

# MANDARIN CHINESE

## WORKSHOP

### AUTUMN TERM

### WEEKLY SCHEDULE

2025 - 2026

**Notes:**

**ppt** - PowerPoint; **Quizlet** – Google Quizlet; **QS** – Question Sentence; **WL** – Web link;

**Link to** – Mandarin resources on Moodle DP0001 including: **Vol.1** – Chinese in Steps Vol.1; **Vol. 2** – Chinese in Steps Vol. 2; **Vol. 3** – Chinese in Steps Vol. 3; **CF** – China Focus

Time Level	1 <sup>st</sup> hour (1pm-2pm)	2 <sup>nd</sup> hour (2pm-3pm)
	Beginners	Intermediate - Advanced
1  (2 <sup>nd</sup> Week of Kent Autumn term)	<b>Introduction 1</b>	<b>Introduction: numbers used in daily life</b>
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Numbers 1-10 - 99</li> <li>Lucky/unlucky number and the usage in daily life: 一、二、三、四、五、六、七、八、九、十、十一、二十 ... 九十九 (Link to ppt Vol. 1 Lesson 1.1_ Numbers)</li> <li>The extensive use of numbers (1-12) in month, week days, dates, birthday (Link to ppt Vol. 1 Lesson 4.1)</li> <li>Expressions of date: 月、日/号、星期; word orders of a date: year+ month+ date</li> <li>Happy birthday song (WL: <a href="https://youtu.be/oMEtryL1cLk?si=4WuVXjKXilzatMwm">https://youtu.be/oMEtryL1cLk?si=4WuVXjKXilzatMwm</a> )</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the units in big numbers: hundreds, thousand, ten-thousand, million, billion</li> <li>Check and compare populations in different countries in Chinese</li> <li>A lovely ancient 4-line poem which used numbers 1-10 clearly describing the country side landscape</li> <li>The most popular Measure Words (MW): 个、口 used after the number before the noun.</li> <li>how to express “two of ...” using 两</li> <li>Identify the MWs used in the poem learned.</li> </ol>
2  (3 <sup>rd</sup> Week)	<b>Introduction 2</b>	<b>Talk about ages and Zodiac animals</b>
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Chinese pronunciations (Pinyin), and the fun tones (games)</li> <li>Tongue twister using the numbers: four, ten.</li> <li>Strokes/writing system of the Chinese characters</li> <li>Simple Pictographs: 人、从、众、大、小、木、林、森、休、口、日、月、明、女、子、好; (Link to ppt Vol. 1: Introduction_Chinese Characters; Quizlet)</li> <li>Tell each other your (preferred) ages and say who is old/younger in simple comparison sentences: I/you/he/she older, I/you/he/she younger, etc.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The summary of when to use “is/are 是” in sentences.</li> <li>3 different ways asking people’s ages appropriately, politely: 几岁, 多大, 多大年纪 (Link to ppt Vol.1 Lesson 4.2; Quizlet)</li> <li>Traditional way of figuring out other people’s ages: Chinese zodiac (the 12 Chinese Zodiac animals): 你属什么? 你在哪年出生?</li> <li>Question sentences using “吗”</li> <li>Authentic Question phrases: “是不是 – is or isn’t”、“好不好 – good or not good”, etc.</li> </ol>

	6. How to address each other properly according to the situations and relationships.	
3  (4 <sup>th</sup> Week)	<b>Names and nationalities</b>	<b>Origins of the Chinese name/surnames, hometown</b>
	1. The order of a Chinese name: Surname + first name 2. Popular Chinese Surnames and characters for 1 <sup>st</sup> names 3. What's your nationalities? (Link to ppt Vol. 1 Lesson 3.2; Quizlet)  Vocab: 什么、名字、李月、中国、英国、法国、美国、德国、哪、哪国人、意大利、西班牙、荷兰、新加坡、日本, etc.	1. Characteristics of Chinese people's names. 2. Cities 3. Use “come from 来自” to ask “Where are you from?” 4. Describing your hometown.
(Kent 5 <sup>th</sup> Week)	Reading Week (no workshop)	
	<b>Family</b>	<b>Traditional Chinese family vs nuclear family</b>

<p><b>4</b> <b>(6<sup>th</sup> Week)</b></p>	<p>1. Vocabulary about family member: 姐姐、妹妹、哥哥、弟弟、爷爷、奶奶; 儿子, etc.</p> <p>2. Use “have/there is/are 有” to express, I/he/she/we 有...</p> <p>3. Use “don’t have to express “I/you/he/she/we 没有...</p> <p>4. Question phrase “有没有” to ask “do you/he/she have ..., or is there ...</p>	<p>1. Words used to describe: Big traditional family structure and Nuclear modern family structure: 祖父母、外祖父母; 四世同堂、三代同堂、多子多福; 核心家庭、单亲家庭、</p> <p>2. the Family planning policies of P.R. China: 计划生育政策</p> <p>3. Words useful for the discussions about the pros and cons of the above policies</p> <p>4. Family values and Relationships between Chinese family members: 家庭成员、之间、关系, etc.</p>
<p><b>5</b> <b>(7<sup>th</sup> Week)</b></p>	<p><b>Body parts</b></p> <p>1. Vocabulary: head, hair, eye, nose, mouth, ear, shoulders, foot/feet, knees (Link to ppt Vol. 1 Lesson 9.3; Quizlet)</p> <p>2. Expressing: my/your/his head (is) big/small</p> <p>3. Song: head shoulders Knees and toes</p>	<p><b>Appearances and personalities</b></p> <p>1. Describe the appearances of each other/family members using structure: He/she/they look (like) (grow [like]) 长得 (像)</p> <p>2. Vocabulary for personalities: 内向、外向、安静、大胆、胆小、热心、善良、富有创意, etc.</p> <p>3. Free discussion (self-reflection on personalities)</p>
<p><b>6</b> <b>(8<sup>th</sup> Week)</b></p>	<p><b>Colours</b></p> <p>1. Vocabulary: colours</p> <p>2. Express: I like/don’t like ... 我喜欢/不喜欢...</p> <p>3. Usages of colours in China and Chinese societies.</p> <p>4. Song of the colours</p>	<p><b>The symbolic meanings of colours</b></p> <p>1. Discuss on the significant and symbolic meanings of the colour for people in China using structure: it symbolizes ... 象征着...; 象征意义 ...</p> <p>2. Talk about your favorite colour(s) using the superlative structure formally and colloquially: I like ... the most 我最喜欢...; ... 是我的最爱(最喜欢的颜色)</p>
<p><b>7</b> <b>(9<sup>th</sup> Week)</b></p>	<p><b>Money/Currency/Shopping</b></p> <p>1. Basic vocabulary for shopping money: 买、杯、杯子、这、那、多少、钱、多少钱、块/元、角/毛、分 (Link to ppt Vol. 2 Lesson 15; Quizlet)</p> <p>2. Say the prices and understand the Chinese currency RMB</p>	<p><b>Negotiations</b></p> <p>1. Structure to express “nice – (Lit. good for/to)”: 好 +Verb: 好看、好喝、好买, etc.</p> <p>2. Vocabulary used for negotiation with a vendor: 太贵了, 能不能便宜一点儿? ... 怎么样?</p> <p>3. Payment methods in China: a cashless society</p> <p>4. Digital RMB</p> <p>5. Talk about the exchange rates</p>

	3. QS using “多少 – how many”; “多少钱 – how much”.	
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