> <li>Making comparisons using "A 比 B + adjective +多了", e.g., 成都比北京热多了。</li> <li>Making comparatives and superlatives with 更、最</li> <li>Weather (to compare weather/climate between different places)</li> </ul>  | • Expressing superlatives using 最   | The initials: "z" "c"<br>"s"        | Qinling Mountains  – the dividing line between North and South, and between different climates |
| <ul> <li>Expressing distance using "从A到B" and "A离B"</li> <li>Arrivals (airport or train)/signs /directions</li> </ul>  | • Expressing distance<br>using 离  | The initials: "zh"<br>"ch" "sh" "r" | Tea houses in<br>Chengdu and<br>Longmen Zhen<br>(龙门阵)  |
|  |   |                                     |  |
| <ul> <li>Expressing sequence of events using 先然后再</li> <li>Expressing existence using 着 (表示存在)</li> <li>Hotel check-in/room furniture (table, bed, etc.), prepositions used to describe the position of the furniture in hotel rooms, like front, back, next to, etc.</li> </ul> | <ul><li>Yes-no questions<br/>ending with 吗</li><li>Asking questions using<br/>有没有</li></ul> | Retroflex "r"                       | Family inns in<br>the country and<br>the tradition of<br>hospitality                           |
| <ul> <li>Making suggestions using 吧</li> <li>Chinese architecture, places of interest,<br/>souvenirs</li> </ul>  | · Question words 几 and<br>多少  | The finals: "ü" and<br>"üe"         | Feng shui<br>in Chinese<br>architecture  |

| Title  | Unit Topic                     | Listening and Reading   | Speaking and Writing  |
|--|--------------------------------|---|---|
| Unit 7<br>我们吃晚饭吧!<br>Let's have dinner!<br>page 71             | Eating out<br>Food and drink   | <ul> <li>Listening for ingredients of dishes</li> <li>Reading for main ideas and dealing with unfamiliar words</li> <li>Dinner menus</li> </ul>   | <ul> <li>Making formal invitations</li> <li>Accepting and declining<br/>formal invitations</li> <li>Descriptive passage about<br/>favourite food</li> </ul> |
| Unit 8<br>我想买纪念品。<br>I'd like to buy a<br>souvenir.<br>page 87 | Shopping                       | <ul> <li>Listening and identifying details of objects such as materials and craftsmanship</li> <li>Reading and understanding complex sentences and informal sentences</li> <li>A blog about one's shopping experience</li> </ul>                              | <ul> <li>Asking about details of goods<br/>and prices</li> <li>Bargaining</li> <li>Writing a shopping list</li> </ul>                                       |
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| Unit 9<br>多么美丽的风景啊!<br>What beautiful<br>scenery!<br>page 101  | Sightseeing in the countryside | <ul> <li>Listening and understanding descriptions of landscapes and animals</li> <li>Reading and dealing with unfamiliar words</li> <li>A blog about a region's scenery</li> </ul>  | <ul><li>Talking about landscapes and animals</li><li>Writing an anecdote</li></ul>  |
| Unit 10<br>我丢了护照!<br>I've lost my passport!<br>page 111        | Asking for help Emergencies    | <ul> <li>Listening for details of lost objects</li> <li>Listening for important information<br/>through repetition and rephrasing</li> <li>Reading for specific information</li> <li>A lost and found notice</li> </ul>                                       | <ul> <li>Describing details of items</li> <li>Writing a descriptive composition about one's possessions</li> </ul>  |
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| Unit 12<br>她是我的同学。<br>She is my classmate.<br>page 131         | Friends                        | <ul> <li>Listening for people's characteristics</li> <li>Reading and understanding<br/>specific information about<br/>relationships</li> <li>Reading for main ideas of a<br/>paragraph</li> <li>An email to a friend, introducing a<br/>new friend</li> </ul> | <ul> <li>Making appointments</li> <li>Talking about past<br/>experiences</li> <li>Describing a friend</li> </ul>  |

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| Grammar and Vocabulary   | Recycled Grammar  | Pronunciation                               | Cultural Corner   |
|--|---|---|---|
| <ul> <li>Making comparisons using "A比B + adjective"<br/>and "A没有B + adjective"</li> <li>Basic foods like beef, pork, vegetables, etc.,<br/>flavours and drinks</li> </ul>                  | · Using the particle 吧  | The final: "e"                              | Eating out:<br>ordering shared<br>dishes in<br>restaurants              |
| <ul> <li>Using duplicated verbs, e.g., 看一看, 试一试</li> <li>Noun phrase with 的, e.g., 我要红的</li> <li>Duplication of verbs</li> <li>Measure words jin, tong, etc.</li> </ul>                    | • Numerals 二 and 两<br>• Measure words <i>ge</i> , <i>tiao</i> | The finals: "ün"<br>and "üan"               | Temple fairs  |
|  |   | TI  | -   |
| <ul> <li>Expressing locations with prepositions 简单趋向补语</li> <li>Landscapes (mountains, rivers, forests, etc.) and animals (birds, rabbits and pandas)</li> </ul>                           | · Expressing location<br>with the verb 在                      | The neutral tone                            | Farmers and farming in China  |
| <ul> <li>Describing appearance using "Subject + Verb + 着 + Noun", e.g., 我穿着一件黑色大衣。</li> <li>Lost and found, and words for describing details of objects</li> </ul>                         | · Expressing alternatives using 还是                            | Tone sandhi:<br>3rd+1st/2nd/4th<br>tones    | Who should you call? Emergency services in China have different duties. |
| <ul> <li>Sentences with a subject-predicate phrase as predicate, e.g., 我头疼</li> <li>Expressing suggestions using imperatives</li> <li>Different feelings of illness, body parts</li> </ul> | • Expressing alternatives using 或者                            | Tone sandhi:<br>1st/2nd/4th+<br>other tones | Chinese medicine  |
| <ul> <li>Expressing past actions using 是的</li> <li>Expressing concurrent actions/events using — 边一边</li> <li>Hobbies and pastimes</li> </ul>   | · Using modal verbs 可以 and 会                                  | Tone sandhi: 3rd<br>+ 3rd tones             | Personal space  |

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